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INDEX.

ARTICLES.

A.B. in Three Years.....	290, 673	C. H. Grandgent's <i>Introduction to</i>	
Address List.....	385	<i>Vulgar Latin</i>	192
Admission Tests.....	670	G. P. Baker's <i>Shakespeare as a Dra-</i>	
Agassiz, E. C., Mrs. A. Gilman, h'04.....	37	<i>matist</i>	193
Commemoration.....	506	Birdseye's <i>Individual Training</i>	194
Anatomical Collections.....	386	J. H. Wilson's <i>Life of C. A. Dana</i>	195
Andover and Harvard, G. F. Moore, h'06.....	617	Emerson's <i>Charles Russell Lowell</i>	196
Andover Alliance.....	658, 680, 684, 689, 690	Ames's <i>The Mayflower and her Log</i>	197
Annual Report, Pres. Eliot's.....	699	Mackaye's <i>Sappho and Phaon</i>	197
Anthropology Dept.....	312	Maynadier's <i>Arthur of the English</i>	
Appointments Office, E. H. Wells, '07.....	255, 699	<i>Poets</i>	198
Astronomical Observatory.....	107, 495	Rymer's <i>Ode to Harvard</i>	198
Athletic Situation.....	446, 515, 695	Shelley's <i>Life of John Harvard</i>	199
Athletics:		Furness's <i>Antony and Cleopatra</i>	206
Athletic Com. Minutes 128, 333, 523, 718		Wendell's <i>The France of To-day</i>	267
Baseball.....	120, 522, 711	Lea's <i>Inquisition of Spain</i>	269
Basketball.....	522	J. E. Lodge's <i>Agamemnon Music</i>	371
Expenses.....	717	Woodberry's <i>Appreciation of Litera-</i>	
Faculty Action.....	704	<i>ture</i>	373
Football.....	326, 329, 515, 520, 710	Rooseveltiana.....	373
Gymnasium.....	517	G. S. Hall's <i>Youth</i>	374
Hockey.....	522	F. Crowninshield's <i>Under the Laurel</i>	375
Minor Sports.....	713	Tatlock's <i>Chaucer</i>	375
New London Races.....	123	Rollins's <i>What can a Young Man Do?</i>	376
Notes.....	127, 332, 523	T. W. Higginson's <i>Stephen Higginson</i>	378
Petition.....	704, 716	Hart's <i>American Nation</i>	420
Prospects.....	127	Paine's <i>History of Music</i>	581
Rowing.....	123, 331, 711	Curtin's <i>Mongols</i>	583
Rowing Crisis.....	210	William Pitt Fessenden.....	584
Tennis.....	127, 233	Meyer's <i>Public Ownership</i>	585
Track.....	125, 331, 712	Marden's <i>Greece</i>	586
Weld Boathouse, New.....	334	Stimson's <i>American Constitution</i>	587
Athletics still exaggerated, C. W. Eliot, '83.....	624	Allen's <i>Phillips Brooks</i>	588
Athletics, Undergraduate on, A. W. Hinkel, '08.....	714	Benson's <i>North Italian Painters</i>	588
Books Received.....	199, 377, 591, 781	Dole's <i>Pilgrims, and Other Poems</i>	589
Book Reviews:		Mathematical Textbooks.....	590
W. James's <i>Pragmatism</i>	20	Cyclopedia of Law.....	590
G. F. Schwarz's <i>Forest Trees</i>	186	Riley's <i>American Philosophy</i>	649
C. E. Norton's <i>Longfellow</i>	189	Howe's <i>George Bancroft</i>	651
J. Goebel's <i>Faust</i>	187	Royce's <i>Philosophy of Loyalty</i>	653
M. D. Conway's <i>Pilgrimage to the</i>		J. C. Carter's <i>Law</i>	770
<i>Wise Men</i>	187	Palmer's <i>Alice Freeman Palmer</i>	654
F. B. Gummere's <i>The Popular Ballad</i>	188	Lea's <i>Sacerdotal Celibacy</i>	771
G. W. Douglas's <i>Many-sided Roose-</i>		Soldwick's <i>New American Type</i>	776
<i>velt</i>	188	Morse's <i>Chinese Empire</i>	777
J. W. Foster's <i>Practice of Diplomacy</i>	189	J. B. Thayer's <i>Local Essays</i>	778
R. Lanciani's <i>Golden Days of the Re-</i>		Chase's <i>Arlene Pottery</i>	779
<i>naissance</i>	190	Webster's <i>Primitive Societies</i>	779
E. P. Fisher's <i>The Church's Attitude</i>		Lewis's <i>The Slannaries</i>	780
<i>towards Truth</i>	191	More's <i>Shelburne Essays</i>	780
		Lloyd's <i>The Will to Doubt</i>	780
		Lea's <i>Inquisition in Spanish Depend-</i>	
		<i>encies</i>	781
		Botanical.....	674
		Boylston Prizes.....	120

Briggs, Dean, Trip.....	598	Degrees out of Course.....	69
Buildings.....	441	Memorial Hall Exercises.....	69
Business Administration, School. 659, 661, 665		Overseers' Election.....	58
		Meetings.....	88
Cambridge and Harvard in 1817, C.		Coöperative Society.....	328
<i>Warren, '89</i>	640	Corporation Records.....	95, 305, 486, 678
Cancer Investigation.....	498	Cosmopolitan Club, <i>J. D. Greene, '96</i>	637
Carnegie Retiring Allowances.....	669	Criticism of Harvard.....	65
Celebrations, Harvard.....	267		
Cercle Francaise.....	569	Davis, J. C. B.....	406
Chauncy, President, <i>W. B. Gerish, '248, 604</i>		Deaths.....	439
Memorial to.....	208	Debating.....	327, 517, 704
Chemistry, New Outlook in, <i>T. W. Richards, '86</i>	45	Debating at Harvard, <i>A. P. Slone, '93</i>	620
Class Day, 1907.....	117	Degrees Conferred, 1907.....	67
Class Poem, 1907, <i>H. Hagdorn</i>	215	Honorary.....	67, 299
Clubs:		Out of Course.....	69, 689
Albany, N. Y.....	723	Dental School.....	674
Andover.....	723	Diffusion of Harvard Influence.....	600
Arizona.....	131, 528, 724	Diplomate, Harvard.....	386
Associated.....	129, 527, 720	Discipline.....	443
Bangor, Me.....	334	Divinity School.....	442, 498, 673
Berkshire.....	335		
Berlin.....	529, 724	Education Dept.....	314
Boston.....	724	Eliot, Pres., Activity of.....	442, 664, 792
Chicago.....	336	Eliot, Sargent's Portrait of.....	241
Cincinnati.....	529	End of the Year, <i>A. B. Hart, '80</i>	58
Class Secretaries.....	529	Engineers' Association, <i>F. L. Kennedy, '92</i>	639
Connecticut.....	725	England, Two Harvard Memorials in.....	208
Dayton, O.....	725	English College Plant, An.....	676
Engineering Society of New York City	726	Expedition, South American.....	386
Fall River.....	336, 339, 725	Expenses, Student's.....	796
Hawaii.....	531, 729	Experimental Evolution, <i>W. E. Castele, '93</i>	244
Honolulu.....	337		
Iowa.....	132	"Fifty-seven," <i>J. D. Long, '57</i>	43
Keene, N. H.....	132, 726	Fillebrown, T.....	504
Lawrence.....	337, 532	Finances.....	61, 290, 676, 678
Louisiana.....	135, 532, 726	Fine Plan for Medical Students.....	656
Lowell.....	533	First Harvard Operetta, <i>O. Wister, '82</i>	410
Maine.....	533	Forestry.....	292, 310, 390
Manchester, N. H.....	337	Founder, Celebration of.....	419, 445
Maryland.....	534, 727	Franchise, Effect of Extension.....	205
Michigan.....	534, 727	Freshman Buttons.....	605
Milwaukee.....	337, 728		
Minnesota.....	535, 728	Geology Dept.....	315
New England Federation.....	536, 729	Germanization, Oxfordization, and Critics, <i>W. R. Thayer, '81</i>	275
New Hampshire.....	536	Gift to Forestry.....	360
New Jersey.....	337	Gifts.....	97, 99, 100, 103, 104, 295, 296, 305, 310, 390, 440, 660, 668, 684, 687
New York City.....	133, 338, 536, 729	Graduate Sch. Arts and Sciences.....	313, 691
North Carolina.....	537	Greek.....	672
Oklahoma.....	538		
Pennsylvania, Northeastern.....	537	Hart's "The American Nation".....	420
Philadelphia.....	135, 538	Harvard Chapel, Southwark.....	209
Reading, Pa.....	338	Harvard Club of Boston, <i>O. B. Roberts, '86</i>	632
Rocky Mountain.....	539	Harvard Diplomats.....	387
St. Louis.....	539	Harvard Explorer in Central Asia, <i>D. W. Johnson</i>	415
San Francisco.....	207, 540	Harvard House, Rescue of, <i>M. Corelli</i>	25
Seattle.....	730	Harvard Influence.....	442, 600
Spokane.....	731	Harvard Law Library, <i>J. H. Arnold, A '92</i>	230
Syracuse, N. Y.....	338, 540	Harvard Men in the Mass. Legislature, <i>Robert Luce, '82</i>	627
Toronto.....	135, 541		
Clubs, Some New.....	632		
College Entrance Requirements, <i>A. L. K. Volkmann</i>	432		
Commencement, 1907.....	64		
Celebrities and changes.....	64		
Exercises in Sanders Theatre.....	66		

Index.

v

Harvard's Rowing Crisis, <i>F. Peabody</i>	210	Class Poem, 1907, <i>H. Hagedorn</i>	215
Harvard Summer School of Geology.....	263	High Pasture, <i>Mrs. E. Wharton</i>	217
Harvard Union.....	298, 392	To E. S. Martin, <i>N. H. Dole</i>	393
Harvard, John, Life of.....	261	To John Harvard, <i>L. B. R. Briggs</i>	419
300th Birthday.....	327, 335, 516	What for? <i>E. S. Martin</i>	605
in England.....	449	Long Since, <i>W. G. Peckham</i>	606
in America.....	457	"Billy Park's," <i>L. M. Garrison</i> , '83.....	798
Exhibit.....	484	Political.....	705
Dinner.....	474	"Pragmatism," Prof. James's.....	20
To, <i>L. B. R. Briggs</i> , '75.....	419	Professors, Visiting, etc.....	293, 440
Infirmary.....	675	Progress of Music at Harvard, <i>E. B. Hill</i> , '94.....	270
Langdell Hall.....	58	Radcliffe College, <i>M. Coes</i> 110, 320, 505, 699	
Latin Poetry.....	671	Recipients of Honorary Degrees.....	299
Law Library, Harvard, <i>J. H. Arnold</i> , A '02.....	230	Registration.....	290, 438
Law School.....	58	Reorganization of the University, <i>J. H. Beale</i> , '82.....	31
Library.....	60, 295, 300, 674	Rescue of "Harvard House," <i>M. Correll</i>	25
Literary Notes.....	185, 367, 377, 770	Residential Quad System at Princeton	387
Magazine Articles.....	191, 371, 583, 776	Resignations.....	95, 96, 311
Marriages.....	200, 378, 592, 782	Roosevelt and Harvard.....	207
Medical School.....	108, 317, 498, 673	Sargent's Portrait of Pres. Elliot.....	241
Medical Students, Fine Plan.....	656, 662	Scholarship, Incentives to.....	445
Meetings of Associations:		Scholarships.....	669
Alumni.....	88	Senior Alumni.....	206, 732
Dental.....	88	Senior Class Officers.....	518
Divinity.....	91	Some New Clubs.....	632
Graduates' Magazine.....	94	Some Old Familiar Faces, <i>W. Bynner</i> , '02.....	56
Law School.....	94	Speeches:	
Lawrence Scientific.....	95	Abruzzi, Duke of.....	70
Medical.....	94	Bonaparte, C. J.....	73
Phi Beta Kappa.....	207	Briggs, L. B. R.....	112
Summer School.....	205	Bryce, J.....	80
Memorial Hall Dining Association.....	326, 516, 663, 709	Eliot, C. W., Commencement.....	74
Misrepresentations.....	297	Divinity School.....	92
Morals.....	443	Founder's Dinner 474, 476, 477, 480	
Music at Harvard, Progress of, <i>E. B. Hill</i> , '94.....	270	Celebration.....	483
Music Dept.....	319	Mrs. Agassiz.....	513
Necrology.....	203, 380, 594, 784	Fox, A. G.....	475
New Outlook in Chemistry, <i>T. W. Richards</i> , '86.....	45	Goodwin, W. W.....	519
News from the Classes.....	135, 341, 541, 732	Gordon, G. A.....	480
Non-Academic.....	178, 365, 569, 765	Guild, C.....	76
Norton's 80th Birthday, Prof.....	217	Jusserand, J. J.....	78
Notable Books.....	649	Lawrence, W.....	480
Observatory.....	107, 475, 675	Long, J. D.....	43
Operetta, First Harvard, <i>O. Winter</i> , '82.....	410	Norton, C. E.....	512
Oversen's Election, 1907.....	88	O'Brien, R. L.....	482
Records.....	104, 311, 494, 680	Reid, W.....	210
Peabody Museum.....	675	Root, E.....	83
Petersham Forest.....	292	Sloss, M. C.....	476
Phi Beta Kappa Oration, <i>J. Bryce</i> , '07.....	1	Wiley, H. W.....	478
Physique of Scholars, Athletes, and the Average Student, <i>D. A. Sargent</i>	607	Wilson, W.....	85
Pierian Sodality, Early History, <i>G. F. Evans</i> , '05.....	423	South American Expedition.....	396
Phi Eta Clubhouse.....	206	Spring Quarter, The, <i>R. B. Merriman</i> , '96.....	658
Poetry: Some Old Familiar Faces, <i>W. Bynner</i>	56	Stillman Infirmary.....	675
Mumps at Harvard.....	214	Strobel, E. H., <i>L. Swift</i> , '77.....	395
		Student Life, <i>D. W. Brigham</i> , '08, 117, 326, 575 <i>F. R. Groves</i> , '10.....	703
		Summer Instructor.....	63
		Summer School of Geology.....	263
		Summer Schooling.....	62
		Summer Schools.....	292, 663, 696

<u>Tardieu, A.</u>	500	University Notes.....	205, 382, 596, 786
<u>Theatricals</u>	518, 707	University, Reorganization of, <i>J. H. Beale</i> , '82.....	31
<u>Three-years' Degree</u>	290, 673	<i>Varia</i>	214, 393, 605, 797
<u>Travellers Club, W. M. Davis, a '69</u>	634	Warren, Prof. M.....	439, 500
<u>Treasurer's Statement</u>	678	What is Progress, <i>J. Bryce</i> , a '07.....	1
<u>Tropical Medicine, E. N. Tobey</u> , '96.....	793	Williams, J. B.....	697
<u>Two Classes — 1833 and 1836</u>	604	Winter Quarter, The, <i>R. B. Merriman</i> , '96.....	438
<u>Two Harvard Memorials in England</u>	208		
Union, Harvard.....	298, 392		
University Museum.....	675		

WRITERS.

<u>Adams, C. F. 2d, Treasurer's Statement</u>	678	Lanman, C. R., M. Warren.....	500
<u>Arnold, J. H., Harvard Law Library</u>	230	Long, J. D., "Fifty-seven".....	43
<u>Bailey, S. I., Observatory</u>	107, 475	Love, J. L., Summer School.....	696
<u>Beale, J. H., Reorganization of the University</u>	31	Luce, R., Harvard Men in Mass. Legislature.....	627
<u>Briggs, L. B. R., Poem to John Harvard</u>	419	Mallory, F. B., Medical School.....	108, 317, 498
<u>Radcliffe Address</u>	112	Mansfield, G. R., Summer School of Geology.....	263
<u>Brigham, D. W., Student Life</u>	117, 326, 515	Martin, E. S., Poem.....	605
<u>Athletics</u>	120, 329, 520	Merriman, R. B., Opening of the Year.....	288
Bryce, J., What is Progress?.....	1	Winter Quarter, The.....	438
To C. E. Norton.....	218	Spring Quarter, The.....	658
Bynner, W., Some Old Familiar Faces.....	56	Moore, G. F., Andover and Harvard.....	617
<u>Castle, W. E., Experimental Evolution</u>	244	Morison, R. S., Divinity School.....	496
<u>Coe, M., Radcliffe Coll.</u>	110, 320, 505, 699	Norton, A. O., Education.....	314
<u>Corelli, M., Rescue of "Harvard House"</u>	25	Palmer, G. H., To C. E. Norton.....	226
Davis, A. M., J. Harvard in America.....	457	Peabody, F., Harvard's Rowing Crisis.....	210
Davis, W. M., Travellers Club.....	634	Peckham, W. G., Poem.....	606
Dole, N. H., To E. S. Martin.....	393	Perry, B., To C. E. Norton.....	228
<u>Eliot, C. W., To C. E. Norton</u>	319	Richards, T. W., New Outlook in Chemistry.....	45
<u>Athletics</u>	624	Roberts, O. B., Harvard Club of Boston.....	632
<u>Annual Report</u>	669	Robinson, G. W., Graduate School.....	313, 691
Evans, G. F., Early Hist. of Pierian Sodality.....	423	<u>Sanger, C. R., Prof. T. W. Richards</u>	55
<u>Furoess, H. H., To C. E. Norton</u>	222	<u>Sargent, D. A., Physique of Scholars</u>	607
Gerish, W. B., Pres. Chauncy.....	248	<u>Smith, G., To C. E. Norton</u>	229
Gilder, R. W., To C. E. Norton.....	223	<u>Spalding, W. R., Music</u>	219
Gilman, A., Mrs. E. C. Agassiz.....	37	<u>Stone, A. P., Debating at Harvard</u>	620
Greene, J. D., Cosmopolitan Club.....	637	<u>Swift, L., E. H. Strobel</u>	395
<u>Groves, F. R., Student Life</u>	703	Thayer, W. R., Germanization, etc.....	275
<u>Athletics</u>	710	Tillinghast, W. H., Harvard Exhibit.....	454
Hagedorn, H., Class Poem, 1907.....	215	Tobey, E. N., Tropical Medicine.....	793
Hart, A. B., End of the Year.....	58	<u>Van Dyke, H., "Residential Quad" System at Princeton</u>	387
Higginson, T. W., To C. E. Norton.....	224	<u>Volkmann, A. L. K., College Entrance Requirements</u>	432
Hill, E. B., Progress of Music at Harvard.....	270	Warren, C., Cambridge and Harvard in 1817.....	640
<u>Hinkel, A. W., Curtailing Athletics</u>	714	<u>Wells, E. H., Appointments Office</u>	255
Hoemer, J. K., J. Harvard in England.....	449	<u>Wharton, E., Mrs., High Pasture</u>	217
Howells, W. D., To C. E. Norton.....	225	<u>White, A. D., To C. E. Norton</u>	230
Kennedy, F. L., Engineers' Assoc.....	639	<u>Wolff, J. E., Summer School of Geology</u>	263
Laing, G. J., M. Warren.....	501	<u>Geology</u>	315
Lape, W. C., Library.....	315		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Andover Theological Seminary.....	619	Fillebrown, T.....	500
Founders of the <i>Magenta</i>	703	Gay, E. N.....	697
Harvard Chapel, Southwark.....	209	James, W.....	1
Harvard House, Stratford..... 25, 101, 155		Norton, C. E.....	217
<i>Lampoon</i> on Athletic Situation.....	716	Peabody, F. G.....	605
Laodell Hall.....	232	Richards, T. W.....	605
Portraits:		Richardson, W. L.....	1
Agassiz, Mrs. E. C.....	39	Schofield, W. H.....	605
Bowditch, H. P.....	1	Storer, F. H.....	1
Chauncy, Pres.....	248	Strobel, E. H.....	395
Davis, J. C. B.....	407	Tardieu, A.....	599
Davis, W. M.....	605	Warren, J. C.....	1
Eliot, C. W. (Sargent's).....	242	Warren, M.....	500
Fitz, R. H.....	697	Waters, H. F.....	500
		Williams, J. B.....	697
		Professors Emeriti, Recent.....	1
		Weld Boathouse, New.....	334

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THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

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WHAT IS PROGRESS?¹

EVER since man disengaged himself from nature and began to reflect upon his place in the Universe, men's minds have been occupied with the question whether the human race as a whole is advancing, and towards what possible future. When first we catch sight of the subject in literature, the idea prevails that mankind had fallen back from an earlier state in which his life was simpler, easier, and more innocent. Hesiod described his own iron age as below the level of the heroic age, and of the bronze and golden ages which had preceded it. The same idea recurs at intervals through Greek and Roman literature. You all remember the splendor which Virgil threw round it, suggesting, however, a series of successive periods of retrogression and improvement which reminds one of those gigantic cycles in which Eastern thought makes mankind move and of which we catch an echo in the Norse mythology.

With Christianity, a new element of hope was introduced, and during some centuries the notion of a Golden Age was transferred from a heathen past, a world lying in wickedness, to that better time in the future when the New Religion should have overspread and transformed the whole world, and created on it a Kingdom of Heaven. Presently, however, the clouds began again to gather, as the old civilization dissolved and ignorance settled down on Europe. During the Dark Ages, and indeed down to the middle or end of the fourteenth century, men looked regretfully back to a time when Christendom had been more peaceful and better ordered than they saw it, and when knowledge, wisdom, and the

¹ An address delivered before the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, June 27, 1907. Published by arrangement with the *Atlantic Monthly*. Copyrighted.

power of literary creation stood on a level far higher than their own.

The Renaissance and the discovery of America changed all this. Hope revived as knowledge and learning revived, and the strong races spread themselves out, conquering and to conquer. Within the last century the belief in human progress has become almost an article of faith. Many causes have gone to this. The rapid growth of population, the establishment of free governments, by which many old evils due to tyranny or the ascendancy of a class have been removed, and, above all, the unprecedentedly swift march of scientific discovery, bringing with it a mastery over nature heretofore undreamt of, have filled men with a confidence that they are going to be not only far more numerous than ever before, but also stronger, freer, happier, and altogether better off than they were at any moment in the past. The Darwinian doctrine of advance through the survival of the fittest (whereof more anon) is deemed to have given a scientific basis for the belief, and our fuller knowledge of primitive man, as he was many thousands of years ago, suggests that a movement which has brought us so far up from the Stone Age must be a continuous movement. That touching confidence in the power of freedom and equality to produce fraternity and universal good will, which inspired Frenchmen in the days of the Revolution and was preached by Jefferson to your forefathers, has no doubt been frequently set back and discouraged by events. But the persuasion that either an equal division of property, or the extinction of private property and the placing of all the means of production and distribution in the hands of the whole community, will remove the ingrained evils of society, and make everybody happy, has many adherents in all civilized countries, and is indeed a potent factor in practical politics as well as in economic thought.

It would take too long to analyze the causes which have from time to time changed the attitude of the human mind upon this supreme question. All we need to remember is this, that though the so-called law of progress is now commonly held to be axiomatic, there have been many alternations of opinion in the past. The pessimists are for the moment a dispirited minority. But their chance may come again in the future; and the main issue is not so free from doubt as to disentitle them to a fair hearing.

It may be thought that there is one cause powerfully operative to create a belief in the progress of the race, which ought here to be specially mentioned. Pious minds who are filled with reverence for an overruling Providence, and other minds, not so pious, whose loss of faith in a future life has made them concentrate their interest on the development of humanity on the planet it occupies, have by different roads brought themselves, altogether irrespective of facts, to the same belief that all things either have been ordered, or are of themselves working, for the best in this present world, the best of all possible worlds. Thus a philosophy of history has arisen which insists on regarding all events as tending by a constant law, almost like a law of nature, to bring good out of evil and a higher good out of a lower good.

In this view all the calamities and catastrophes of history are the means by which some blessing otherwise unattainable has been secured. The Norman Conquest, which brought misery on England for a century, was needed in order to re-invigorate the Saxon stock and bring into a backward country the more advanced civilization of the Continent. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, great as was the suffering they directly involved, were needed to break down the old régime and the relics of feudalism in Europe. The African slave trade gave the millions of negroes who were sent under hatches to the New World the opportunity of hearing the truths of Christianity. It may be admitted that there never was any evil which was not attended by a certain amount of good. Even a paroxysm of toothache provides an opportunity for the exercise of fortitude and self-control. But in many cases the good will seem to an unbiased mind to have been much less than the evil. The extinction of the Ostro-Gothic nation in Italy, the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and the rise of the Inquisition in Spain, come pretty near to being unqualified calamities. This faith in progress based on the doctrine that all things are for the best has no scientific character. It is a mere *a priori* assumption. Hornets and rattlesnakes may have their use and value in the general scheme of things, but why suppose that nature could not have got on equally well without venomous creatures? Whoever desires to examine fairly the question, whether the course of human history is really onward and upward, must rid himself of all these optimistic fancies

and be content to take the facts as he finds them. The intrusion of a theory of final causes is as unprofitable and, indeed, misleading, in the interpretation of history as Bacon long ago pointed out that it was barren in philosophy.

I will not venture to-day to examine into the supposed general law of progress, *i. e.* I will not attempt to inquire whether Man is advancing at that steady and constant pace which entitles us to hope that he will some day become, if not a perfect being, yet one incomparably nearer to perfection than he is to-day. That would be indeed an arduous and intricate inquiry. What I propose is the humbler and more limited investigation of the meaning and contents of the idea of Progress itself, and of the relations of each kind of Progress to other kinds. When we say that man has advanced or is advancing, of what lines of advance are we thinking? The lines of movement are really as numerous as are the aspects of man's nature and the activities which he puts forth. Taking his physical structure, is mankind as a whole becoming stronger, healthier, less injured by habits which depress nervous or muscular force, and are the better stocks of man increasing faster than the inferior stocks? Considered as an acquisitive being, has man more of the things that make for comfort, more food and clothing, better dwellings, more leisure? Intellectually regarded, has he a higher intelligence, more knowledge and opportunities for acquiring knowledge, more creative capacity, more perception of beauty and susceptibility to æsthetic pleasures? Considered in his social relations, has he more personal freedom, is he less exposed to political oppression, has he fuller security for life and property, is there more or less order and concord within each community, more or less peace between nations? Lastly, is man improving as a moral being? Is there more virtue in the world, more sense of justice, more sympathy, kindness, tenderness, more of a disposition to regard the feelings and interests of others and to deal gently with the weak? In each and all of these departments there may be progress, but not necessarily the same rate of progress; and we can perfectly well imagine a progress in some points only, accompanied by a stagnation or even a decline in other points.

When we talk of the progress of the world, do we mean an advance in all these respects, or only in some, and if so, in which

of them? If in all of them, which are the most typical and the most significant? Suppose there has been an advance in some, and in others stagnation or retrogression, how shall we determine which are the most important, the most fraught with promise or discouragement? An examination of the language of popular writers indicates that the current conception has been seldom analyzed. Such writers would seem to have assumed that an improvement in some aspects of human life means an improvement in all, perhaps even an improvement to something like the same extent. Another question suggests itself. Is the so-called Law of Progress a constant one? Supposing its action in the past to have been proved, can we count upon its continuing in the future, or may the causes to which its action has been due sometime or other come to an end? I pass over other points that might be raised. It is enough to have shown in how vague a sense the current term has been used.

There seem to be two ways in which an inquiry into the supposed forward movement of mankind might be conducted. One way is to take Progress in its widest sense as meaning the sum total of human advance in all its forms, and to examine each form in succession. The other way is to select some few of those forms, in which it is comparatively easy to determine whether there has been an advance, and to measure the amount of such advance, and then to see whether the result in those cases can be made a basis for general conclusions as regards other forms. It may be that progress in some directions can be shown to be fairly typical of the general movement of humanity. It may be that such progress involves, or at any rate raises a strong presumption of, other kinds of advance.

Let us take two comparatively easy lines of inquiry: the physical characteristics of the human species, and the conditions under which the species has to live; and let us see what conclusions can be reached by examining these.

Additions to the number of the human race are popularly treated as if they were an undoubted benefit. We see every nation and every community within a nation, down to a village just planted on a prairie, regarding its own increase as something to be proud of. The eagerness with which cities watch each successive census return for a record of their population is familiar, and nowhere so

familiar as in this country. But is the increase of the race any gain to the race? The population of Europe is probably three or four times, that of North America probably twenty times, as large as it was two centuries ago. This proves that there is much more food available for the support of life, much more production of all sorts of commodities, and in particular an immense increase in the area of land used for producing food, with an improvement in the methods of extracting food from the land. So the growth of a city like Boston or Chicago proves that there has been an immense increase in industry. Men work harder, or at any rate more efficiently, and have far more appliances for production at their command. Whether they lead happier lives is another matter. It used to be said that he who made two ears of corn grow where only one ear had grown before was a benefactor to the race. Is that necessarily so? The number of men who can live off the soil is larger, but the men need not be better off. If there is more food there are also more mouths. Their lives may be just as hard, their enjoyments just as limited. Some parts of the earth are already too crowded for comfort. I find many persons rejoicing to think that the use for the generation of electricity of the power in the Falls of Niagara will enable industries to be established there which will treble the population of the surrounding country. The Falls may be gone, but the pool into which they used to plunge will have become the centre of a smoky city. The notion that population is *per se* a benefit and a mark of progress seems to be largely a survival from the ages when each tribe or city needed all the arms it could gain and support in order to wield sword and spear against its enemies.

"As arrows in the hands of a giant, even so are the young children," says the Psalmist: and when men were needed to fight against Hittites and Hivites, this was a natural reflection.

It may also be partly due to an unthinking association between growth and prosperity, created by the fact that the establishment of new industries in a community usually brings wealth as well as population. There are people heedless enough to be pleased at hearing that our greatest cities are adding many tens of thousands a year to their inhabitants, as if it were not already a grave problem how to arrest the growth of these huge centres of population and divert industries to smaller places.

Let us pass from mere numbers to quality. The most remarkable feature of the last few centuries has been the relatively more rapid growth of those whom we call the more advanced races, such as the Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavonic. Nineteen centuries ago there may have been less, perhaps much less, than ten millions of persons on the globe belonging to these three races. There are now probably over three hundred and fifty millions, while the so-called backward races, though some of them increase, have increased more slowly and are now everywhere under the control of the more advanced races. (I do not include in this comparison either the Chinese or the Japanese, the cases of both being peculiar.) This fact represents an undoubted advance.

The question follows: Are these higher stocks (Italo-Iberic, Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic), wherever found, themselves improving in physical and intellectual quality? This is a very important part of the inquiry. An improvement in this direction would give ground for expecting progress in other directions also.

In duration of life there is (at least in Western Europe and in the United States) unquestionably an improvement. Whether the average of muscular strength is also increasing it may be more hard to say, but certainly it does not seem to be declining.

Through advances in surgical and medical science, more and more diseases are found to be preventable, while more and more of those which used to be thought incurable are shown to be capable of treatment, so that the average of health rises with that of the duration of life. One drawback, however, is serious enough to be specially mentioned. Lunacy is increasing in all countries which keep a statistical record of mental maladies, and the increase is too large to be explained merely by the fact that records are now more accurate. Unless this fact can be accounted for by the abuse of intoxicants, an abuse which seems to be rather decreasing than increasing, it is ominous, because it seems to imply that there are factors in modern life which tend to breed disorders in the brain. But we have not sufficient data for positive conclusions. In this connection a still more serious question arises.

The law of differentiation and improvement by means of natural selection, and the survival of the fittest, which, according to the Darwinian theory, has been a principal cause in the production of more and more perfect types of animal life, may reasonably be

thought to have continued to work during the earlier period of the history of mankind. The races which have survived and multiplied and have come to dominate the earth have been the stronger races; and while strife lasted there was always a tendency for physical strength and intelligence to go on increasing. The upper class in every community — and this was equally true of Germany and France in the thirteenth century, and of the Hawaiians when Captain Cook found them — were physically stronger and handsomer than the classes at the bottom of the social scale. The birth-rate was probably higher among these aristocratic sections, and the chance of the survival of infants also better. But in modern society the case is quite otherwise. The richer and more educated class marry later and as a rule have smaller families than the poorer class, whose physique is generally weaker and whose intelligence is generally, though of course not universally, on a somewhat lower level. This is especially the case in great cities, and great cities contain a rapidly increasing proportion of the whole population of every country. The phenomenon seems to be widespread. It is conspicuous in Australia and in your own Eastern States. The result is that the class in which physical strength and a cultivated intelligence are hereditary increases more slowly, if it increases at all, than do the classes inferior in these qualities. Fortunately, the lines of class distinction are much less sharply drawn than they were some centuries ago. The upper class is always being recruited by persons of energy and intellect from the poorer classes. Still, we have here a new cause which may tend to depress the average level of human capacity, though it may be some time before the results have become apparent.

The improvement, so far as attained, in the physical quality of the civilized part of mankind is largely due to such changes in its environment as the greater abundance of food and clothing, the better conditions of housing, the diffusion of property through all classes of the community. Along these lines the improvement has been extraordinary. The luxury of the rich, the comfort of the middle classes, the comparative immunity of the poorer classes from famine and pestilence, have increased within the last two centuries more than they had done during many preceding centuries. Most remarkable of all has been the cause of these im-

provements, namely, the increase in our knowledge of natural laws and the power over natural forces which has been thereby acquired. Man has now, by comprehending nature, become her master. These are the things which are commonly in our mind when we talk of Progress. It is the wonderful gains made in those things which are visible and tangible and which affect our daily life at every turn that have struck the popular mind and been taken to mark not merely a long onward step, but the certainty of further advance. Material progress has seemed in its triumphant march to sweep everything else along with it.

Whether this be really so, is the very question we have to consider. Does our increased knowledge and command of nature, do all those benefits and comforts which that mastery of nature has secured, so greatly facilitate intellectual and moral progress that we may safely assume that there will be an increase in intelligence, in virtue, and in all that is covered by the word Happiness? It seems hard not to believe that, with the world so much more at man's disposal, man is destined to be a being altogether superior to what he has been in the past. Thus material progress seems to us moderns, when it has gone so far in the course of another century or two that everybody shall have all the comforts and all the opportunities for enjoyment that he can desire, to constitute that Golden Age for which mankind have so often sighed. It is a comparatively new conception of the Golden Age. Those happier days to which Hesiod and Virgil looked back were primarily days of innocence and simplicity, when there was no crime, no violence, no strife.

*Needum enim audierant inflari classica, needum
Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.*

The Golden Age to which men's eyes turned back in the centuries of medieval darkness was primarily an age of enlightenment and learning, an age when the Church had not yet become corrupted by the pursuit of wealth and power. The ideals of both the ancients and the men of the Middle Ages were ethical or intellectual. In neither case did their imagination dwell upon the things which applied science is giving us in such ample measure. This, however, is a digression. Let us return to consider how far the increase of wealth and comfort and opportunities for enjoyment, and of that sway of natural forces which promises more of such oppor-

tunities, betokens a like improvement in political institutions, a like progress in the intellectual development of man and in the delights of living.

Of political institutions I will not attempt to speak to-day. The subject is too large; and one would have to qualify nearly every general statement by reference to particular countries. It is better to confine our present inquiry to the relation of material progress to intelligence and character.

We see under these new conditions less anxiety, less occupation with the hard necessities of finding food and clothing. Work itself is less laborious, because more largely done by machinery and not by mere strength. There is more leisure which can be used for the acquisition of knowledge and for setting thought free to play upon subjects other than practical. The opportunities for obtaining knowledge have been so extended and cheapened that in all civilized countries the elements of instruction can be obtained practically without cost, and higher instruction at a low price by all who are fitted to profit by it. Not only are books within every one's reach, but the daily instructors of the public proffer it at a trifling cost at least as much information as it can assimilate. Transportation has become easy and swift and cheap, so that every one's mind can be enriched and refreshed and stimulated by foreign travel. The dweller in great cities is no doubt more shut out from nature than were his forefathers, but on the other hand he has greater facilities for visiting spots of natural beauty and drawing pleasure from them. Works of art are produced more abundantly, and galleries are accessible in which those of the highest merit can be seen. That a large number of persons are engaged either in producing or in distributing objects believed to possess artistic merit would seem calculated to diffuse widely an appreciation of art and beauty. It may be further suggested that the mere increase of population and of purchasing power has a favoring influence upon intellect, because there is more demand for the products of intellect and more persons employed in their production.

Thus, whether or no material progress involves and implies intellectual progress, it is clear that it provides unprecedented facilities and opportunities.

When we turn to examine the results, we shall find that the

quantity of intellectual activity has enormously increased, increased even faster than the population by so much as a larger proportion of the population has been raised out of a dull and sluggish brain life. The amount of reading, writing, and of what may be called formal talking, that is, speech-making, preaching, and lecturing, that goes on in all civilized countries rapidly increases. Thomas Carlyle would have said that much of it could just as well be produced by those whom he described as "chattering Dead Sea apes"; nevertheless a great deal does represent the increased exertion of intellectual power. Think of the quantity of talent that goes into the investigation of natural phenomena by the thousands of researchers now at work, of all the ingenuity expended by lawyers, financiers and others in the contrivance of new methods of carrying on business by combinations, new devices for evading statutes, new ways of placing the capital of the many at the disposal of the few. Quality, however, must be considered as well as quantity. Plato hinted, though to be sure he put the hint into the mouth of an Egyptian sage, that the invention of writing had weakened the powers of the human mind. Without going so far, we may well doubt whether the intellectual excellence of an age can be measured by the number of speeches or the amount of printed matter it produces, and whether the incessant reading of newspapers and magazines tends on the whole to strengthen the faculty of thinking.

Remembering that our own minds have grown by and along with the acquisition of knowledge, we are apt to fancy that an increase of knowledge in the community must mean an increase in intellectual vigor. Undoubtedly every boy in a Boston school to-day knows many things which the wisest man did not know five centuries ago; and the total number of items of information he possesses with regard to man in the past or to nature in the present may be far larger. But that tells us very little about the capacity of the schoolboy.

If we look simply at the facts of history we shall be struck by the impossibility of connecting the power and productiveness of the human intellect with any such external conditions of wealth, comfort, and opportunities for knowledge as we have been considering. The forms which intellectual activity takes, the lines of inquiry which it follows, the sorts of production it values and enjoys do indeed differ from age to age and do bear a relation to the condi-

tions of man's environment. Material progress has affected these forms and lines. But there is no evidence that it has done more to strengthen than to depress the intensity and originality and creative energy of intellect itself ; nor have those qualities shown themselves more abundant as the population of the earth has increased. It does not seem possible, if we go back to the earliest literature which survives to us from Western Asia and Southeastern Europe, to say that the creative powers of the human mind in such subjects as poetry, philosophy, and historical narrative or portraiture, have either improved or deteriorated. The poetry of the early Hebrews and of the early Greeks has never been surpassed and hardly ever equaled. Neither has the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle, nor the speeches of Demosthenes and Cicero. Geniuses like Dante, Chaucer, and Shakespeare appear without our being able to account for them, and for aught we know another may appear at any moment. It is just as difficult, if we look back five centuries, to assert either progress or decline in painting. Sculpture has never again risen to so high a level as it touched in the fifth century B. C., nor within the last three centuries to so high a level as it reached at the end of the fifteenth. But we can find no generalizations upon that fact. Music is the most inscrutable of the arts, and whether there is any progress to be expected other than that which may come from a further improvement in instruments constituting an orchestra, I will not attempt to conjecture, any more than I should dare to raise controversy by inquiring whether Beethoven represents progress from Mozart, Wagner progress from Beethoven.

On the whole, therefore, we may conclude that, although material progress furnishes new and varied opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge and for the use of intelligence upon an always increasing mass of facts, and although intelligence is thus enabled to accomplish more in certain directions than it was previously able to do, intellectual power itself in its higher creative forms has not grown stronger. The advance of modern science makes no more probable the appearance of an Archimedes, or an Anthemius, or an Isaac Newton, or a Leibnitz. What is stranger, there is no large supply of Leibnizes or Newtons in Europe, which has more than doubled its population since their time. But the chance has increased that a man of great natural gifts may have an oppor-

tunity of obtaining the instruction and the opportunities of rising which will enable him to turn those gifts to full account. And it may be added that every generation adds something to the methods which previous generations have bequeathed to it. Such inventions as those of logarithms, of the differential calculus, of the microscope, and of spectrum analysis, place instruments in the hand of the scientific inquirer by which he can effect more. Critical methods in history, which men of exceptional genius like Thucydides were able to use by dint of their own genius, have now become familiar and can be employed by persons of good average talent. Even in metaphysics, which is often taunted with being the least progressive of the higher branches of analytic or constructive thought, although there is no sign that we have come nearer an explanation of the ultimate riddles, still the accumulation of new technical terms and categories and ways of approaching the main problems does represent a certain advance, albeit the power of abstract thought may not itself become greater.

May there not be a limit to this kind of advance and may we not be approaching that limit? We cannot tell. Critical methods in philology and history are perhaps not susceptible of much further improvement; but as respects physical science, those who are entitled to speak say that they see stretching before them an infinite vista of discovery.

A larger and a still more intricate question arises. If it has proved difficult to say how far material progress and the extension and diffusion of knowledge have stimulated and are likely to stimulate intellectual progress, still harder is it to estimate their influence on the standard of moral excellence.

What is Moral Progress? The ancient philosophers—let us say the Stoics from Chrysippus to Epictetus—would have described its aim as being Harmony with Nature, that is, with those tendencies in man which lead him to his highest good by raising him above sense-temptations, making him love what is righteous, and find his highest joy in following it.

St. Augustine and St. Thomas of Aquinum would have placed it in conformity to God's Will, to which all thoughts and passions should be so attuned as to accept patiently and trustfully whatever He sends and to seek every occasion of glorifying and serving Him. Neither of these ideals has any relation to material pro-

gress, and both philosophers and saints would probably have thought that kind of progress rather hurtful than helpful to the soul.

To estimate the degree in which some sins or vices have declined and others have developed, the extent to which some virtues have grown more common and others more rare, to calculate the respective ethical values of the qualities in which there has been an improvement and a decline, and to strike a general balance after appraising the worth of all these assets, — this is a task on which few would care to enter. No analysis and no synthesis could make much of data so uncertain in quantity and so disputable in quality. Who will even assert that the love of truth with the courage to deliver the truth, a virtue which lies at the root of many other virtues, has grown stronger or more common? Socrates and some of his contemporaries were conspicuous examples of it. So were Darwin and Pasteur and your own Emerson. But among the contemporaries of Socrates there were Sophists, and the class is fully represented in our time also. Besides, the data are always changing. Human emotion, like the creative intelligence, finds from time to time one channel more easy to follow or more attractive than another. So different virtues rise and fall, bloom and wither, as they inspire joy or command admiration.

It may, however, be suggested that there is one thing whose relation to material progress must somehow be determined, seeing that it has always been deemed (so far as this life is concerned) the ultimate aim of all desire and effort, the ultimate test of every kind of advance. It is Happiness.

What is Happiness? Is it Pleasure? And if so, what is Pleasure? Aristotle gave a definition of Pleasure — or rather perhaps a description, for the logicians say that you cannot define a *summum genus* — which has not been much improved upon. It is not, however, psychological definitions that need concern us, but rather that question which occupied the English Utilitarian School seventy years ago: whether all the pleasures, taken in the aggregate as constituting Happiness are to be subjected to a qualitative as well as a quantitative analysis. Shall we measure them by the intensity with which they are felt or by the fineness and elevation of the feeling whereto they appeal? Is the satisfaction which Pericles felt in watching the performance of a drama of Sophocles

at an Athenian festival greater or less than the satisfaction which one of his slaves felt in draining a jar of wine?

The principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, which in the hands of Jeremy Bentham seemed capable of being practically applied to the more tangible and vulgar pleasures, became so sublimated and evanescent when applied by J. S. Mill to those moral sentiments which afford a pure and exquisite delight to persons capable of feeling them, as to lose its original value as a test of laws and institutions. Yet any attempt to reckon up pleasures as a whole must take account of both kinds.

Other questions may be raised which show the intricacy of the subject. Every addition to the sum of pleasures may bring some pain with it, for the enjoyment of each pleasure creates a desire to have more of it. Where new conditions have enabled men to acquire a taste for something, the want of it is felt as a deprivation which may become a hardship. So the new contrivances science has given to save our time and trouble have their drawbacks. Does the telephone add more to the convenience of life than it takes away from its repose? May not the very facility wherewith pleasures, heretofore precious, because rare, are now attainable, induce a sort of satiety, and dull the edge of enjoyment? May not our feverish activity be followed by a period of lassitude? Boredom, as we know from the decadents, is the supreme evil. May not the world get bored with itself and droop with a despondency like that of J. S. Mill when he reflected that all musical combinations will one day have been exhausted? Such speculations might be pursued *ad infinitum*. Let us cut them short by saying that while it may be hard to measure Happiness itself, it is clear that the bettering of the external conditions of life has vastly reduced mechanical toil and vastly increased the opportunity of enjoying some pleasures, such as those which art and music furnish. Think of the facilities for travel. The delight in natural scenery, if not an absolutely novel pleasure, is at any rate enjoyed in a more constant way and by a far larger number of persons than formerly. Quick and cheap transportation have made it incomparably more easy of enjoyment. Add to this the fact that many old sources of misery have been reduced. The use of anesthetics has diminished suffering as well as prolonged life. Torture has been abolished in civilized coun-

tries. Prisoners are treated less harshly, though it may be doubted whether the result desired might not be equally well obtained with shorter sentences, for certainty is more effective than severity. Cruelty, though always liable to break out afresh when exceptional conditions rouse passion or race-hatred, is more and more condemned by public opinion. There is a far stronger sense that it is every one's duty, and ought to be every one's pleasure, to help others, and to smooth their path for the unfortunate. Timid or sensitive children have less to fear. Women have at any rate a better legal protection against wrong, though we may well believe that they always fared far better than the harshness of the old laws would seem to imply. For most men, three fourths of the happiness or misery of life spring out of the domestic relations. Were it not for the increase of divorce, we should be disposed to hold that those relations stand now on a better footing than they ever did before.

All these isolated facts, however, do not solve the main problem. Neither does the comparison of our own age with preceding ages. Most of us probably rejoice that we did not live in the fifth or the tenth or even in the seventeenth century of the Christian era. When we think of those times we see their dark side and we feel how much we should miss in which we now take pleasure. But can we be sure that the individual man in those past centuries had on the average a worse time than the average man has now? He was in many points less sensitive to suffering than we are, and he may have enjoyed some things more intensely. The literature of the seven centuries that preceded our own is in many ways quite as buoyant in spirit as our own. It is often thought that the fear of torment in a future life must have brooded like a dark cloud over the minds of past generations, and that the tendency of opinion which has attenuated this fear represents a great brightening in the sky. Lucretius held that the greatest service ever rendered to mankind was that rendered by Epicurus, when he dispelled those mists of ancient superstition which had produced human sacrifice. Other mists settled down not so long after the days of Lucretius; and, in direct violation of the teaching it professed to respect, superstition caused far more bloodshed and suffering after his time than it had ever caused before. Persecution has now vanished, and with it the terrors to which superstition appealed.

On the other hand, we all know many persons who look back to what they call the Ages of Faith as ages in which man's mind was far more full of peace and hope than it is in times when so many doubt what guide they shall follow. These are only a few of the questions that may be asked when we compare past and present; and no one can answer them.

Shall we take Happiness in its broadest sense—the sense in which it applies to every man, whether capable of the higher pleasures or only of the lower ones—to mean that general sense of contentment and satisfaction which makes life seem to have been and to be worth living? The test of human progress towards happiness would then be,—Does the average man to-day, at the end of each year or at the end of his life, feel more inclined than the average man would have done two hundred or four hundred or six hundred years ago, to say that he would like to live the same life over again, because his pleasures in it have on the whole exceeded his pains?

May we not suspect that this is a matter which depends less on the possession of any external goods, of comfort and of opportunities for pleasure, than it does upon the human temperament itself? Thus the central point of the inquiry would be,—Are the physical causes and the moral causes which mould and color the human temperament making it more or less placid, cheerful, and serene? This is largely a question for the physiologist, who stands upon somewhat firmer ground than does the moralist. Some physiologists tell us that the conditions of modern life in the most highly civilized communities create a strain upon the nervous system which makes people fretful, capricious, restless, or perhaps despondent. They point to the increase of lunacy, to the increase of divorce, and to the increase of suicide as evidencing the results of this nervous strain. These ominous symptoms will not appear to most of us to outweigh the general impression we have that the sum of enjoyment and cheerfulness is slightly greater now than it was a century ago, or even in our own boyhood. Still, they are symptoms to be noted, and the fact that science puts its finger on phenomena in modern life which are new and which may, if they go on increasing, affect the physical and moral constitution of man, suggests the reflection that we may still have much to learn upon the subject. All the phenomena which belong to

modern city life under severe and constant pressure are comparatively new. They may work prejudicially on the human organism. On the other hand the organism may adapt itself to them, may escape physical mischief, and reap mental benefit. A century's experience will help us to judge better.

As I said at the outset, I have not invited you to deal with the main question as to whether there really exists a general law of human progress. Instead of making a front attack on the centre of the position we have been content to execute a sort of skirmishing reconnaissance all round it, and have followed devious paths in trying to ascertain where it can best be assailed, beating up a good many pickets by the way. My aim has been to define the problem, to examine the conditions that surround it, and thereby to clarify our own conception of the idea of Progress. Let me sum up the conclusions which we have reached.

The question whether there is a general law of human progress is a complicated one, because there are so many different lines along which advance may be made.

A philosophical conception of Progress must include all these lines and must endeavor to determine their relative significance.

The popular conception of Progress, and that which rises first to our minds, is of an increase in wealth, in comfort, in means of attaining knowledge, and in everything wherein an increased command of the forces of nature enables us to apply them for the service of men.

An advance in these things, the sum of which we may roughly call Material Progress, is easy to determine, and is in fact evident. Political progress is also evident, though it is subject to some deductions and to many reserves.

Progress in other things, including intellectual power and moral excellence, is far more difficult to determine. There is, however, an immense increase in knowledge and in the means of acquiring further knowledge, especially the knowledge of nature.

Many ways can be indicated in which material progress and the increase of knowledge may be expected to promote intellectual and moral improvement, but the time that has elapsed since that progress became rapid is hardly sufficient to enable us to say how soon these results will follow or to what length they will go. Material progress may create expectations of happiness which cannot,

so far as we see, be realized. Thus an Age of Progress might be an Age of Discontent.

The broad general question, whether the sum of human happiness has increased and is increasing, is the most difficult of all to treat scientifically.

Happiness is so largely a matter of temperament, and temperament so largely depends on physiological conditions, and the physiological conditions of life may be so much affected by economic and social changes now passing in the world, that it may be necessary to wait for some considerable time before attempting to determine whether the excitement and variety of modern life make for happiness.

We are really not so much better placed than were the ancients and the men of the Renaissance for solving these great problems. We do indeed know what they, who were nearer to the time, did not know, that there never was a Golden Age in the past. They guessed that the earth will one day cease to be habitable. Some of our scientific lights have suggested modes in which this may happen, possibly by immersion in the sun, possibly by the exhaustion of our stock of oxygen. But the contingency is so doubtful, and in any event so distant, that it need not affect any such chances of perfectibility as man may enjoy.

We may seem to be better equipped for prophecy than they were, because we have come to know all the surface of the earth, and its resources, and the races that dwell thereon, and their respective gifts and capacities. But how these elements will combine and work together is a problem apparently as inscrutable as ever.

The bark that carries Man and his fortunes traverses an ocean where the winds are variable and the currents unknown. He can do little to direct its course, and the mists that shroud the horizon hang as thick and low as they did when the voyage began.

James Bryce, h '07.

PROFESSOR JAMES'S "PRAGMATISM."¹

THIS book contains the lectures which Professor James delivered last autumn before the Lowell Institute, Boston. It is a book for which we predict a wide reading. Minds of a certain class — minds not afraid of novelty, for instance — will give it welcome. It will be much discussed; indeed, the discussion has already begun. We detect on the part of some of the critics a disposition to make wry faces. Others would treat it as an *enfant terrible*, pushing his way into a conclave of grave, proper, and formal metaphysicians, and asking them inconvenient questions. Others remind one of those Austrian marshals whom Napoleon whipt so soundly in his Italian campaign, and who excused themselves by declaring that he did n't fight according to the rules of the game. So we hear philosophers who scold Mr. James for not observing the etiquette prescribed by philosophy. The psychologists, on their side, wish to have it clearly understood that *this* is not psychology. For the moment, therefore, Mr. James's book will have to be accepted, or at least examined, as a sort of *tertium quid* whose parentage neither Philosophy nor Psychology is willing to admit. Theology, too, who is nothing if not a circumspect parent, will doubtless look haughtily away from Pragmatism, unless it shall turn out to be the bed-rock on which future theologians may build their new systems: then, of course, Theology will claim to have been the only original Pragmatist.

It is not our purpose to write a controversial review of Professor James's book: to do so at such length as it deserves would require at least a full-grown essay. Nor do we propose to point out the obvious difficulties that lie in the way of accepting some of Mr. James's conclusions. Destructive criticism is so easy! And if it be spiced, as it may well be, with a sprinkling of sarcasm, it so often makes the critic appear — for however brief but radiant a moment — far more profound, or witty, or masterfully polemical than the poor fellow whose philosophy he temporarily annihilates. It seems to us that the best service a reviewer can do his readers

¹ *Pragmatism. A New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking.* By William James, m '69, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard University. (Longmans, Green & Co.: New York. Crown 8vo, pp. 308. \$1.25 net.)

and Mr. James's "Pragmatism" is to urge as many as possible to read it.

Why? First, because it is probably the most delightfully written philosophical work ever published. Imagine Kipling, when his style was best,—in the "Jungle Book" days, let us say,—devoting himself to the highest problem of human destiny, and you will get an idea of the way in which Mr. James makes Man play out his play with Ontology and Epistemology, Fate, Free-will, and all the other ancient abstractions with as much concreteness and vivacity as if he were Mowgli moving among his companions—Baloo and Kaa and the ubiquitous Bandar-log. Simply as a proof that Philosophy need not (the Germans to the contrary notwithstanding) employ verbiage which in clumsiness outdoes the chemical combinations of methyl, or the names which unfeeling paleontologists assign to inoffensive and retiring saurians, Mr. James's achievement deserves to be welcomed.

But style is only the rind, after all: the valid reason for the book is the fruit inside. Pragmatism—the name is clumsy but Mr. James did not invent it—is worth investigating. Perhaps, as he suggests, we have all of us been more or less Pragmatists unawares. What is Pragmatism? It is, "merely," the Philosophy which explains how we "get the cash value out of life." But this definition itself may seem vague. Your steel or oil magnate is alleged to have got the cash value out of life to the tune of scores of millions—and he has never claimed to be a philosopher. What Mr. James means smacks less of pecuniary greed or graft or bullion. You find yourself born into a world where various explanations are given of life. One creed preaches predestination, another free-will; one upholds salvation by atonement, another relies upon good works. This philosopher teaches immortality, that one thinks that he has demonstrated annihilation. One scientist argues that the universe had a beginning; his neighbor argues with equal cogency that it could never have had a beginning. "All is matter" is the motto on one banner; "all is mind," on a second, "matter and mind," on a third. Atheism, Theism, Deism, Agnosticism have each their adherents. And so on through all the realms of human thought and experience. "Disputes over such notions," says Mr. James, "are unending. The Pragmatic method in such cases is to try to interpret each notion by tracing its respective

practical consequences. What difference would it practically make to any one if this notion rather than that notion were true? If no practical difference whatever can be traced, then the alternatives mean practically the same thing, and all dispute is idle." So Mr. James proceeds to apply the test—"what practical difference does it make"—to many of the great metaphysical problems.

The result is very striking. The venerable abstractions, shrouded in mystery, seemingly unattainable, mute and majestic as sphinxes, are stript of their glamour under the flash of the Pragmatist searchlight. As the Norse gods in Asgard suddenly grew pale and aged, and revealed their mortality, when Balder fell, so the personages (or symbols) of metaphysics reveal their mortal nature: creatures of man, they have posed as demigods and as deities. Nothing can be more enlivening than to make the tour of Walhalla with Mr. James, and to listen to his quick, penetrating criticism of each of the portentous figures. You may prefer, of course, to cling to your own view of the Norse theogony, but you cannot fail to be stimulated by the wit and acumen of the critic at your side. We quote a single paragraph, from fifty we have marked, to illustrate the ease of manner, the freshness and courage, and the practicalness of Mr. James's treatment of his subject:

"Whoever claims *absolute* teleological unity, saying that there is one purpose that every detail of the universe subserves, dogmatizes at his own risk. Theologians who dogmatize thus find it more and more impossible, as our acquaintance with the warring interests of the world's parts grows concrete, to imagine what the one climacteric purpose may possibly be like. We see indeed that certain evils minister to ulterior goods, that the bitter makes the cocktail better, and that a bit of danger or hardship puts us agreeably to our trumps. We can vaguely generalize this into the doctrine that all the evil in the universe is but instrumental to its greater perfection. But the scale of the evil in sight actually defies all human tolerance; and transcendental idealism, in the pages of a Bradley or a Royce, brings us no farther than the Book of Job did—God's ways are not our ways, so let us put our hands upon our mouth. A God who can relish such superfluities of horror is no God for human beings to appeal to. His animal spirits are too high. In other words, the 'Absolute' with his one purpose is not the man-like God of common people" (pp. 142-3).

Each reader will have to decide for himself how much of Pragmatism he can accept, but let him not be deceived by Mr. James's light and swift ways into assuming that Mr. James is merely blowing metaphysical bubbles, beautiful and evanescent. Since John Stuart Mill died, as we have had no writer of philosophy with a high literary skill, we have come to regard ponderousness,

opacity, and a technical terminology of elephantine clumsiness as the sure signs of orthodoxy. Whoever wrote without these could not possibly be a philosopher. Mr. James certainly possesses in a high degree the opposite qualities. Do not be too hasty in concluding, however, that he is no philosopher, or that he merely skims the surface. He succeeds admirably in doing what he declares the Pragmatist ought to do — he "*unstiffens* all our theories, limbers them up, and sets each one at work."

For the present writer, the worth of the solution which Pragmatism offers to one specific problem or another is far less important than that the Pragmatist attitude should at last have been systematized. That is a symptom of deep significance. It is an attitude as ancient as Socrates, who said that, if the old systems go to pieces, we must make the best raft we can, and sail on that. It is the attitude of Montaigne, who, as one mystery after another appeared inquiringly before him, looked at it steadfastly with his calm, searching eyes, shrugged his shoulders politely, uttered his baffled but undisconcerted "*Que sais-je,*" and devised a practical conduct of life that would work — at least for himself. And now the Pragmatist attitude is likely to be adopted by more and more persons for whom the formal religions afford no support, and the current philosophies are but the re-winning of chaff.

Mankind in each epoch are predisposed to accept a given solution to the cosmic problem. So one age rests firmly on the foundations of a scholastic theology; another forgets itself in a frenzy of religious zeal; a third complacently sings, "Whatever is, is right," and goes on doing wrong; a fourth is satisfied with the trim, external formulas of Deism; a fifth finds the Kantian categories as tonic as the ozone of Colorado; a sixth greets the reign of law, over which science is sovereign, as eagerly as the lost traveler treads again on granite after floundering in a morass.

The characteristic of our time, so far as one may venture to generalize, differs from all these. There are groups which still cleave to the supernatural, other groups which still linger in the metaphysical; others feed on warmed-over Hegelianism; while others again march under Spencer or Huxley or Nietzsche. But the characteristic, even of those who profess to be staunch supporters of their system (whichever it may be), is to disavow absolute rigidity, and to admit that possibly their neighbors may have

divined a fraction of the truth. In other words, the *Zeitgeist* (to refer to that convenient symbol of the past generation) does not to-day take much stock in the Absolute. It looks a little puzzled when you talk to it about "Eternal truths" and "Eternal laws." It suspects that even the laws of the material universe, which Science has been formulating, may have no objective existence, but are simply the ways in which the human mind classifies for its own uses certain recurring and more or less similar manifestations. The *Zeitgeist* listens with genial astonishment to the transcendental idealist who, having postulated that since man is finite he cannot possibly understand the infinite, goes on to tell in minute detail just what the Infinite — God — thinks, plans, and performs; nay, even asserts that the Infinite *must* do this or *cannot* do that; or deduces God's love from man's immemorial misery, and argues immortality as a compensation for the appalling and irremediable injustice which blights man's existence on earth. In these respects, and in others, the *Zeitgeist* is now a Pragmatist, if we understand Pragmatism; and, unless precedents deceive and signs fail, the next decade or two will witness a great increase in the number of avowed Pragmatists.

The formal philosophers, who have devised a cabinet of pigeon-holes into which they tuck the universe away with suspicious ease, or those who invent some sort of verbal orrery which they have agreed to regard as a substitute for the universe, will have little difficulty in dismissing Pragmatism as a system beneath their consideration. "This will do well enough for the man in the street," they may say; "this is the old, familiar stuff of empiricists and fools." But after all, these also deserve some consideration. As God creates ten thousand fools to one philosopher, we might argue that He prefers fools. There is something Aristophanic in the suggestion that out of the billions of creatures who have worn the shape of men and vanished as vanishes a shadow, only a handful of wiseacres, perhaps only one sole individual, solved the riddle of existence, and that his solution was so intricate and technical that he could not make it intelligible to all those billions — and this, despite the assumption that their happiness here and their eternal welfare hereafter depend on their having the true solution. We are not warranted, therefore, in inferring that because a philosophical system is intelligible, or is even popular, it must



Built in 1596; restored in 1967.

HARVARD HOUSE.

Stratford-on-Avon.

be absurd. Pragmatism, it will be found, cannot be whiffed out by ridicule along this line.

We believe that it has much to offer for many minds which are neither weak, nor trivial, nor foolish, and above all that the attitude which it encourages is most desirable. The philosophy itself may lead to extravagance — which has not? It may seal some of its devotees up in a hopeless solipsism; it may be summed up by others in the motto, "Every man his own God": but these possible results are too remote to trouble us now. We emphasize again the main point — that the Pragmatist attitude is, and will always be, for men who bravely face the facts of life and are not drugged by its formulas, the right attitude. Starting with this principle in common, they will reach conclusions which may differ as widely as sunshine from starlight, but what each believes will be ineluctably his own. We cannot close without remarking that Pragmatism is indeed fortunate in having such a champion and interpreter as William James. His chivalry, his wit, his alertness, his candor, his deep sympathy with those who feel the pains of mortality, were never more conspicuous. The method he has chosen is best adapted to his genius, which excels in penetration, criticism, in flashes of insight, in pregnant suggestions, and in daring generalizations rather than in metaphysical architectonics. His is a book in which man once again speaks to man.

THE RESCUE OF "HARVARD HOUSE," STRATFORD-ON-AVON.¹

FOR more than three centuries the "Harvard House" has occupied a prominent position in the High Street of Stratford-on-Avon. Its elaborately carved frontage, fine overhanging gables, and projecting lattice windows which are supported by ornamental

¹ As Nov. 29, 1907, will be the 300th anniversary of the baptism of John Harvard, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, the *Graduates' Magazine* has collected as much material as possible that concerns the Founder. In June, it printed Mr. Henry F. Waters's remarkable account of his discovery of the intricate Harvard clues. In this number, it gives a description by Miss Corelli of the way in which she rescued the Rogers-Harvard House at Stratford, and had it converted into a permanent memorial. Miss Corelli has also furnished the photographs and drawing of the restored house. — ED.

corbels, make a perfect "old-world" picture in the main thoroughfare of the little English town which is chiefly famous for having been the birthplace of William Shakespeare, and one would have thought that the townspeople themselves would have been sufficiently proud of it, if only as an object of architectural beauty and antiquity, to make some united public effort to save it from neglect and decay. Unfortunately, however, the local authorities of Stratford-on-Avon have no eyes for anything save the pettiest forms of commercialism, and to spend money on "mere sentiment" would be, to their minds, the acme of folly. Much indignation has been and will continue to be wasted on the regrettable fact that "New Place," the house which Shakespeare himself bought and wherein he died, was ruthlessly pulled down by the reverend iconoclast, Francis Gastrell, in 1759; but it should be remembered that Gastrell was not to blame half so much as the Stratford-on-Avon Corporation of that year, who, if they had truly honored the memory and valued the relics of the Immortal Bard, would not have allowed the house to be demolished, but would, on the contrary, have purchased it from Mr. Gastrell, and preserved it religiously for future generations. Base commercialism, however, has so long been the ruling spirit of this Lilliputian municipality, that according to the press of the period, they appear to have contemplated with perfect equanimity the sale of Shakespeare's own birthplace in 1848, to any one who would have offered enough cash down for it, and it is said that the late Mr. Barnum, of glorious memory, had proceeded so far in his negotiations as actually to have chalked the timbers of the historic dwelling for removal to America.

After such a recorded exhibition of combined greed and callousness, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the "Harvard House," the home of Katharine Rogers, mother of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, should have been looked upon with more or less indifference by this notable Corporation, now proverbially celebrated for being more short-sighted than most Corporations usually are, and its connection with a most interesting period of English history ignored or completely forgotten. But to me it has always appealed with a speechless eloquence, — its quaint latticed windows, sparkling dubiously like dim old eyes in the morning or evening sunlight, have looked meanings that could

never be expressed in words, and amid all the recent cruel vandalism that has, in a great measure, spoilt the old-world town which Shakespeare loved so dearly, it has dumbly prayed for rescue and sanctuary from the sacrilegious touch of the modern architect and "jerry-builder," who, if he had not gone so far as to pull the old place down, would, unquestionably, had it fallen into his hands, have so "mauled" and patched its beauty as to disfigure it forever.

The house was built in 1596 by Thomas Rogers, an alderman of Stratford. At that date his daughter Katharine was twelve years old, — and nine years later, when she was twenty-one, she passed out under its carved oaken portal as a bride, bound for Holy Trinity Church, there to be married to Robert Harvard on April 8, 1605. Shakespeare was then probably in residence at New Place, for it is recorded that he purchased the tithes of Stratford, Old Stratford, Bishopton, and Welcombe in that year, and business would, in all likelihood, have necessitated his presence in the town. At any rate, we may please our fancy by believing that he saw the future mother of John Harvard pass his house on her way to be wedded, while it is almost certain that he must have seen John Harvard himself often as a child between 1607 and 1616, John being nearly nine years old when Shakespeare died, and tradition asserting that he was frequently brought by his mother to pass the summer months in Stratford.

All the links in the chain of interest connecting the house with the old historic days made it an almost pathetic object to me when I first took up my residence in Stratford some seven years ago, and I viewed with dismay the maltreatment it was receiving at the hands of certain auctioneers and estate agents who had made it their place of business (so I was told) for upwards of fifty years. Holes had been cut in the upper floor; a deal staircase had been planked down to give easier access to the second story; the oak-raftered ceilings were plastered over and white-washed; hideous match-wood partitions had been put up to serve as office divisions; and the beautiful Tudor room on the first floor had all its rare oak-paneling covered with several grimy coats of cheap green paint. Anything more lamentable than the neglect and ruin into which it had fallen would be difficult to find. Often and often I longed to utter a word of protest against the shameful

usage to which the fine old building was being subjected, but as it is the custom in England, whenever one of my sex calls attention to anything wrong that requires righting, to accuse her of "screaming" and making "much ado about nothing," I held my peace and waited, always hoping against hope that even at the eleventh hour an opportunity would be given to me of saving a relic which I felt would be held as precious by America, if left unvalued by England.

The chance came at last. The owner of the "Harvard House," a Mr. Newton, died, and all his property was put up for sale, in order that the money thus obtained might be equitably divided among his family. The "Harvard House," as a portion of this property, was offered at a public auction, but the highest bid made for it was £950. This low price was not accepted, and the house was withdrawn. I now began to make private inquiries on my own part, and soon ascertained that the family of the late Mr. Newton were determined not to part with the "Harvard House" for less than £1300. On learning this, I thought seriously of buying the house myself, and offering it as a gift to Harvard University, for the idea I cherished in my mind was one of such mere "sentiment" that I felt it might scarcely appeal to a man of business as an outlay for his money. This idea was that the house where John Harvard's mother was wooed and won, and from which she went forth to be married, should belong to the famous University which her son founded, as a sort of sacred link with the past, and a fraternal tie betwixt the Old World and the New, on the historic ground of the town where Shakespeare first saw the light.

This was my dream, — and while I was, as I may say, still dreaming it, I happened to be invited, as one among a party of friends, on board Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, the *Erin*. There I met Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, of Chicago, and to them, one afternoon, when we were all sitting on the deck of Sir Thomas's beautiful vessel, I related the story of the "Harvard House," its present position, and the fancies I cherished concerning it. They listened with the closest attention; Mrs. Morris, a charming and beautiful woman with lovely tender eyes, seemed instantly to understand and appreciate the "sentiment" of my heart, which sought to link the memory of John Harvard's mother with the noble work of her

son, — and Sir Thomas Lipton, turning to Mr. Morris, said: "You ought to buy that house, Mr. Morris!" Mr. Morris said nothing. I added earnestly — "I wish you would!" Still Mr. Morris said nothing. But that very evening he came up to me in a quiet way which is all his own, and without further preamble, said: "I'd like you to buy the 'Harvard House' for me, Miss Corelli!" I was so astonished and delighted I could hardly speak for the moment. "You really mean it!" I exclaimed at last. "I really mean it!" he answered; "consider it settled! When you get home to Stratford-on-Avon, you'll buy the house right away!"

Needless to say, I obeyed his orders with alacrity, and at the end of my pleasant stay on the *Erin* I returned to Stratford, where the first thing I did was to purchase the "Harvard House" by private treaty for Mr. Edward Morris, for the sum of £1300. We could not get possession of the place at once, as a portion of the lease held by the auctioneers and estate agents before-mentioned had yet to run; but on September 29 (Michaelmas Day), 1906, the key of the premises was handed over to me, and to my intense joy, I found myself free to carry out the work of what was not so much "restoration" as "recovery" — namely, recovery of all the long-concealed beauties of the old house, which make it one of the most interesting of all the architectural relics of Tudor times.

Mr. Edward Morris trusted me completely to carry out what to me was "a labor of love" in my own fashion, and from first to last has shown the greatest kindness, courtesy, and generosity in the whole transaction. Being a resident in Stratford-on-Avon, and within a few paces' walk of the "Harvard House," I have been able personally to supervise every detail of the work, which has been most admirably and carefully done by the Brothers Price, builders and carpenters of Stratford, clever and energetic men who have, I am sure, taken the keenest interest and pride in their labor. And now the old house stands out, a positive gem of old-world beauty, as nearly as possible like itself as it must have looked on that spring morning of 1605 when Katharine Rogers was made a bride, and its restoration has met with general approval and admiration from all who have seen it since its completion. Some days ago I wrote to the American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, giving him a few details respecting Mr. Morris's gift to Harvard, and received the following letter:

Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.,
July 11, 1907.

Dear Miss Corelli, — Without having more than the general interest most Americans feel in their oldest University, I was still very glad to get the particulars furnished in your kind note of the 9th inst., as to the restoration and purchase for America of the house of John Harvard's Mother. It is interesting to find this association with a great educational institution on the other side of the Atlantic in a town so identified in all our minds with supreme excellence in English literature. I shall be sure to see it on my next visit to Stratford; and I am sure most visiting Americans will do the same, and will think gratefully of your care and labor in preserving such a memorial for them.

The dedication of the Harvard Chapel to which you refer is the affair of my predecessor, Mr. Choate, who is a graduate and most loyal son of Harvard. I am merely present at the dedication as his successor, and, naturally, I take no part in the ceremony.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

WHITELAW REID.

On receiving this, I wrote, asking Mr. Reid to come down and see the old house for himself, but no reply has yet been vouchsafed to the invitation.

Mr. Morris has formally offered the "Harvard House" to the Harvard University, and his gift has, to my great joy and satisfaction, been accepted. I am now commissioned to see that the Deed of Trust respecting it be drawn up in England, and this is in rapid preparation. And so my "dream" has been realized, and I have had the pleasure of proving that an American man of business, such as Mr. Edward Morris undoubtedly is, can appreciate to the full a patriotic "sentiment," and that in the rescue of the old house of John Harvard's mother he has shown an example to those recreant Englishmen who are deliberately standing by and allowing the famous "Crosby Hall" to be demolished, without a united, national, and governmental protest. I entertain the hope that in generations to come the link formed by "Harvard House," Stratford-on-Avon, with Harvard University, will become a strong "family tie" between student brethren on both sides of the Atlantic, — a tie cemented and held forever fast in the love and memory of Katharine Harvard's immortal neighbor, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Marie Corelli.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE history of Harvard College for the last twenty years has been that of vast growth and consolidation. Now growth and consolidation are excellent things in certain kinds of business; but the methods of such business are adapted to dealing with commodities in bulk. Oil may be best produced and distributed in enormous quantity; brains should be trained individually; education should seek to develop the best in each man; and this cannot be done by imitating the methods of the great trusts. We need federation, not consolidation. If a college of 1500 men and a scientific school of 800 are found clumsy to administer, the remedy is not to make one body of them, but five or six.

For the undergraduate work of the University we need a number of colleges, differing in their aims and methods, each small enough to deal individually with all its students. This has often before been urged on social or athletic grounds, and for the sake of discipline it seems to me essential also for the fundamental purpose of the University, the fostering of scholarship. A choice between colleges of different sorts in the same university is essential to complete academic freedom; but in another way the diminished size of the college benefits scholarship. Knowledge may be gained from books or from lectures: the thing which should distinguish a college education from the correspondence school or the university extension course is the personal influence of the teacher on the student, the spark of fire communicated from master to disciple. In the crowded lecture course of the great college, the student gets one three-hundredth or one five-hundredth of a spark; and even seventeen of such fractional illuminations, combined with what warmth can be absorbed from a dozen young assistants, cannot start a fire in any but the most receptive material. Education should inflame every student, not one kind alone. A college is not doing its work as it should if it harbors a great number of loafers, untouched by the slightest zeal for wisdom, and learning only what it is absolutely necessary to learn in order to pass prescribed tests. The ordinary American youth is not naturally a loafer. He comes of an enthusiastic and energetic race; he does with fire anything which stirs his interest. If the intellectual life is not in its nature interesting, then is our teaching vain. The subject-matter is there; the youth is ready; we have but to present it to him in the right way and he will catch the enthusiasm which he feels for other interesting things—athletic sports, for instance, or exploration, or politics. This can be done only in the comparatively small sections of the small college; for it requires personal instruction given by a scholar to a few pupils.

At Princeton they are trying a system of reaching the students in groups by means of tutors; a system believed to be based on the English university system. This, as President Wilson himself pointed out at Commencement, is not adapted to the greater individuality and freedom of thought for which Harvard stands. Harvard does not care to put her children out to nurse. But the personal influence of a faculty of true scholars on a small body of young men is a force which will bring about the desired result in minds interested and stimulated with zeal for the intellectual life.

The stricter discipline and more personal relationship between teacher and pupil which are suggested as desirable in college are not, of course, the final desiderata in education. They are means of carrying the pupil across from the social and intellectual life of the boy to that of the man. Three years of such discipline in college should fit the student for the freer opportunities of the university.

The change from the school-boy's position to the liberty and responsibility of manhood comes, at the beginning of the college course, too soon and too suddenly. The relaxation of discipline, which, in our present system, comes at the outset, and finds the student unprepared for it, could safely be granted with profit to the student at about the beginning or middle of the junior year, if he were prepared for it in the earlier years of college life. The freedom of election and relaxation of discipline, now enjoyed by all and misused by too many, might then be enjoyed and properly used by all. At the introduction of the elective system it was felt that a man in entering college was too young to use it; and the difficulty was met by an increase in the requirements for entrance, resulting in an increase in the age of entrance. Harvard College could not safely admit boys of 17 and give them full university liberty. Yet there is a disadvantage in this increase of age of entrance; it encourages boys to enter other colleges rather than Harvard, and it sends men out from Harvard older than they ought to be at the beginning of their life in the world. There is no need of a standard of admission higher than that of other colleges in this country. Harvard can discipline boys of 17 as well as the school or the other colleges can do it; she can teach them better, and graduate them a year younger than at present.

But though three years is enough for college life, it is not enough for university training. After three years at college the student should, before obtaining his bachelor's degree, take at least one year more in the university. The present Graduate School of Arts and Sciences does not now offer courses which are attractive to all undergraduates not intending to enter one of the established learned professions. It is doing excellent work in the training of teachers. There are lacking, however, at

the University facilities of the same grade for preparing men for intellectual life in other lines. Every educated man should be specially trained for the work he chooses to do in life. The University is not fulfilling its whole function unless it prepares a man for business, for literature, for art, and for public life as thoroughly as it prepares him for teaching, for law, or for engineering. The most serious limitation of the Graduate School is that it offers no inducements to a man, the occupation of whose life is to be commerce or scholarly leisure, to stay and master the intellectual part of his chosen work. We ought, therefore, to extend the scope of graduate work so as to include special study and investigation in these new lines; and every student would then find it worth his while to stay for the required additional year of study in some branch of learning which would prepare him for the work of his life.

It is of course easy to make general criticisms of an existing institution. Such criticisms of our own University are made with no desire to point to other places as better and more successful examples. Harvard would not gain by turning for a model to England or to Germany, or to the other great universities of our own country. There is no desire to retrace our steps. But it is not enough to remain, as we believe, the best of all universities; we must become the best of all possible universities. This can only be the result of discussion and experiment. The following scheme is suggested as a contribution to the discussion.

The undergraduate instruction, whether in arts or in science, should be given in smaller colleges. The typical college should contain from 400 to 600 students under the control of a principal and a faculty of half a dozen professors, with the assistance of a corps of tutors; and it should have its own dormitories, small library, lecture-halls, and dining-hall. But at present a separate dining-hall is impracticable, and one college or more might accept students who live at private houses. The college might be on the river at Mt. Auburn, or on the hills at Belmont, just as well as in the centre of Cambridge; it being necessary only that it should be within easy reach of the University library and museums. Each college should have its own curriculum and its own terms of admission, and its finances should be independently administered, either by the treasurer of the University or by its own treasurer. This leaves each college free to offer as much or as little freedom of election of studies as the faculty may think wise or its finances permit. It should admit boys a year younger than the present freshmen; but by reason of its exacter discipline, its more individual instruction, and its more homogeneous body of students, it would be able in three years to bring the student to at least the state of mental development reached in the middle of the junior year in the case of the present four-years' stu-

dents in the college. The University should set an examination, more advanced than the present examination for admission, for which the college should prepare its students by the end of the first year of residence; and upon passing this examination the student would be matriculated as a candidate for the bachelor's degree.

Each college would develop some special characteristic. It might offer an old-fashioned classical curriculum, or a modern scientific curriculum; it might do especially good work in history or economics or mathematics; or it might offer as great variety of election as is now offered to undergraduates. It might be a college for men, or a college for women, or a co-educational institution. After he had chosen his college, the student's choice of studies during his three years might or might not be more restricted than at present; but freedom of election would be preserved at least between colleges, so that the student could follow his intellectual bent if he had one.

Let us see how these colleges could be provided for. The present Harvard College is too large, and must be broken up into smaller units. This would give the opportunity of getting back the Harvard of which the older alumni so lament the loss. Harvard College, with its old yard and dormitories, would become again a small college, containing 500 men at the most, with the old-fashioned classical curriculum and paternal discipline. For the other students other colleges must be provided, furnishing a richer and more modern curriculum. The Scientific School would constitute a separate college. Radcliffe would form another. This plan would perhaps offer a satisfactory chance to form an alliance with the Institute of Technology; for the undergraduates of the Institute might form one or more scientific colleges, with their own independent organization, located not too far away from Cambridge, in buildings to which in any event the Institute must soon migrate. This form of university organization would afford the chance to other colleges in the neighborhood to make, if they chose, an alliance with Harvard; and thus, without surrendering their name, organization, or discipline, to obtain a connection with the University and the use of its great library and museums.

The provision of ways and means would not be a serious matter. The present College (omitting the students who were formerly registered in the Scientific School) would constitute four colleges, with a membership of 400 or 500 each, if the present number of students was not increased; even if the number was immediately greatly increased (as would probably be the case) it would not for some time exceed the number that could easily be taken care of in these four colleges. The dormitories must probably continue to belong to the University, rather than

to the colleges ; or at least, the University must receive for the use of the present dormitories a sum equal to the present net income, to be applied to the support of the Graduate School of Arts and Philosophy ; but the tuition fees would amply support the colleges.

For dormitories, there would be available, first, those in the Yard (including Massachusetts Hall, rebuilt for a dormitory) ; second, Perkins and Conant (unless the latter continued to be devoted to a graduate school) ; third, Holyoke and College House. The Smith legacy, if increased by \$200,000, would become immediately available, and would provide for most of the students of one college. Such other dormitories as might be needed could be built out of the University funds, since dormitories in which students of a college were required to live would be a safe investment for such funds. A considerable proportion of the necessary libraries are already provided in the department libraries. A few lecture-halls and administrative buildings would be the only ones to be secured through new funds. The scholarships and other funds for aid to students which are sufficient now would not need to be increased ; but an increase would be desirable in the funds available for the support of scholars who had proceeded to the graduate schools.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has not succeeded as well as the other graduate departments in building up a school spirit and thus becoming a homogeneous body. This is no doubt due in part to the fact that the School is only one of the cares of a large faculty, and that its curriculum and its students are not distinct from those of the College. The Law School and the Medical School have learned by experience the necessity of a sharp distinction between their own students and those of the College, and they do not permit any men to combine graduate and undergraduate work. Furthermore, the scope of work in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is so great that there is no community of interest either among the students or among the teachers, and unity of the School is thereby rendered impossible. As a remedy for these imperfections it is suggested that the present Graduate School of Arts and Sciences be separated into two schools, each with its own faculty and with a body of students which is distinct from the others, as in the professional schools. There would then be the School of Art and Philosophy, comprehending the divisions of language and literature, fine arts, and music, philosophy, and political science ; and the School of Pure Science, comprehending the divisions of mathematics, biology, geology, chemistry, physics, and archaeology. Architecture, landscape architecture, forestry, and engineering are already taken care of by the School of Applied Science. In each of these schools there should be a number of fellowships established, and as large a faculty and as rich a curriculum

as the means of the school would allow. It will be noticed that this re-organization would not involve much increase in expenditure, except so far as it would lead to the addition of courses, now needed but not offered, adapted to the training of men in commerce, literature, and art.

Students should leave the College at the end of three years; but the University should not confer the bachelor's degree until the end of the fourth year. In other words, to obtain the degree of bachelor of arts or of science one would be required not only to complete the curriculum of his college, but also to give a year to thorough specialized study of the subject to which he intends to devote his life. As this plan provides for the business man and the artist, as well as for the so-called professional man and teacher, the year could not be a wasted one; on the other hand, if the work were properly arranged, it would prove the most useful of the man's life. Upon the successful completion of this year's work every man, in whatever school he may have registered, would receive the appropriate bachelor's degree. As under this plan every man would get a taste of special study in the sort of work interesting to him and of practical value, the student would be much more likely to find himself happy in his work and therefore to stay longer in the University than he does at present. This would tend to increase still more the membership of the graduate schools. The master's degree might be left in abeyance, or offered as a second degree in the graduate schools. At the end of a four years' curriculum, each school should confer the appropriate doctor's degree for the work of that school.

It is not necessary to provide special dormitories and dining-halls for the graduate schools; the present facilities of the University in the libraries, museums, and dormitories will answer for them, since the students in these schools will have outgrown the need of discipline in small bodies and by close association.

For four of the six graduate schools no new endowment is required. The Schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine are already well endowed; and the School of Applied Science will be taken care of by the McKay bequest. The School of Arts and Philosophy and the School of Pure Science alone would need fostering.

To support these schools would not be difficult. With a considerable proportion of students in their fourth year registering in them, in addition to the present graduate students, the tuition fees would go a long way toward supporting them; if to this were added the income of the endowed professorships this whole income would provide practically the amount of instruction now offered. There would be also available for these schools the net income from the dormitories now owned by the University, and the income of several large unrestricted funds.

In short, by this division the expenses would be only slightly increased over the present expenses of the University. The income, on the other hand, would be very materially increased. In the first place, the students would come one year earlier to the University; and in the second place, all undergraduates must stay four years for their first degree, whereas now a half of them leave the academic department at the end of three years. Both circumstances would tend to increase the average term of residence. I feel confident also that the changes suggested would increase the resort to the University, and in this way too would add to its income.

Joseph H. Beale, Jr., '82.

ELIZABETH CARY AGASSIZ :

FIRST PRESIDENT OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ELIZABETH CABOT CARY, flower of New England education and cultivation, united in herself the best traits of hereditary Boston character, and lived for more than half a century before the people of her native town as an exponent of its refinement and womanly strength. She was gifted with all that ancestry and breeding could give her. Her dignified presence commanded immediate recognition and never repelled. Her sympathy was always given freely to the worthy cause or the worthy person.

In 1846, Louis Agassiz came to America to lecture on subjects that would not at first thought be called popular, but his presentation of them and his own unique personality drew hearers wherever he went. His position with the people was at once as secure as it was with men of science. In 1848, Agassiz became professor in Harvard College, and soon the ground upon which a great museum now stands was forever consecrated to scientific research. Filial love has since made monumental the spot and the building that he began.

It is not always easy to say what brings about a harmonious marriage, and perhaps it is not necessary to enquire what led to the union of the man destined to be known ever as the great American teacher and the woman who was so admirably adapted to sympathize with his labors and to assist him in those ways in which many another wife of a great man has helped her husband all unknown. Two years after the appointment of Agassiz as professor in Harvard College, he married Miss Cary and thus joined himself by the firmest ties to the best element in the social life in Boston and Cambridge. From that day husband and wife united their efforts. *Mrs. Agassiz* shone by no borrowed light. The work of

both was so interwoven that it is impossible to say where the wife ended hers and the man of science began his. Agassiz stood on the platform and his was the voice heard; but Mrs. Agassiz reported what he said. Louis Agassiz made a scientific tour to Brazil in 1865 and 1866, but the enduring record of the expedition was made by his wife, and when the Emperor of Brazil visited Boston, Mrs. Agassiz had part in his entertainment. In 1871, when the United States provided for the *Hassler* expedition around South America, Mrs. Agassiz shared in it and became its historian.

While performing this work, Mrs. Agassiz did not at all forget that she was the mother of her husband's three children. With one of them she prepared, in 1865, "*Seaside Studies in Natural History*," based upon investigations made at the family home in Nahant. In no other respect does Mrs. Agassiz show her union of sweetness and strength, of the varied capabilities of the educated woman, to greater advantage than in her relation to the children who came with the professor from their native Switzerland. It is unnecessary to speak of Professor Alexander Agassiz, who has made his record quite independent of that of his distinguished father; or of his sisters, Mrs. Higginson and Mrs. Shaw, to the latter of whom Boston owes its kindergarten system. They declare the training that their American mother gave them.

When the demands of the professor's work outran the limits set by the then meagre college salary, Mrs. Agassiz organized and for six years carried on in the family mansion a school for young ladies of a character unknown before that time, in which Agassiz lectured, and to which other Harvard professors of the highest reputation contributed their services. Mrs. Agassiz was interested in the novel experiment on the island of Penekese, in the summer of 1873, and after her husband died in the following December, she told its story as it appears in the biography of Agassiz, which remains the most complete and satisfactory record of his brilliant career.

Mrs. Agassiz never lost her interest in education, especially in that of women, and this in spite of the fact that she was ever a leader in social affairs in Boston and Cambridge. No social function of importance, in truth, in either city was considered satisfactory if it did not count Mrs. Agassiz among its supporters. No enterprise that had the promotion of social welfare for its end, or the relief of distress, failed to enlist her sympathy, and her name usually stood at the head of subscription lists for philanthropic purposes. She was deeply interested, for instance, in the Kindergarten for the Blind, and year by year personally appealed for funds to aid in its support.

The completed life of Mrs. Agassiz now lies before us in three nearly



Photographed about 1867.

ELIZABETH CARY AGASSIZ.
First President of Radcliffe College.

equal divisions. Her youth from 1822 to 1850, before her marriage; her middle age, ending with the death of her husband, 1850 to 1873; and lastly, her widowhood, during which her interest was more than ever in the line of the education of women, 1873 to 1907.¹ It is true that Mrs. Agassiz, as has been shown, had the subject of education always in her thoughts, and that she had labored for it both directly and indirectly; but in her later years she was destined to be in a peculiar way associated with it. It seems now, indeed, that the first and second divisions of her life that have been made were a constant training for the work that was to have its climax in the third. Has some one not said that a woman is never so completely herself as she is after she has become a widow? If no one has, perhaps this is a good time for it to be said. The widow has the name of her husband, she has had his work in her intimate life, and she has often taken on some of his traits. Mrs. Agassiz was a strong personality always, but when she was no longer known as the wife of her husband, she seemed, at least, to express in her acts the purpose of her own mind, uninfluenced by that of any other. She was Elizabeth Cary, intensified, and doubtless modified, by the quarter-century of association with Agassiz. She was member of one society and another, and joined with the charitable women of Boston in innumerable good works. At last there came a call that made her a leader more than ever she had been.

When the Harvard Annex was begun in 1879, seven women appeared as its sponsors. They were not put in their places by accident. Each was the subject of careful consideration. There was, of course, a strong Harvard character to the group. Two of them were unmarried daughters of prominent professors in the college; one was the wife of the secretary; three were wives of professors; and Mrs. Agassiz was the widow of another. Five of these had been chosen and had accepted their places, when it was decided to ask Mrs. Agassiz to be the sixth. Her work of long ago in her exceptional school was recalled, and Mrs. Josiah P. Cooke, wife of the then Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College, who was one of those who had agreed to serve, was a neighbor of Mrs. Agassiz and was commissioned to invite her to join the body. It was not a "committee," it was not an organized body of any known kind. There was no "constitution" nor "by-laws," there was no president, or other officer; there were simply seven ladies, and, as executive officer, a secretary. The ladies assumed no name; the circulars they issued bore the legend, "Private Collegiate Instruction for Women," and it was the intention to continue this fluid state until, some day, Harvard University would take up the work, when the members would be permitted to retire

¹ Mrs. Agassiz was born Dec. 6, 1822, and died June 27, 1907.

without being obliged to dissolve a corporation or make any other formal sign.

One day Mrs. Cooke stepped across Quincy Street and asked Mrs. Agassiz to share the proposed work. The response was an immediate acceptance; but Mrs. Agassiz was accustomed to say that she thought that she was merely joining another society like many that she was already a member of, and that her work would doubtless be limited to attending annual or other meetings, voting friends into office, or, perchance, serving on occasional committees. The event was different, but it was not unwelcome; on the contrary, the new duties were most cordially accepted, and no member of the little body was more enthusiastic in its support, or more ready to work for success.

The informal state of affairs was destined to continue but a few years: for it was soon found wise to form a corporation, in order to hold real estate, and "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women" came into existence under authority of the general laws of Massachusetts. It was necessary, of course, to have a formal organization, and Mrs. Agassiz was most naturally chosen president. Then, she said, that her responsibility seemed to be greater, and this was shown in her attitude towards the work. While she never did "office work," or held office hours, she was as president always ready to meet any who had business with the institution.

Thus years passed, the usual work being done, the classes coming in and going out, professors teaching, and "commencements" being held, until it was apparent that the time had arrived for a closer relation to the University. Then a plan was formed — different from anything that had at first been thought of — for the formation of a college for women in name as well as in fact. An appeal was made to the Legislature of the State for a special charter that would authorize Harvard University to control the education of women through a new corporation. The epoch was notable. Here was a project for a college without great endowment, with no professors, and with none of the impressive buildings that the popular mind believes that every such institution ought to possess. It was pertinently said by one of the Annex maidens that it required a liberal education, for example, to appreciate the beauty of Fay House, that venerated home of the rising college. There arose, naturally, opposition to the plan for incorporation, on the part of many who did not fully understand its meaning. The Legislature appointed a day for a "hearing" on the matter, and one of the large rooms in the State House was filled with women deeply interested in the outcome, and anxious for the success or defeat of the scheme proposed.

At the hearing the plan of the petitioners was presented, and President

Eliot, Professor Goodwin, and others made pleas for it. Mrs. Agassiz was called upon. The members of the committee had been impressed by the arguments of the men. Now they saw a woman pleading for something that she deemed of great advantage for her sex. Every man listened with intentness. Calm and in earnest, Mrs. Agassiz made her plea, the audience following her with feeling deeper than she in her self-restraint allowed herself to exhibit. After the hearing was over, the chairman said that he had never attended one from which he had learned so much, nor one at the conclusion of which both sides seemed to be satisfied; for, after Mrs. Agassiz had spoken, the lawyer employed by the opponents rose and said that his clients asked him to withdraw. This was a veritable surprise. It ought to be added that the other attorney for the opponents (for so earnest were they that they had brought two to uphold their contention) sent to the treasurer of Radcliffe College the check that he had received as his fee. He was the late Hon. George S. Hale.

The result of the legislative appeal was that a bill was reported and passed, incorporating Radcliffe College and granting it all the generous privileges that it now enjoys. Thus a college for women became a part of Harvard University. While the great influence of President Eliot in its behalf and that of others connected with Harvard are remembered with gratitude, the share of Mrs. Agassiz in making permanent the opening of courses of instruction for women by the strongest body of professors in the country will never be forgotten.

It is not necessary to detail the new duties that came to the president after the incorporation of Radcliffe College. They were not small, but they were met in the characteristic way by Mrs. Agassiz. She had appeared before gatherings of ladies and gentlemen in Boston, pleading for endowments, and she had succeeded in interesting them. She had at last stood before men in the halls of legislation and had seen her efforts crowned with success. Henceforth she was to stand on the platform at the commencement of her own college by the side of the President of Harvard and under the stately roof that had before been Harvard's only. She was to hand to her graduates their diplomas with the consent of the President of the older institution who sat at her side, and who had placed his hand and official seal on every one of them.

There had always been "commencements" for the students of the Annex who had fulfilled the demands made upon men by Harvard University. They had been held in Fay House, after that had been bought, and in private residences before that time. Mrs. Agassiz had opened her parlors for the purpose more than once; Mrs. Gurney and Miss Longfellow had followed her example, and on these occasions Mrs. Agas-

siz had always made a somewhat informal address, and she presented the diploma adorned with a rose to each graduate. When she appeared on these occasions, attired as for a social occasion, in velvet, she was not an official, at least it was not an official that we saw. It was the woman, the dignified lady. Nor was her address a set academic speech. It was always written, but it was inevitably interspersed with asides of the most delightfully naïve character. On an occasion in her own parlors, when there was but a single graduate, she handed her the sheepskin roll, adorned, as usual, with a rose, and, throwing her arms around the young girl's neck, she exclaimed, "We're proud of you, my dear!"

Mrs. Agassiz drew the students to her strongly. They were always happy for an occasion to call upon her, she not only held herself ready at all times to talk with them of their work, of their difficulties, but she came to Fay House weekly and received them at an afternoon tea, bringing with her from time to time visitors of distinction whom they might like to meet. She also assisted them in receiving their own company, when they had entertainments at Fay House. Happy were those early students of the Annex and of Radcliffe College who had the opportunity of this counsel, of this, — shall I say, companionship? — even of seeing Mrs. Agassiz going in and out before them! Her presence was an inspiration, her example a lesson never forgotten.

Discipline there was little in the early days; but Mrs. Agassiz was equal to that, if occasion demanded. One reason for the lack of necessity for discipline is found in the composition of the classes, and the general earnestness of the students. The Annex was ever hospitable to those women who sought special instruction, who had, perhaps, been teaching for years along certain lines, and came for the purpose of breaking up furrows and getting new inspiration. If a mother was in one class and her daughter in another; if a daughter was in the Annex and her father in the Harvard Graduate School; if a son were in Harvard and his mother in the Annex; if the mothers and the daughters happened to be members of the same Banjo Club or of the Idler Club, would discipline not seem to be assured? For whatever reason, Mrs. Agassiz seldom had occasion for discipline.

Mrs. Agassiz was fitted by early education for the routine of the office of president. She could meet the specialist in language or history or literature on his own ground, and she was therefore able to give her students effectual advice. She did not attend the meetings of the Academic Board, composed of professors of Harvard, for the professors alone were privileged to vote on subjects bearing upon the degree, and most if not all subjects discussed by it had that bearing, for she said that she would consider her presence an intrusion, not that her advice would have been of any less worth than that of those thus authorized to vote.

Thus lived, and thus went in and out before a long generation of women, one who, as has been said, stood for dignified, cultivated, intelligent womanhood. She was not what is called a public character; but we have seen her stand before rulers. She never pressed herself into the foreground; but she accepted serious responsibility when it came to her. It was personality, it was the woman that one saw in her, whether she appeared before a body of girls, addressed a mixed gathering in a parlor, or made an appeal to a legislature in behalf of those of her sex who needed her efficient help. Sweetness and strength were her impressive traits.

Arthur Gilman, h '04.

"FIFTY-SEVEN." ¹

I SHOULD be happy to speak for my classmates if I knew where they are. I left them — it was only yesterday — clustered in the College Yard, a merry, brown-haired, beardless crowd of boys, with a college song on their lips and the sunrise on their faces. But all this forenoon I have been looking for them and can find only a half-dozen, and even these have disguised themselves as Rip Van Winkles in the last act of that play. I am told that some of them are off to the war risking life for union and freedom; that some of them are sawing the air in pulpit or court or forum; and that others are reaching up to make their mark in letters or the professions or the industrial and business world.

I cannot find them. I am sure, however, that they are all here, a few with their shields, though the rest are on them — all here or accounted for, ready, while their *Alma Mater* calls the roll, to lay their record in her lap and hoping to receive on their heads the pat of her benignant hand. Time would fail me to do justice to the record of each of them; it would be invidious to speak of some of them and not of all. They have done the best they could.

It has been in our country a wonderfully eventful fifty years. The historian fills volume after volume with the incomplete story. The greatest civil war, consummating union and freedom. Financial crises settling into the security of unquestioned national credit and a full and safe treasury reservoir. Marvelous industrial expansions. Such advances in science and especially in the application of the unlocked powers

¹ At the Memorial Hall exercises on Commencement Day, Ex-Governor Long was to respond for the semi-centennial of the Class of 1857, but owing to the late hour when he was called up, he did not deliver the speech which he had prepared. The *Magazine* is fortunate in being able to present and preserve it here. — Ed.

of nature as have utterly transformed all systems of carriage, lighting, communication, and material product. Absorption and elevation of the stranger within our gates. Extension of the conveniences and comforts of life so that the inmates of our almshouses and penitentiaries enjoy a luxury of living compared with which the palace of a Tudor was a hovel. Intense frictions between the forces of brain and brawn, capital and labor, which are still in incessant struggle, unconscious of their common interest and weal. As each year has brought its tidal wave, it has seemed very wreck and chaos; but as we now look back, we see only the steady current of progress, — successive snug harbors of safety. Instead of war, peace. Arbitration forestalling armed or class conflict. Union absorbing sectionalism in state or industry. Consolidation impacting competitive forces into the irresistible energy of achievement. Education the common lot. Character, the ideal. The swift verdict of public opinion condemning and lashing the vices, frauds, thefts, corruptions, and all the little foxes which, seemingly in swarms but really few in comparison with the great honest multitude, in vain attempt to spoil the vines of growth and fruitage.

May the next half-century meet its problems as bravely and successfully! Of one thing we are sure — that the Harvard of the future, like the Harvard of the ancient past and the Harvard of our own splendid time, will be a factor in their solution, a mighty help in the world's good work.

But these are not themes for me here and now. Every Commencement orator and baccalaureator is wearing them into threadbare commonplaces. Enough for us of '57 that to-day it is not speculation or sermon, but memory, blessed angel, twin of imagination, that is filling our minds and hearts, — the memory of the age which we love to recall as an Arcadian, provincial, rural, purely New England golden age, when we were in college; when no architectural abortions disfigured the College Yard; when the College Pump was in glory (would that Hawthorne had made it the text of his immortal tribute!); when the turf was certainly greener and the shade of the trees certainly richer; when each class was small and snug, so that every face and name was familiar; and when the hourly omnibus was at least safer than the trolley or the automobile. Harvard may not then have been bigger or better or busier, but it was our college, and we loved and still love it. The instruction was meagre and poor. I remember only two teachers who emitted any spark of inspiring enthusiasm. I recall with something of pathos that no college official ever spoke to me outside the recitation room, or put a kindly hand on my shoulder, or gave me, a little homesick hermit, a sympathetic lift. The presidency was sometimes, not however in our four years, a shelf for disabled veterans. But it was Harvard. And it was Harvard on the eve of its trans-

ition, under later and splendidly efficient administration, into its present glory and greatness and supremacy.

An eventful half-century indeed! If, however, you would measure its stride, I can give you an easy formula. You will find it, in letters of light, in the achievements, the written and spoken words, the influential lives, the eternal youth and of course the modest complacency of the class of 1857. Those of it who survive speak for themselves. Of those who have hastened to the Elysian fields, if the Sybil, first helping you find the golden branch that admits the living to those abodes, will lead you there she will point you to them and say:

Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi;
Quique sacerdotes casti dum vita manebat;
Quique pii vates, et Phoebæ digna locuti;
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes;
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo,
Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.

John D. Long, '57.

THE NEW OUTLOOK IN CHEMISTRY.¹

As is well known, the logical process of inductive reasoning based upon carefully planned experiment is relatively a new manifestation of the power of the human intellect. The philosophers of old imagined, observed, and reasoned, but neglected experimentation; the artisans, who alone came into close contact with realities, were unable except in the crudest fashion to generalize concerning their results. Because of this separation of thought and deed, man's knowledge of his environment remained for thousands of years in a wholly undeveloped state.

From this dormant condition natural science emerged but slowly, although with steadily increasing pace. Little by little, in spite of occasional pauses of inactivity, or apparent forgetfulness, human acquaintance with the fundamental laws of the universe has grown. Each century has added something to the total; and usually each century has added more than any century before. What a contrast such a development presents to that of sculpture, for example, which reached nearly if not quite its highest point of perfection more than two thousand years ago!

In chemistry especially has the acceleration been great; and the effect

¹ Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, of the Harvard Chemistry Department, was the "exchange professor" at Berlin last spring. Besides conducting a laboratory course, he gave a course of lectures, of which the following is the first. In it Professor Richards sums up the present situation in his chosen field and the immediate work to be done, with its possible bearing on human progress. — ED.

of recent growth is so remarkable, that, looking back, one is inclined to deny the existence of any real science of chemistry a century and a half ago. If the accumulation of chemical knowledge is depicted diagrammatically in relation to the progress of time, measuring one in the vertical and the other in a horizontal direction, an upward-pointing curve with steadily increasing inclination is obtained. The curve stops at the present day; but unless a cataclysm annihilates the earth's population and its libraries, this line is bound to be continued. Whither will it lead? What further insight into his own constitution as well as that of his environment may man attain? The answer to these questions is fraught with weighty significance as regards the future of the human race.

All the manifold experiences of the human mind are intimately connected with the presence of that which we call material, enlivened by its association with that which we call energy; and the ultimate deciphering of the great mystery of life will depend as much upon the understanding of these as upon the study of the mind itself. Thus modern chemistry should be regarded not only as bringing to medicine and the useful arts its obvious and multifarious contributions, but also as occupying an essentially important place in the realm of intellectual speculation.

First among the influences which have affected the growth of chemistry may be named that kind of insight which may be called the scientific imagination. As this quality of mind has sometimes been assumed to be incompatible with exactness, a brief discussion of its nature will not be out of place. All who have intelligently followed a really original research in chemistry will agree in maintaining that an active and far-seeing imagination is required. Even the gleaner in the field of matter and energy who seeks merely for the facts, without especially concerning himself with the meaning and bearing of these facts, needs imagination, if his work is to be useful. He who lacks imagination will see only that which he is told to see. In any but the simplest scientific task, the mind of the investigator must conceive of many underlying conditions and possible modifying circumstances which are not apparent at first sight, and which demand imagination for their detection and proper adjustment. The highest type of scientific man — he who compares and generalizes his facts, who frames hypotheses concerning their ultimate nature, and who from these tentative speculations evolves new experiments to expand his knowledge — needs an imaginative mind in a yet higher degree. Dealing with impersonal things, instead of with personal emotions, this imagination is indeed of a somewhat different type from that exercised by the poet or artist; but it is none the less fitly to be considered as true imagination, and it likewise yields the singular delight of creative power to its possessor.

Not always have the two types of imagination, the scientific and the poetic, been separated in individuals. Indeed the occurrence of the two in the same individual is so often to be noticed that the two types might well be supposed to be really the same in essence and to differ only in their field of development. History furnishes many a proof of this two-fold exercise of originality.

For example, Leonardo da Vinci furnishes striking evidence of the manifold working of a powerful imagination. Leonardo was no less eminent as a geologist and engineer than as an artist and a poet. Chemistry too was profoundly interesting to him. His extraordinary writings manifest the fruitfulness of an imagination which has rarely been equalled. His few paintings, which show surpassing insight into human nature and unusual technical skill, were the expression of the same imaginative force. If Leonardo were living to-day, he might be as well known for his investigations into pure and applied science as for his artistic preëminence, since these fields of thought now have much more to offer to the imaginative mind than they had in the days when their scope was more restricted and less appreciated. In more recent times, Goethe furnishes one of the most brilliant examples of a truly poetic mind, which found joy in scientific studies. Goethe was not only one of the greatest poets of all times; he made also notable contributions to the science of his day. The imaginative quality which gives the pervading charm to one product of his genius gave insight to the other.

These are examples of men primarily known for their ability in the directions commonly recognized as imaginative, who have possessed also ability which was or might have been developed in a scientific direction. One may find likewise many cases of the dual use of the imagination among those who are known chiefly for their scientific productions. For example, von Helmholtz's interest in sound was not purely mathematical in its expression; the great physicist loved music for itself, having a wide knowledge of its literature and keen pleasure in its performance. Robert Wilhelm Bunsen's delight in the beauty of the Italian landscape, especially of the country around Naples, will be remembered by anyone who knew him; this poetic appreciation, artistic in feeling if not in expression, persisted even to his old age, after pain and disability had caused his interest in chemistry to wane.

The case of Charles Darwin, which is the one example usually cited to prove the supposed incompatibility of the scientific and poetic imaginations, is perhaps rather to be referred to another category. One can hardly follow his long combat with ill-health without feeling that this misfortune, not his scientific interest, was the cause of the apparent atrophy of his literary and artistic sympathy. Darwin in his youth was ex-

tremely sensitive to every imaginative impulse; and years of suffering were needed to deaden this intense sensibility.

There is no need of multiplying the many possible examples of this kind, however, for the best place to find evidences of the imaginative insight of a scientific man is in his own work. Here, where his mind has dwelt longest, his mental vision will find its widest scope. Perhaps the most easily traceable record of this immediate effect of the scientific imagination is to be found in the life of Faraday, because he committed his wildest dreams to the pages of existing notebooks. Faraday's originality ranged at large over the whole field of chemistry and physics; to him nothing seemed too strange to be possible, no relation too unlikely to be unworthy of thought. But with this extraordinary disposition to dream things before undreamt, he possessed the steadying power of judgment which enabled him to dissociate his dreams from the reality. He always sought to test each hypothesis by actual experiment, and cheerfully recorded every overthrow when he was convinced of its finality. Experiment served to keep him scientifically sane, and day-dreams inspired his enthusiastic nature to undertake further experiment. Thus each helped the other, with a rare cumulative effect. Without imagination, Faraday could not have made most of his discoveries; but without profound common sense, he would have ended in a madhouse.

The example of Faraday serves also to emphasize the indisputable fact that imagination alone is not a sufficient intellectual outfit for the scientific man. At least one other attribute is essential, namely, good judgment, or common sense, to select between the various possible interpretations of fact and theory presented by the imagination. So emphatically is this true that Huxley maintained science to be nothing more than systematized common sense.

Imagination, then, and good judgment, are necessary, if science is to grow. But both of those admirable qualities were possessed in large measure by some of the ancient philosophers, who nevertheless made but little real progress. What was lacking, that so little advance should have been made in the 400 years between Democritus and Lucretius, and so little more in the succeeding centuries?

To-day, in the light furnished by any successful scientific investigation, the answer, given a few minutes ago, is manifest. This answer is so important that its substance may be repeated. The philosophers with all their intellectual greatness and insight, were too far removed from realities. More thorough observation, more consistent study of the actual operation of the law of cause and effect, and above all more frequent reference of each doubtful case to the almost neglected test of actual experiment should have supported their too vague speculations.

Accurate observation and well-planned experiment, then, besides imagination and good judgment, are needed if science is to advance. But long ago all these essentials were at the command of a few of the best of the alchemists, and yet chemical science loitered in its ever onward way.

Chemistry began really to become a science and to enter upon the phenomenal growth of recent years only a little over a century ago. Since then its development has been one of the most remarkable features of human progress, and its results are among the most important of human intellectual possessions.

What was the reason for this striking transformation? What was the key with which modern chemistry has opened the door to her treasure-house? The answer is easily found. Measurement, the accurate valuation of the numerical relations of things, has been the "open sesame" whose magic influence has slowly disclosed the hidden wealth. As van't Hoff has pointed out, each new instrument for measuring a given phenomenon of nature led immediately to a greatly accelerated development in that particular field.

No wholly new idea exists under the sun, it is said. Certainly the perception in general of the importance of measurement is almost as old as the hills, although its effect upon chemistry was so long postponed. Plato over two thousand years ago put into the mouth of Socrates the equivalent of these words: "When measuring and weighing and the idea of number are taken away from an art, how little of that art is left!" Essentially this conviction led Kant to exclude chemistry from the list of true sciences. In Kant's day, as he rightly maintained, chemical inferences depended so little upon any data capable of mathematical treatment, that the experimenter was liable to fall into extraordinary errors of interpretation. The world-wide prevalence of the oddly inverted theory of phlogiston, which imagined that a metal in rusting lost something of its substance, is evidence of this defect. Such a theory became untenable as soon as measuring, weighing, and the idea of number removed the cause of Kant's reproach.

Measurement, then, revolutionized chemistry — but what forms of measurement? History tells no equivocal tale on this score; every form of measurement whose careful application has laid the foundations of the present science of chemistry is quickly seen to belong to the domain of physics. This is not surprising, since only two of the traditional five human senses, namely, taste and smell, are purely chemical in their action; and these are not easily amenable to precise quantitative treatment. All the other senses, sight, hearing, and touch, through which man obtains knowledge of the outside world, depend upon the interposition of physical energy; and the methods of measuring must correspond to this fact.

Thus, Joseph Black brought the balance, an essentially physical instrument, into requisition in order to demonstrate the nature of the caustic alkalis. Lavoisier used the balance to prove the fundamental law of conservation of mass. The same instrument alone afforded Dalton a sound basis for his laws of combining proportions and of multiple proportions, and therefore the first unimpeachable argument in favor of the ancient atomic theory in which he had believed from childhood. The study of the densities of vapors, of the specific heats of solids, and of the forms of crystals, all found by processes of physical measurements, were the foundations upon which by degrees a logical system of chemical notation was built. The discovery of the quantity-dimension of electrical energy led in Faraday's hands to the new definition of chemical equivalents. The spectroscope, a physical instrument, in the hands of Bunsen and Kirchhoff made possible the detection of new chemical elements. Physical measurements of osmotic pressure led van't Hoff to a new conception of the phenomena of chemical relations in solution; and electrical conductivity was used by Arrhenius as the basis of the generally accepted theory concerning a large majority of the ordinary reactions between inorganic substances. Both the free energy change and the total energy change of a system undergoing a chemical reaction are measured by physical methods, and the proof of Nernst's equation depicting the mechanism of the galvanic cell depends upon the precise evaluation of small electromotive forces. Again, Lord Rayleigh's exact quantitative determinations of the densities of gases with Ramsay's help led to the discovery of a whole series of new elements possessing extraordinary properties. Still more recently physical methods of research are used in identifying the yet more extraordinary radioactive substances, and in endeavoring to solve the unanswered riddle of their possibly transitory existence. Finally, exact analysis, based upon weighing, alone made possible the exceedingly complex syntheses of organic compounds carried on by a long line of brilliant chemists culminating in Emil Fischer. These are only a few striking instances of the discoveries in chemistry which are essentially dependent upon physical processes.

Thus if the various methods of measurement borrowed from physics were taken away from the chemistry of to-day, but little would be left of the science. Chemistry would then become a purely qualitative observational study; she could penetrate but superficially into the hidden world. Therefore it would not be an extreme statement to call all quantitative chemistry *physical chemistry*, with the understanding that by physical chemistry in this sense is meant the application of physical methods of research to the study of chemical problems.

Indiscriminate measurement will lead nowhere, however. The results

of the numerical determination of chemical phenomena are by no means all of equal importance. They may be divided into two classes:—the first class comprises those which are variable and accidental, depending upon the relatively unimportant conditions of the special case, such as the analytical composition of a piece of granite; and the second class comprises those which are invariable and general, recurring almost or quite unchanged under widely varying conditions. Such results as the latter may be called “physico-chemical constants.” They claim our immediate attention.

A “physico-chemical constant” is a numerical magnitude expressing one of the numerous apparently permanent quantitative relations of mass or energy which seem to be essentially associated with the elementary substances, or chemical elements, and their compounds; it is a fundamental fact, a unique number which touches very closely the ultimate structure of material. As examples, the atomic weights stand out strikingly. Whether or not these quantities, representing the relative weights in which elementary substances combine with one another, are to be referred to the weights of hypothetical atoms, they are certainly concerned in determining the composition of every compound substance in the heavens above, on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. Every proteid in each muscle of our body, every drop of liquid in the ocean, every stone on the mountain-top bears within itself the stamp of the influence of this profoundly significant and impressive series of fourscore numbers.

The heat evolved during any chemical combination typifies a different kind of physico-chemical constant. Coal on burning sets free a quantity of heat which mankind uses in exceedingly divers ways, deriving therefrom the major part of the energy of manufactures and transportation as well as that needed to warm his habitations. The evolution of quantities of heat in this and other chemical reactions indicates a decrease in the total energy of the substances during the reaction involved; therefore from the point of view of the chemical philosopher, as well as from that of the practical engineer, these figures also are of great importance.

Many other examples of other types of constants might be cited, such as densities, compressibilities, or electro-chemical equivalents; all are not of equal significance, but each in its way is fundamental. These properties, although undoubtedly somewhat connected with one another, cannot yet be safely predicted; each must be ascertained for itself. Thus a colossal task is involved in their accurate determination.

How nearly has this task been completed? The comparative study of the existing accumulation of experimental data concerning chemical phenomena affords reason for congratulation that so much has been done

within a single century; but it also reveals the fact that much remains to be done. For in spite of the fact that physical measurements are the basis of all quantitative chemistry, we find, upon comparing the probable accuracy of most results in chemistry with the probable accuracy of many results in physics and astronomy, that chemistry is at present far in the background. In physics or astronomy results attaining an accuracy of one part in a hundred thousand are by no means uncommon, and often a much higher degree of precision than this is reached. For example: in weighing it is easy to detect one tenth of a milligram in a kilogram, a fractional part of only one in ten million. Again, the length of the year in terms of the length of the mean solar day is probably known to within one part in a hundred million. On the other hand, in chemistry few results are to be relied upon to within one part in 500, and many investigations, even of the atomic weights, have yielded results which are not to be trusted within one per cent. Such an error is 100,000 times as great as the possible error of the process of weighing alone.

Why is chemistry still so much behind physics and astronomy in quantitative consistency, when all three sciences depend upon the same methods of measurement? Are the supposed constant magnitudes to be measured in chemistry really variable, that their range of uncertainty should be so large? If they are thus variable, is it worth while to expend much labor in determining the values which they happen to possess at any one time under any one set of conditions?

The question as to whether or not the supposed constants of physical chemistry are really not constants, but are variable within small limits, is of profound interest and of vital importance to the science of chemistry and to natural philosophy in general. If this latter alternative is true, the circumstances accompanying each possible variation must be determined with the utmost precision in order to detect the ultimate reason for its existence. As Democritus said long ago, "the word 'chance' is only an expression of human ignorance." No student of natural science who perceives the dominance of law in the physical universe would be willing to believe that such variation in a fundamental number could be purely accidental. Every variation must have a cause, and that cause must be one of profound effect throughout the physical universe. Thus the idea that the supposed constants may possibly be variable instead of invariable adds to the interest which one may reasonably take in their accurate determination, and enlarges the possible field of investigation instead of contracting it.

Possible variability is by no means the only reason for being interested in the more accurate determination of the physico-chemical constants, however. Many considerations show that whether the constants

are changeable or not, more time and care may be profitably spent upon them than has been spent in the past. The argument may be epitomized by referring back to the theorem of Plato, and somewhat extending it. Plato said: When measuring and weighing and mathematics are taken from an art, there is little left of that art. May we not add that the more efficiently weighing and measuring are used in any art, the more valuable that art becomes? If, as Kant has it, a subject becomes truly scientific only when its facts are susceptible of mathematical treatment, then an extrapolation enables us to say that a subject becomes the more scientific the more accurately the mathematical premises are ascertained. Huxley was wont to say that mathematics might be compared to a mill which would grind exceedingly fine all that was placed within it, but was incapable of making wheat flour out of peascods. Interpreting the simile to suit the present case, it may be said that the accuracy of a quantitative conclusion must depend upon the accuracy of the data upon which it is based.

For example: it has long been surmised, because of the undoubted periodic relations of the elements, that the atomic weights have some fundamental numerical connection with each other. Many acute thinkers have attempted to discover such relations, and some regularities have indeed been found. Obviously, however, if the data are sometimes as much in error as a whole per cent, nothing but vague conclusions can be drawn from such numerical speculations; the time spent upon them is little better than wasted. Before the real numerical relations between the atomic weights can be discovered, it is safe to say that the magnitudes of many of them must be known far more exactly than this. Thus for such speculations the precise determination of these physico-chemical constants is essential.

But this case is only an example of a series of similar cases. In general, it is not an exaggeration to say that in order to obtain the ultimate understanding of the mysteries with which chemistry is concerned, all the fundamental data must be determined as accurately as possible. From the point of view of the chemical philosopher no pains are too great for determining these data upon which all his really scientific conclusions must rest.

Thus it is clear that exact experimentation, instead of being as some of the earlier philosophers supposed incompatible with imaginative impulse and unworthy of a true thinker, furnishes the only basis upon which the imagination has a right to build. No hypothesis which disregards the results of measurement is worthy of a moment's consideration; but given these results, fancy may exercise itself at will within the limits thus imposed. The restriction is salutary, because speculation basing itself upon

reality is much more likely to reach a useful hypothesis than when unrestricted; and there is plenty of room left for fancy. The quantitative results direct, but do not really hamper imagination.

But after all, one may ask, is it worth while in a world filled with burning practical problems demanding speedy solution to expend so much valuable time and energy merely in adding another certain decimal place to a collection of rather dry figures for the sake of abstract scientific learning?

When answering such a challenge, in a manner convincing to the practical man, one must recall to mind again the fact that chemistry serves the world in a twofold fashion, partly as an essential factor in our mechanism for directly obtaining and preparing most of the material comforts of modern living, and partly as one of the most intimately searching of the available rays of intellectual light on the philosophy of nature. The usefulness of the science in its former capacity is easily traced, and any one can see that as methods of manufacture are improved and competition increases, the numerical data involved must be more accurately known. Nevertheless, this manner of helping mankind, although the most direct and obvious, is by no means the most effective way in which increased precision in scientific work may be of service. A much greater gain is ultimately made, although indirectly, through the vastly augmented clearness of view which is given to the science as a whole by the increased stability and trustworthiness of the fundamental basis of facts. The resulting growth of either physical or chemical science as a whole not only brings with it increased satisfaction, and respect for man's intellect: it may also at any time lead to wholly unexpected and unforeseen developments of practicable usefulness about which man could not otherwise have dreamed. Thus Liebig and Soubeiran, when they found chloroform, little thought of the priceless boon which the new substance would bring with it to suffering humanity. Faraday, in studying the behavior of wires and magnets, never dreamed of the miracles to be wrought by the modern dynamo. Röntgen was striving only to advance scientific knowledge and not to furnish a sure guide to the puzzled surgeon in his crucial task, when the almost incredibly penetrating rays were discovered.

These records of the past lead us to look forward towards the beckoning future. Has the advantage to humanity to be gained by furthering pure science come to an end? No, a hundred times no! Not until man really understands himself and his environment, will the possibility of the discovery of some new blessing be ended. Prophecy is inevitably uncertain; and yet when one realizes that our frail and often jangling human mechanism is actuated essentially by a series of chemical reactions, and that every material thing connected with our life is a chemical substance,

one feels that chemistry must still have vast treasures in store for the human race. What may she not accomplish for the comfort of living, for a rational practice of medicine, for a profound philosophy of nature! One cannot but believe that as yet her mission is scarcely begun; and if this mission is to be fulfilled, the great result must be wrought not by superficial, but by fundamental understanding, built upon the solid foundation of exact knowledge.¹

Theodore W. Richards, '86.

¹ [The following letter to the editor of the *New York Evening Post*, by Prof. C. R. Sanger, '81, Director of the Harvard Chemical Laboratory, appeared in the *Evening Post* of June 7, and will interest readers of Professor Richards's article. — Ed.]

"The writer of the editorial, the 'Exchange of Professors,' which comes to my notice in your weekly of May 29, is so obviously under a misapprehension with regard to Professor Richards that I have no doubt you would be glad to be correctly informed. I quote from the editorial:

"The present Harvard professor at Berlin, Dr. Richards, is one of our ablest chemists. But he learned nearly all that he knows in Germany, and has to impart his own investigations in English, a language understood by only one German student in every two hundred or so. Moreover, if Germany is rich in any field of learning, it is in this one of chemistry. Hence there is danger that his lectures, or others like them, may degenerate into a pastime for some of the members of the American or British colony."

"Professor Richards has spent comparatively little time in study in Germany, but took his Doctor's degree at Harvard, where he began his researches on atomic weights under the late Professor Cooke. He has made his reputation in a branch of chemical research to which very little attention has been given by the Germans in the past decades, they having devoted themselves during these years chiefly to organic and technical chemistry; more recently to physical chemistry. When Professor Richards was called to Göttingen in 1902, a call which was only refused after some consideration, it was intended that he should continue there his researches on atomic weights. In 1905 one of the younger and most promising of the instructors in Berlin was sent to this country, and worked at Harvard for the year 1905-6 under Professor Richards's direction, so that on his return he might not only act as Professor Richards's assistant in Berlin, but also continue research on atomic weights on the lines laid down by Professor Richards. Since Professor Richards's arrival in Berlin, he has attracted some eight or ten research students, all Doctors of Philosophy, and thus the continuance of work in Berlin according to his methods is assured. Besides this he has of course his regular lectures on exact chemical research, — a subject which, I fancy, will be hardly a pastime for any of the members of the American colony. It was Professor Richards's intention to give these lectures and to conduct his work in German, and we have not been informed that he has given up this intention. Indeed, there is no reason why he should not use the language, as he speaks and writes it with sufficient ease.

"Whatever may be said as to the desirability of the Exchange Professors, it is quite certain that Professor Richards's visit cannot be criticised on the ground of superficiality; for his work, though of immediate interest to a comparatively limited number of students, is yet of far-reaching importance in the history of chemical research in Germany. — Very truly yours, C. R. SANGER."

SOME OLD FAMILIAR FACES.¹

— Whom should I meet
 But the former Dean,
 This morning near the Square,
 Who used to hold the pedals for our unaccustomed feet,
 And start the wheel of living with his lubricating air!
 It was good to see him bow again his loose and kindly bow,
 And smile again his *Mona Lisa* smile.
 But there seems to be another look till now I had n't seen,
 An elusive look of sadness, as he finds the world worth while.

I'd like to meet the others, —
 That dear old man and slow,
 Who made good English young and quick and taught me half I know:
 (Love for Wordsworth he imparted
 Until I, who'd scoffed at first
 At the simple-minded worst,
 Brought devotion to the best and simple-hearted);
 Or the Scot who knew his Scriptures A to Z,
 And the secret thoughts of Bacon and the art of making tea,
 And who once, when I had studied thro' the night to take his test,
 Left his class-room to arouse me from a deep untimely rest;
 Or the twirler of his watch-chain, who, with furrows in his brow,
 Likened failings in a work of mine, that emulated Dante,
 To a discommoding peak upon the rear of the *Bacchante*!

Or professors whom I barely even saw when I was here,
 Yet whom none the less I claim in my estate, as I revere
 Unseen regions of my country that are none the less my pride;
 Or the far-collected brothers
 Whom Philosophy allied, —
 One whose mind digested all things, which his stomach never tried,
 Or the Spanish poet-philosopher whose eye would so beguile
 That you'd see no more his meaning, but the flaring altar-oil
 That was burning as for worshipers inside;
 And the President who knew his mind with sure but courtly vim,
 And who'd very gladly greet you, if you thought of greeting him, —
 Or that brilliant, melancholy man
 Who, in the last course he began,
 Spoke through the window from his book,
 Or into space, —
 But never at his hearers would he look,
 Until one day he turned in sadness to us face to face,
 It seemed another man, another place,
 And said that he was sick, must go away, the course must end! —
 I know not where is he,

¹ From *An Ode to Harvard, and Other Poems*, by Witter Bynner. '02. (Small, Maynard & Co. Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25. This extract is printed here by arrangement with the publishers.)

He scarcely thought of me,
And yet he strangely seems to be
A friend.

While I was here, when still I might have met
And known a white-haired man whom all men loved,
Fool that I was, I never even tried.
But now on coming back, when he has died,
I find his welcome waiting till my spirit should be moved
To look for it, — I learn at last
That signal, from the past,
Of his bluff-saluting cane,
That welcome which the fellows re-create
To share with me who look for it so late.
It is as tho' I too had stood beside, and closed behind
With all those others, as he passed
In silence thro' the Yard, to take his leave.
They tell me that the Chapel saw that day
Faces of hardest clay
Illumined with a manliness
Of tears, because the guide had reached his journey's end.
But a love that any one man could achieve
Among so many mates of human kind,
By a just knowledge that the ancient sun
Still shines on animal and saint in one,
By deep democracy of gentleness
To all his boys both young and old —
This was not death, but life an hundred-fold,
A life that widening on from unknown friend to friend
In deeper influence than memory
Establishes itself immortally.

Lo, I behold another of the pedagogic faces, —
(O, but it's good to see them and to know that they are here! —)
I see the little man from Maine
Go marching to his room again! —
Back from the letter-box he takes his independent paces,
Like a wily spinster spider,
Who prefers her brittle legs, with the web of wit inside her,
And the vision in her eyes
Of her cunning little parlor full of panic-stricken flies.
It used to be in Stoughton, but he weaves in Hollis now;
And the sacred number seven
Is profaenely now fifteen; but he calls upstairs a gain,
For there's no one now above him but inhabitants of heaven,
And the angels wear goloshes when they riot in the rain.
And how this takes me through the years to Stoughton 3 again! —
He was proctor there, my proctor;
And he often felt the pain
Of the pleasure that it gave him when he'd cleverly complain
That it was n't quite as quiet as the "waters stilled at even!"

He sent his own *chartreuse* one night, if we would drink less loudly;
 And we revered him proudly,
 Tho' we'd only just begun: —
 But the Lord is now my Proctor,
 And it isn't half the fun!

Witter Bynner, '02.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE END OF THE YEAR.

SINCE the completion of the superb group of Medical School buildings a white light has shined into the architectural mind of the University; and upon Holmes Field has arisen a stately structure of light-colored stone, not the smooth granite of University Hall, nor the rough granite of Boylston, nor the superseded granite of Gore Hall, nor the edge-up sandstone of the College Chapel, but a beautifully finished gray limestone set with the careful workmanship of the Fogg Art Museum, but far surpassing that subdued temple of the arts in its architectural merits. Across the two fronts the inscription "LANGDELL HALL, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL" dedicates the building to the memory of a legal mind which has had a greater influence than any man of this generation in perpetuating the analytic study of the law. The monument is worthy both of Dean Langdell and of the Law School in its simplicity, mass, and beauty. The dominant feature is the shallow porticos, one of two columns and one of four, on each of the two fronts, east and west, with lofty and harmonious Ionic columns, the space between set full of modern glass. The severely classic style has been worked out in strong and effective lines, so that a building excelled in size by no academic structure in Cambridge, except Memorial Hall, fits in harmoniously with the less ambitious buildings near by; and is on tolerable speaking terms with the old Law School. There is something odd in the relation of the structures in and about Holmes Field: no two are similar in architecture except to some degree the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Pierce Hall; and hardly any two are upon the same geographical axis, — even the new Law School appears not to be parallel or perpendicular to the line of any of its neighbors; and in its materials it is in striking contrast with all the buildings about it.

That there should be a new Law School at this time is not due to any such happy incident as the chance meeting of the President with the late Edward Austin, when that benefactor was disconcerted to find out that the University most needed a new law building, yet like a man went forward and put up one of the most beautiful of Richardsonian creations, *sua pecunia*. The majestic new building

*The Mind of the
Law School.*

is a kind of stock dividend of the brains of the Law Faculty, being constructed out of the accumulated surplus of tuition fees above the expense of carrying on the School during the last ten years or so. In days when some people think that commercialism has invaded our institutions of learning, it is wholesome to see this spectacle of a hard-working set of professors who, after accepting salaries much below the incomes of men of like interests and talents engaged in regular practice, have accumulated \$360,000 for the erection of a proper temple for the service of the Goddess of Justice. The Law School has for some years been larger than its quarters; and the crowded state of the building was especially unfavorable to the conditions under which the professors themselves worked. A part of the precious surplus has been regularly devoted to the purchase of those uncommon books, which in conjunction with the almost complete sets of reports, statutes, treatises, and periodicals make the Harvard Law Library in many respects the completest collection on English law in the world. The success of the librarian in filling up gaps and making the library unique has increased the solicitude of the heads of the School; for this irreplaceable collection, till removed into the new building a few weeks hence, will continue to remain in an iron stack built above a wooden interior structure. An hour of flame, and Austin Hall would go up in smoke and carry with it the accumulation of half a century. For this reason, as well as for reasons of space, the Law Faculty has been very anxious to get into the new quarters. To be sure, Langdell Hall is still only partially built: the architect's plan calls for another portico and another wing to the northward, so that the immense new book-stack will eventually form the middle of the building with lecture-rooms at both ends; and under one roof may then be gathered professors, students, and the library. If some houseless school or department or museum of the University should come forward with a sufficient sum to justify the transfer, the Law School would doubtless part with its old building altogether and transfer all its activity to a building which it would thus have the means to complete. Though Austin Hall is a rich and beautiful building in which the fancy of the great architect expressed itself with unusual warmth and individuality, it could easily be made available for other purposes, especially for any service which included a separate reading-room with a store of books.

Several projects, more or less remote, for new buildings are now afloat; perhaps within a few years Paine Hall may be erected as a headquarters for the Department of Music and as a memorial to the late head of that department; the Germanic Museum also has ultimate intentions of a building constructed expressly for its use. When some of the strayed

millions float into its treasury, the University may have a library consonant with its name and fame. Meanwhile the conditions of the Library have been so distressful that the Corporation have reluctantly resorted to another temporary enlargement of Gore Hall: a new structure of concrete blocks, in appearance almost exactly like the dressed stone parts of the old structure, has been thrown out on the north side of the stack and delivery room. By an ingenious arrangement of windows, it seems likely that the present dark and crowded delivery room will have not only more space but more light; and the addition will contain the seminary and consultation rooms which venerable and wealthy institutions like Cornell have enjoyed for twenty years, though they could not be afforded at Harvard. The addition will provide space much needed for the catalogue and for the access of book drawers to the delivery officials; but it will afford little relief to the present overcrowded condition of the book-stacks. For some years there has been a conflict of opinion as to the proper relation of "dead books" to library economy. One point of view is that any book which is worth a library's while to possess should be accessible at any moment; another party would send out of the main collection into less convenient storage, books which are not likely to be frequently used. In general, investigators are strongly opposed to this subdivision of books, on the ground that they not only may want extremely a supposedly useless book, but that they may want to compare a series of such volumes. As one of those gentlemen put it: "The dead books are the most recent treatises which will soon go out of date; the live books are the sources which will always be used by scholars." Without committing itself to the idea of sending a part of its collection out to lodge, the Harvard College Library has, by force of circumstances, been compelled to house thousands of volumes in repositories as far off and inconvenient as the basement of Perkins Hall, beyond Holmes Field; and it has even been hinted that there is immense storage space within half a mile of the Library under the seats of the Stadium. Among the books thus exiled are some of the bound newspaper files, the want of which is severely felt by those who use that sort of material. The problem of the Library is simply postponed by the present building operations and will have to be faced upon a large scale before long. Moreover, the expense of maintaining a great library building is such that it is a question whether the Corporation could accept a gift for that purpose unless it were ample enough to provide for the endowment of the building when completed, so that there could be a stated fund for keeping it up. Gore Hall, like all the College buildings except the dormitories and dining-halls, is a steady draught upon the resources of the University.

Such considerations hardly entered into the mind of University authorities 50 or even 25 years ago; a building was a building, and Harvard is not the only institution which therefore finds itself in possession of hastily built and ugly structures, which harmonize neither with the ancient buildings nor with modern architecture; which must at considerable expense be adapted to modern demands; and which have to be kept up out of money sorely needed for other purposes. The upkeep of the plant, without which the intellectual work of the University would be hampered for lack of facilities, absorbs hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, including of course water, light, heat, and the other accessories of academic life. The new system of charging tuition by the course instead of by the year, which has now been tried for a twelvemonth, makes a considerable addition to the annual income — perhaps to the amount of \$30,000; and has had none of the predicted ill effects in the way of depriving students of courses because they are not willing to pay for them. The man who is working his own way will take whatever he thinks he needs, on the same principle that he took Harvard in the first place: the man whose father is working his way will not willfully deprive an indulgent parent of the list of courses which prove that his expenditure is worth while. This new system of payment by course has a close relation with the three-year plan, inasmuch as it very justly assesses a man's tuition at the same figure for the same number of courses whether pursued in three years or four — for the expense of keeping up a course by providing instruction, a place of meeting, and the necessary laboratory or library facilities is as much for the one class of students as for the other. It seems likely that the carefulness of the Corporation will so take advantage of this addition to its resources as to cut off, or nearly cut off, the series of deficits which, during the last half-dozen years, has been so distressing. The finances of a well-ordered university should be a model for the cities of the country: both kinds of institutions levy assessments upon those who enjoy their fostering care; both have to make long plans for the future, to provide for a population which is not yet born; both aim to spend all that they can out of their annual income for the advantage of their constituency: both have trust funds to administer. Yet the city of Boston is now undergoing the probe of a finance commission because it has for years been borrowing money for its current expenses; while the comparatively small deficits of the Harvard Corporation — never more than about three per cent of its annual expenditures — have been covered by a kind of safety fund accumulated in better times. Boston as a borrower must make up her mind to pay higher interest for the necessary loans: Harvard as a lender will profit by the present rise in the rate of interest due to the great demand for capital.

Finances.

To the undergraduate Harvard University closes at eleven o'clock on Class Day night, and Cambridge becomes a wilderness of disconsolate pocos and unemployed goodies. To say nothing of Commencement,

which has long since ceased to be a concern for any students

Summer Schooling. except the members of the graduating classes, there is

another Harvard which comes together as the regular body dissolves and which flies a crimson of singular intensity. This is the Summer School,

which was the favorite creation of the late Professor Shaler, and has for years been one of the most effective means of connecting the University

with the world in which Harvard graduates are not so common as in Massachusetts. Once established, the idea was so taking that summer

schools have been set up by at least a dozen large institutions in various parts of the country. The state universities find that they thus come

into close relation with the city and rural teachers; and in a state like West Virginia, which is only at the threshold of its prosperity, the uni-

versity gathers 300 summer students. For some years Harvard was the only large Eastern university which made a point of a summer school,

but Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Yale have all founded similar schools. The Pennsylvania school is much affected by the ruling thermometer of

Philadelphia; the Yale school, after two or three years' trial, has concluded that the net result—300 students in 1906, and 200 in 1907—

did not justify the outlay of time and strength, and has therefore dissolved; so that the only serious Eastern competitor is Columbia, which

through its Teachers' College has affiliated itself with the teaching profession throughout the country. Notwithstanding, the Harvard Summer

School for this year shows a decided gain over last year, which was a little in excess of the year before. The total of the Summer

School of Arts and Sciences in 1906 was 779, and this year is 808. The Dental and Medical Summer Schools about hold their own, and the Summer

School of Theology has increased from 68 to 103. The probability is that the total for all schools of 1907 will rise to 1150 or more. There

is of course some dropping out of courses once given, either because they have not attracted students or because the instructor is no longer avail-

able; but there is a pretty steady enlargement of the field of summer courses. The largest course is almost always that in Physical Education,

closely followed by English, in which there are 162 students. Other favorite subjects are Education, Fine Arts, Public Speaking and Read-

ing, and Mathematics. For the benefit of the students, of whom more than half are women. Memorial Hall has been kept open this summer.

The system is a little complicated. Every patron pays 17 cents cash for his place at each meal, and thereby becomes entitled to a chair, a napkin,

and such staple articles as bread, butter, salt and pepper, soup, ginger-

bread, rice and baked potatoes, and at breakfast a cereal but no bread. This Barmecide feast he may enlarge by turning in coupons, likewise purchased in advance for cash, of a face value of one cent each. Coffee costs two cents a cup, cream two cents a pitcherlet, and heavy cream three cents; ice cream five cents a cream, of no immoderate size; roast beef is assessed at 12 cents a cut, and so on to the end of the bill of fare, which also contains notice of the literary and social events of the evening. A comfortable meal soon runs up to a sum of 17 cents plus coupons, representing an amount rather greater than is charged for a similar feast at a restaurant; but then in restaurants you are not allowed to gaze at the portraits of Harvard's benefactors.

Students come to the Summer School as to other parts of the University in order to avail themselves both of the advantages of the place and of contact with the instructors. Originally the Summer School was intended for field and laboratory work, which could better be done at that season than at any other. Geological students took long excursions through the mining regions of Pennsylvania or addressed themselves to the problem of the erosion of the Adirondacks; hence the chief advantage was the personal influence and example of the unflagging professor of geology. As the number of courses and of students has increased, it has become difficult to keep the older and presumably best-known members of the Faculty in Cambridge; notwithstanding the great value of the Summer School to the University, the work has necessarily in many subjects been put into the hands of younger men, endowed with a missionary spirit, or carrying on their own individual work in Cambridge so that they could do their investigation and add the modest emolument of summer courses. In process of time something like a uniform fee has been adopted for the students — \$20 or \$25 for a six-weeks' course — and also for the instructors. Even by doubling effort and giving two courses side by side, the fee is not very tempting. Some other universities, especially on the Pacific coast, offer to men of experience such terms as, combined with a desire to become acquainted with a new environment, draw them away for a six weeks' service. Harvard also practises this method of exchange with other universities and invites professors from other colleges — in most cases graduates of Harvard — to become summer instructors. No doubt most students coming to the Harvard Summer School would prefer to do their work with a regular member of the staff; but college instructors have become summer birds of passage. Many of them have country places or resorts to which they betake themselves at the earliest moment, and that is why so few caps and gowns appear upon the stage of Sanders Theatre on Commencement Day. Others travel

The Summer Instructor.

in various directions. There is a general feeling that the professor's duty begins at the earliest on the day before the College year commences, and ends on the day of the last lecture, subject to the disagreeable necessity of sending in the annual grades in time for deciding upon the status of the seniors. Some universities, notably Chicago, have a regular term in summer, and there are always instructors working at that time so as to take their vacations at another season; or they keep at it until they have earned the right to be absent for six months or more. So far, the Harvard Summer School has been chiefly an opportunity for teachers from outside and for advanced students, rather than a means of doing college work during an enlarged part of the year. The Faculty looks with suspicion upon students who offer summer courses towards the A.B. degree, partly because of the number of young men who think work must be easy in summer, because it is a burden at all other times of the year.

June 26, 1907, will be remembered as one of the most brilliant Commencements in the history of Harvard College — brilliant in the distinguished men present, in the spirit of the undergraduates' parts, in the felicity of the President's characterizations, and in the speaking at Memorial Hall. To bring down with one shot a Secretary of State, an Italian royal prince, a Russian savant, a German publicist, a French diplomat, and a British ambassador was a triumph for any sportsman. Nor could the extreme heat of the day withdraw the mind from the notable men and their significant words. The undergraduate parts were reduced to the Latin salutatory, against which one listener objected that it could not be Latin, inasmuch as he himself understood it. Apparently Commencement is drifting toward the consummation which Professor Child predicted for the University, that it would only be perfect when there were no more students. It is a fair inquiry whether a Commencement orator of renown would not better fill the hour devoted to speaking than the best representatives of the undergraduates; but the parts were such on this occasion as to interest the audience and visibly to impress the visitors with a sense of the ability of the young Harvard man to think cogently and express himself gracefully. If there was a difference in the warmth of the reception of the candidates for honorary degrees, Mr. Bryce, perhaps, was most enthusiastically applauded, as at the same time a representative of another nation and a member of the guild of American literary men. The removal of the tables from Memorial Hall for the "after-dinner speaking" makes it easier to get in and out, to find a seat, and to be comfortable; but if a charge is to be made for an alleged luncheon, even though the fund thus derived pays the band, some food ought to be found for the latest comers who have provided them-

Candi-
dates,
draw
near!

selves with tickets for luncheon. That Commencement Dinner should be without food and drink is bearable; but that men who come late or do not know the First Marshal, should hunger, points to another reform in Commencement Day. The Commencement speaking was unusually vigorous, and several of the speakers could sometimes be heard by some of the ladies in the gallery, who are present, like the occupants of the former ladies' gallery in the House of Commons, because the Speaker does not see them. Again the class 25 years old — '82 this time — laid its \$100,000 on the altar of *Alma Mater*, and the President called the attention of future twenty-five-year-olds to this good old custom. The next great reform will be that rearrangement of Class Day, Commencement, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Harvard-Yale Boat-Race necessary to bring them in a proper sequence, and to allow the Old Grad. to take a full four-days' course without any allowance for absence from recitation.

One of the strongest elements in the life of Harvard is a healthy introspection, doubtless derived from Puritan antecedents. The true Harvard man not only loves his college but desires to perfect it. To ^{inside} ~~criticism.~~ that task he brings his own remembrances of the things he might have done better when he was in college, supplemented by his son's perhaps exaggerated tales of how they do not do things now. Nobody is surprised therefore when an eminent graduate, who 25 years ago overthrew the statues of the Greek authors and plead for a wider range of choice of studies, should now insist that the elective system is sapping the vitality of Harvard, and that what is needed is a stiff required course of Greek or Latin from the preparatory school to the end of the senior year. Perhaps in both cases there was too much anxiety: few under the old régime got Greek enough to harm their intellects; and not many students to-day really comprehend how disconnected and unsatisfactory a course they might make up by a different choice of electives. The criticism, however, expresses the apprehension of many Harvard graduates and fathers of Harvard students, who are willing to admit that the College was not a place of severe intellectual discipline in their own time, but for that very reason require that it shall be inspiring to their children. It is a fair challenge to demand whether Harvard College is maintaining the principle that it exists for the sake of training the mind and elevating the character. Nobody can fail to see that the average undergraduate is little impressed with the academic successes of his fellows; and that there is a contingent of easy-goers who frankly seek their degrees on the least common multiple instead of the greatest common denominator. That inquiry must be met, but it does not involve the elective system, which for all the best students and for most of the others is

an immense advance over the old required system. The defects of Harvard College are not caused by choice of studies, well or ill directed, but by choice of aim and purpose; and in that respect it does not differ from the other large institutions of the country. Everywhere there is the same belief that college students have no such intellectual zeal as professional students; that the element of pleasure comes in more and more as a fundamental in college life. Steady readers of *The Nation* will perhaps realize that the same complaints are brought against the community at large: that presidents of large corporations sometimes show themselves fond of poker and roulette; that young business men are often more interested in automobiles than in making or selling goods. The colleges were once villages, in which everybody knew everybody else; they grew to be towns, in which social sets began to appear; they are now cities with the rush, distraction, and pleasure-seeking of the metropolis. The colleges, and Harvard among them, need a new inspiration, but it is not to be brought about by any introduction of rigorous school methods. In college, as in the great world, those men will succeed who put their minds upon it; and no faculty or dean or system can get good work out of a student whose home influences do not arouse him.

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday, June 26, 1907.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

Except for great heat and humidity, which made Commencement Day unusually oppressive, the festival passed off most brilliantly. It will be known as the International Commencement, from the number and distinction of the foreigners who received honorary degrees or attended the various exercises. Italy was represented by Prince Luigi di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi, who came to this country to represent King Victor Emanuel III at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition; the Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador, and author of "The American Commonwealth," represented England; Ambassador Jean

Jules Jusserand, known as critic and historian of English literature before he became a diplomat, brought the greetings of France; Dr. Theodor Barth, publicist, came from Germany; Professor Paul Vinogradoff, now of Oxford University, is a native of Russia. The Americans upon whom honorary degrees were conferred represented an almost equally wide range of achievement.

At 10 o'clock Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, arrived at the Johnston Gate, under escort of the Lancers. In his carriage was Prince Luigi, and following were the Governor's and Prince's suites, whose uniforms gave color to the black-gowned procession. President Eliot greeted the guests at the entrance to Massachusetts.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, who, in the absence of Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, acted as Marshal, lost no time in forming the line. Each guest was accompanied by a member of the Faculty. Nearly a thousand persons marched to Sanders Theatre, where every available seat reserved for the families and friends of the graduating classes was already filled.

As soon as the officers and guests of the University, the older alumni, and the candidates for degrees had taken their places, the Sheriff of Middlesex rapped on the floor of the stage, and the exercises were opened by a prayer by Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69. Then the following parts were delivered: S. H. Newhall, Latin dissertation; A. L. Mayer, disquisition, "The Jew in America"; Gilbert Bettman, candidate of Law, "Government by Injunction, or Contempt Procedure in Equity"; Abbot Peterson, candidate of Divinity, "Joseph Rowlandson, Puritan Preacher." President Eliot then conferred 1068 degrees, as follows, last year's figures being given here for comparison:

<i>Degrees in Course.</i>		
	1907	1906
Bachelors of Arts.....	450	381
Bachelors of Science.....	80	65
Masters of Arts.....	124	116
Masters of Science.....	10	3
Doctors of Philosophy.....	33	46
Doctors of Science.....	1	3
Bachelors of Agricultural Science.....	6	4
Doctors of Dental Medicine.....	24	33
Doctors of Medicine.....	71	80
Bachelors of Laws.....	186	186
Bachelors of Divinity.....	7	6
Total in Course.....	992	923
<i>Degrees out of Course.</i>		
Bachelors of Arts.....	36	35
Masters of Arts.....	1	2
Bachelors of Science.....	12	9
Bachelors of Laws.....	15	11
Total out of Course.....	64	57
Honorary Degrees.....	12	12
Total Degrees.....	1068	992

Of the Senior Class, 79 received their degrees *cum laude*, 44 *magna cum laude*, and 10 *summa cum laude*. The *summa cum laude* men were S. L. Abrahams, S. T. Gano, D. H. Howie, and W. C. Ryan, for excellence throughout the entire academic course; Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., W. H. Pollak, and S. M. Waxman, for highest honors in special subjects; G. C. Evans, C. H. Haring, and H. W. Litchfield for both reasons.

The conferring of the honorary degrees excited unusual enthusiasm. Prof. Kittredge, whose Class was celebrating its jubilee, Ambassador Bryce, Secretary Root, and Prince Luigi received especially hearty applause. President Eliot conferred the degrees in the following words:

"In exercise of authority given me by the two Governing Boards, I now create

"Honorary Masters of Arts:

"WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, economist and statistician, editor of "Washington's Letters and Writings," Chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, accurate and comprehensive scholar;

"HENRY ARTHUR JONES, dramatist, for twenty years a leader in the revival of the English drama and its reunion with English literature;

"Doctors of Divinity:

"HENRY SYLVESTER NASH, Professor of New Testament literature and interpretation in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, historian of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament, a leading scholar in the American branch of the Anglican Church, who treads the path that leads towards truth;

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST, student by nature, who availed himself in youth of six different colleges and universities, and became at twenty-five Professor of Greek at Oberlin College, since 1893 heroic educational missionary as President of

Berea College in Kentucky, an institution which has done and is doing admirable pioneer work for the uplifting of the negroes and of the isolated white population in the valleys of the southern Alleghanies;

"Doctors of Letters:

"GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE, Professor of English in this University, linguist, philologist, worthy interpreter of the masters of English literature, antiquarian on one side, on the other most modern of inductive philosophers, generous helper of all other scholars, leader who inspires his followers to arduous and fruitful labors;

"THEODOR BARTH, lawyer and judge, author on social and economic themes, journalist, honorable representative of German democratic idealism, of the power of public opinion declared through the press, and of that German culture from which this University has happily gathered and still gathers wisdom and inspiration;

"Doctors of Laws:

"WOODBOW WILSON, Virginian of Scotch-Irish descent, vigorous student and teacher of history, politics, and government, and eminent author on these subjects, President of Princeton University for five years past, years eventful and fortunate indeed for that patriotic and serviceable institution;

"PAUL VINOGRADOFF, lately professor of history in the University of Moscow, since 1903 Professor of Jurisprudence in Oxford University, distinguished student of social and legal institutions. May this call of a Russian jurist to an English University presage a clear call

¹ The Latin of the diplomas, by Prof. E. K. Rand, '94, follows. In some cases the characterisations have been shortened for the convenience of the engrosser.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, opum publicarum rationis atque censendi peritum, libris manuscriptis qui in Bibliotheca Capitolina Americana conservantur praepo-

of the Russian people on English experience of constitutional government;

"ELIHU ROOT, lawyer, jurist, statesman, Secretary of War for four years and a half, now for two years Secretary of State, a diplomatist who represents not a dynasty, or a cabinet, but a people, an envoy of good faith and good will among the nations;

"JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador to the United States, best expounder of the principles and practices of the American democracy, intimate friend and servant of two kindred peoples that have now made up their minds to stand together for freedom, peace, and law throughout the world;

"JEAN JULES JUSSEURAND, professional republican diplomat from youth, eminent man of letters who chose his subjects from English social and literary history, Ambassador of France at Washington, to whom and through whom the American people would gladly express their obligation to the genius of the French people, under monarchy, empire, and republic alike;

"LUIGI AMEDEO, Prince of Savoy, and Duke of the Abruzzi, naval officer, navigator, bold explorer of Arctic seas, African tropics, and Alaskan peaks, illustrating in this generation the adventurous, stout-hearted quality of his ancient family and the still more ancient Italian race;

"And, in the name of this Society of Scholars, I declare that they are entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."¹

situm, virum eruditione abundantem atque subtilem, ARTUM MAGISTRUM.

HENRICUM ARTHURUM IONES, poetam scaenicum, qui iam annos XX scenae Anglicae renovandae atque cum litteris Anglicis iterum consociandae ducem se praebet, ARTUM MAGISTRUM.

HENRICUM SYLVESTEREM NASH, Novi Tes-

Degrees out of Course.**A.B.**

1877. C. C. Bolton, Frank Brainerd, M. L. Crosby.
 1882. C. H. Bartlett, William Chalfant, Ernest Mariett, W. E. Thayer.
 1892. J. T. Lincoln.
 1897. S. C. Kimberly.
 1900. R. E. Lee.
 1904. F. J. W. Ford.
 1905. George Clymer, R. McN. Davis, J. A. Greene, Jr., C. M. Holland, Benjamin Joy, C. A. Lewis, J. A. McCaa, R. D. Shipman.
 1906. Harry Bluestone, Leeds Burchard, F. G. Cheney, M. A. Dowling, R. F. Gowen, J. A. Harley, Robert Jordan, Clark King, C. S. Lewis, Jr.

S.B.

1876. Walter Joseph Otis.
 1903. R. W. Aldrich.
 1905. Aymar Johnson, F. C. Rodman.
 1906. H. I. Brown, F. M. Chadbourne, H. E. Kersburg, J. O. Lyman, F. R. Pleasonton, H. S. Quackenbush, R. N. Smither.

A.M.

1906. A. L. Eaton.

LL.B.

1905. P. S. Maddux, J. A. Nelson, F. E. Tier, W. F. Williams.
 1906. J. W. Barry, R. F. Bergengren, H. L. Burdick, L. R. Carter, Jr., W. M. Eby, F. J. W. Ford, C. C. Hackett, W. M. Hall, Cleveland Rogers, Rush Sturges, W. C. Towne.

tamenti litterarum professorem, ecclesiae Americanae ab Anglica ortae doctorem eruditissimum, qui cursum ad veritatem tendit, SACROSANCTAE THEOLOGIAE DOCTOREM.

GUILLIELMUM GOODELL FROST, qui Collegii Bereani apud Kentuckienses praeses fortiter doctrinam propagans nigros homines albosque in vallibus Alleganorum meridianis semotis studiis excolit, SACROSANCTAE THEOLOGIAE DOCTOREM.

GEORGIUM LYMAN KITTREDGE, litteras apud nos Anglicas profitentem sed et aliarum peritum, philologum, auctorum Anglo-rom dignum interpretem, antiquarium nec minus inductionis recentissimae magistrum, qui doctos benigne adiuvat, discipulos ad maiora vocat, LITTERARUM DOCTOREM.

THEODORUM BARTH, iuris consultum atque iudicem, de vita communi et opibus publicis scribentem, vere Germanum qui populo amicis summam semper de eo spem habeat, LITTERARUM DOCTOREM.

WOODROW WILSON, scientiae historicae, civilis, iudicialis studiosum atque magistrum, iam V annos Universitatis Princetoniensis praesidem, quo tempore multa memorabilia et felicia utilissima illi academiae evenerunt, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

Memorial Hall Exercises.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the band in front of Massachusetts sounded Assembly, the alumni began to gather, the officers and dignitaries who were guests of the Chief Marshal, crossed the Yard from University, and presently the Chief Marshal himself, Henry W. Cunningham, '82, mounted the stone bench by the Lowell Bust and called the roll of the classes.

Mr. Cunningham had the following staff:

Aide: J. W. Bowen, T. C. Thacher, F. M. Stone, Owen Wister, G. L. Kittredge, Homer Gage, H. R. Hoyt, W. L. Putnam, E. H. Pendleton, H. G. Chapin, E. J. Wendell, T. N. Perkins.

Marshals: William Hooper, W. R. Thayer, Albert Thorndike, J. W. Babcock, J. H. Beale, Jr., G. C. Buell, J. P. Clark, J. J. Greenough, Albert Matthews, R. T. Paine, 2d, J. H. Storer, C. I. Sturgis, W. C. Wait, J. E. Weld, G. D. Burrage, H. B. Cabot, W. C. Baylies, L. E. Sexton, G. R. Nutter, W. C. Boyden, Stephen Chase, William Endicott, Jr., J. S. Russell, A. L. Howard, E. W. Grew, J. H. Ropes, Nathan Clifford, T. W. Slocum, Moses Williams, Jr., V. M. Porter, Robert Saltonstall, L. A. Frothingham.

PAULUM VINOGRADOFF, Iurisprudentiae Professorem Oxoniensem, institutorum civilium iudicialiumque praeclarum investigatorem, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

ELIHU ROOT, causarum actorem, iuris consultum, rei publicae peritum, Secretarium Publicum, populi non regis neque consilii legatum, fidem amicitiaeque inter gentes nuntiantem, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

JACOBUM BRYCE, apud Americanos Anglo-rom legatum, omnium qui civitatis popularis Americanae rationem exposuerunt principem, duarum gentium cognatarum intimum amicum atque administrum, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

IOHANNEM IULIUM IUSSEKAND, civitatis popularis legationum peritum, litterarum scriptorem egregium, apud Americanos Gallorum legatum, per quem Americani quid Gallico ingenio debeant libenter Gallis fatentur, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

LUDOVICUM AMEDEUM, Principem Sabaudicum et Ducem Aprutiorum, navium ducem, arte navigandi peritum, marium Hyperboreorum, Syrtium Libycarum, montium Alascanorum intrepidum exploratorem, domus gentisque suae notae fortitudinis dignum specimen praebentem, LEGUM DOCTOREM.

ingham, R. P. Blake, A. J. Peters, J. D. Greene, Allan Forbes, E. H. Wells, Beekman Winthrop, L. P. Marvin, J. H. Perkins, Arthur Adama, William Phillips, Stanley Cunningham, Jr., Barrett Wendell, Jr., W. P. Wolcott.

The procession was formed in the following order:

Two Aids.
The Band.
The Chief Marshal.
The President of the Association of the Alumni.
The President of the University.
The Fellows of the Corporation.
His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Governor's Military Staff.
The Sheriff of Middlesex.
The Sheriff of Suffolk.
The Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers.
Recipients of Honorary Degrees at this Commencement.
Recipients of Honorary Degrees in Former Years who are not Graduates of the University.
Other Invited Guests.
Alumni of the College in the Order of their Classes.

The march to Memorial Hall took place without incident. The chairs in the Hall were arranged after the fashion of the past three years. A long platform ran for some fifty feet along the north wall, and was provided with places for the speakers and guests, as follows: In the centre, the Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, President of the Alumni Association. Seated on his right were President Eliot; Duke of the Abruzzi; French Ambassador J. J. Jusserand; Major H. L. Higginson; Hon. J. D. Long; Chevalier Montague; Postmaster-General G. von L. Meyer; Prof. Paul Vinogradoff; Prof. G. L. Kittredge; Pres. Pritchett of the Mass. Institute of Technology; Theodor Barth; Alexander Agassiz; W. C. Ford; H. Arthur Jones; T. N. Perkins; Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge; General Secretary E. H. Wells; Sheriff Fairbairn of Middlesex; and Owen Wister.

On the left were Gov. Guild; Hon. James Bryce; J. F. Rhodes; Secretary of State Root; Bishop Lawrence; Senator Lodge; Pres. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton; Pres. W. G. Frost of Berea College; Dr. A. T. Cabot; Lieut.-Gov. Draper; Esme Howard; A. G. Fox; Col. James; Marquis Negrotto; C. F. Adams, 2d; Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston; Baron Tosti, Italian Consul at Boston; J. J. C. Flammand, French consul; Captain Wyndham; Lieutenant-Commander Pfister, from the Italian Embassy at Washington; Signor Centaro; Signor Cora; and Adjutant-General J. M. Parker.

As the Duke of the Abruzzi had to leave the Hall at 5 o'clock, President Bonaparte introduced him first.

MR. BONAPARTE.

Brethren of the Alumni: I rise to make two announcements: First, that I am not going to make my speech now; therefore let there be no unreasonable feeling of relief at its brevity. Secondly, that, adapting, as Harvard University always does, her procedure to the necessities of changing times, we shall introduce this afternoon a novelty in calling upon one of our distinguished guests before we have even sung the hymn with which these proceedings are usually instituted. That I do this arises from a calamity: we are to be deprived of him soon by the same call of duty to which he has so often and so conspicuously responded in the past that the mere mention of the fact leaves me nothing more to say by way of introduction. I ask you to listen to the Duke of the Abruzzi.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

Mr. President and Fellow Alumni: In accepting with gratitude and deep appreciation the degree of LL.D. from this ancient University, I fully realize the

significance of the honor bestowed upon me by a scientific body which may well be considered one of the most active centres of the intellectual life of the world. I am all the more grateful to the *Rector Magnificus* and the learned professors of the University, knowing, as I do, the importance of the social movements in which the University has participated as a recognized and active leader, the authority which the teachings of its great men enjoy in the community, in a word, the far-reaching influence which Harvard exerts in the life of this wonderfully progressive country. This is, indeed, more than a University of merely local fame. It is something more than a well-organized group of colleges and schools, in the heart of an enlightened section of this country. In this University I see the highest exponents of the true spirit of Americanism in the field of science and research.

The remarkable career, the lasting achievements, the progressive tendencies of this institution are partly explained by its faithful adherence to that spirit of freedom and devotion to truth which is symbolically expressed in its motto, *Veritas*. Truth could never have been attained through the limitations of Scholasticism. The massive structure of Aristotelianism may have been an imposing one, but it was never a living and constructive energy in the realm of thought. Absolute freedom and independence from the yoke of dogma and blind tradition have been the methods by which truth has been striven for, in this true Temple of Science. To this fundamental conception of scientific and intellectual freedom which has always been the guiding inspiration of Harvard University, and, so to speak, the keynote of its work, I am proud to pay a warm tribute in the name of my countryman, Galileo Galilei, the first expounder

and martyr of the cause of intellectual liberty.

Truth has been the object constantly pursued by this great University since its origin: truth, not merely in the field of science, but also in those of ethics and theology, and to a great extent, in that of politics. Patriotism, in fact, is nothing but an intense striving for truth in the domain of collective life. It was just a feeling of that nature which led the Harvard students to join in the movement for National Independence, started by Washington. The same feeling prompted the active participation of the University in the struggle to stamp out slavery, in that epic fight which resulted in cementing the political unification of this great American Republic. When I think of the young Harvard students exchanging the pen for the sword, forsaking the University for the battle-field, I am led to re-evolve, with deep emotion, the memory of those students who devoted their lives to the cause of Italian Independence.

If, by recalling the name of Galilei, I meant to pay a tribute to the spirit of scientific research which dominates the purely intellectual aspect of the work of Harvard University, I now salute the spirit pervading its action in practical life in the name of my House, that of the Princes of Savoy, ever to the fore in all movements of national importance.

I well know that the spirit of Dante has been re-evoked, within these walls, by a great poet such as Longfellow. And I do not forget that, for many years, the diplomatic representatives of America abroad were mostly Harvard men.

There is something decidedly heroic in the earnestness of the man who tries to discover a diamond of truth in the deeper strata where Nature sometimes loves to hide it. Often within the narrow limits of a laboratory, the man of science

risks to that freer region of liberty and light where the Greeks loved to symbolize the uplifting of man into a demigod. Thus the myth of Prometheus appears to be possessed of everlasting youth.

It is the greatness of the idea which makes man great, and not the ways by which the realization of his idea is pursued. I do not know whether to me, as a man of action, is really due the place now given me among men of thought, except perhaps on account of the one and indestructible idea dominating all my attempts within the field of geographical research.

The presiding officer has recalled, as my chief titles to distinction, the explorations, conducted by me in Alaska, in the Arctic region, and in Uganda. Without attempting to conceal the feeling of gratification evoked by the mention of those names dear to my memory, I find it only fair that others who have done more than I in those same regions should not be forgotten. Every individual effort has its place in the broader synthesis of human progress.

Another mountain having the same characteristics as Mt. St. Elias and one thousand feet higher—Mt. McKinley—tempted the fearless tenacity of Dr. Cooke. The Kenia and Kilimandjaro—giants of the Dark Continent—have known the conquering audacity of Hans Meyer, Gregory, and Mackinder, while half a degree north of the point reached by Commander Cagni lies the milestone of Commander Peary. My conscience warns me to-day that Harvard University has aimed at rewarding not the greatness of my undertaking, but rather a variety of attempts in widely dissimilar fields.

Doubtless for those other explorers as for me, the reason for success might be summed up in the words "preparation,"

"daring," and "hope." As long as this ideal trinity shall continue to direct the efforts of all men of good-will, I feel confident that within a few years we shall have conquered those parts of the globe which are still shrouded in mystery.

In taking leave of this learned audience, I desire to renew the expression of my deep gratification at the honor conferred upon me. I shall look at the insignia of this Academic degree as a most precious tribute given me by the great American nation. My own feeling of pride finds a sympathetic echo in the hearts of my countrymen: and I thank you for honoring in me, an Italian Prince, my beloved country, Italy.

MR. BONAPARTE.

I welcome you gladly to this festive board,—the board being in truth matter of memory, and the festivity being matter of memory aided by imagination; and on behalf of the Association I urge you, as hospitably as I can, to partake, without hesitancy or stint, of the intellectual banquet it has provided for your benefit. You have all heard of that would-be benefactor of equinity who satisfied himself that horses would be far better off if they did not eat, and teaching by example no less than by precept, brought his own horse, by successive simplifications of menu, down to one straw *per diem*, at which stage the gastronomic education of the unfortunate animal was cut short by his untimely and inexplicable demise. Harvard has done in some sort what this professor of the ultra-simple life for quadrupeds attempted. The chance of getting anything to eat at the Commencement dinner, and more particularly the chance to eat what one might get, with decency and comfort, grew smaller by large degrees, and far-from-beautifully less until at last these chances disappeared altogether simultaneously with the disappearance of the dinner

itself. But the Association of the Alumni has by no means shared the fate of the ill-starred horse; it is alive, — very much alive, and if it be not exactly kicking, it can and does show by unmistakable proofs that the old-time dinners were by no means necessary to its health and vigor. The sons of Harvard may, indeed, under favorable circumstances, eat and drink when they come to her Commencements, but they don't come to her Commencements that they may eat and drink. Why do they come? More especially, why do so many of them as can crowd in come to such meetings as the present? To these conundrums it would take me too long to find appropriate answers; if any one of the nimble-witted gentlemen upon whom I shall call in a moment is just now pondering over what he will talk about when that happy moment comes, these questions may afford him a timely topic. But I can tell you now what you are going to hear, at least in part; you will be told how well Harvard does her duty to the nation, and you will be told how much the nation needs her and her sister universities. On the first subject we always expect to hear at Commencement from him of all men entitled to speak with authority; on the second, to make sure it shall not be overlooked, I propose to say a few, a very few, words, myself.

Critics, both friendly and unfriendly, of American institutions, have found a source of danger to our country in the assumption that a democracy would not know how to choose fit men for rulers; that the people would prefer demagogues to statesmen, charlatans to experts, men of froth to men of substance, men of promises to men of achievement. This assumption has been belied by American history. Doubtless with us, as in other lands, *demos* makes mistakes. Ten or twenty millions of fallible mortals have no reasonable claim to infallibility; but *demos*, or at all events

Uncle Sam, has been on the whole less influenced by sycophants and courtiers, has shown himself better able to know his real friends from his fake friends, and more constant in cleaving to the former, than any dynasty which for the past 130 years has held any throne. Given good men to choose, and I believe the American people can be trusted, in the long run, to choose good men. But do our institutions give the people good men to choose? Is public life in America sufficiently attractive to those fitted in the public interest to enter it? And, since we know it is not, since it cannot offer them such prizes as await eminent success in professional or commercial or scientific life, since too often it has profit only for the dishonest, and rewards prized only by those unfit to enter it, since all this is true, do we so train young Americans in patriotism, in self-sacrifice, in devotion to duty, that they are willing to give up happiness and reputation for their country in peace, as they would give up life for their country in war? Do we point out to them in our own politics, in our public life, national, state, and municipal, a field for missionary effort as arduous, as fertile in martyrs and more fruitful of good than is offered by Greenland's icy mountains? To my mind it is of grave, of vital moment that they should be so taught, for the most serious danger for our country, as I see the future, is that we may have a permanent unconscious strife of our natural rulers, — that private life with us may become so profitable, so brilliant, so congenial to the tastes of men of moral and intellectual eminence, while public life will come to involve for such men such sacrifices of interest and of inclination, such cruel disappointments, and so much seeming injustice from public opinion, as to leave for the nation's service only second-class men with third-class principles. To guard against this danger, to protect us from this calamity, we look

to our universities, and first of all to Harvard. Brethren of the Alumni, President Eliot will tell us what Harvard has done in this and in all other phases of her work for our country's good.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

Mr. President and Brethren: I will try to answer the first question asked by the President of the Association, namely, — why do all these men come hither on this festal day of the University? It is a very characteristic coming, — it is a very characteristic sight that is seen from this platform. Why have all these men educated here left their ordinary work, and come to spend a hot day in these halls and grounds? The best answer I can give to that question is that they come hither because they have in their hearts a great love. They look back to a singularly happy period of youth spent here. They remember how they grew and developed here, how they added to their mental power, how they nourished here ideals of usefulness, honor, and happiness, of which they have never lost sight; and remembering these things, they come up hither to see that those who conduct the institution in this generation do likewise for the youth that are here to-day, and transmit to future generations the Harvard of our love, but developed and strengthened to renew her youth and her glory.

Then the President of the day suggested that I should say something about the present purpose of the University to send men into the service of the country and the world not only well-trained but well-inspired. That always has been the purpose of Harvard. It is the same to-day; and I venture to think that if one were to try to define the religion of the young men that go out from this place, he would have to say that it is a religion of service, service to the country, serv-

ice to all the professions which they enter, service to literature and science, service to public freedom and to public justice.

But as the years go on, and as the rest of the country grows up to the standards of education which were first established here, and as the states and cities of our land grow up to the importance of fostering first the higher part of education, Harvard sees new difficulties before her. I should like to say a few words about some of those difficulties. For instance, we have here a tuition-fee considerable in amount; and when during the last three years the Corporation found that they were incurring large annual deficits, they established some new charges, increasing the payments for tuition. That step was taken, on the advice of the Faculty, with some hesitation, but in the firm belief that the best way to destroy the deficit was to increase the receipts. I report that in this first year of the collection of these new charges, there has been added to the annual income of the University \$30,000 from the additional tuition-fees. Now, one of the doubts of the Corporation was whether this advance in the tuition-fees would reduce the number of students under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Has that doubt been dispelled? The number of students under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has increased this very year. There, perhaps, we may see the answer for the future to the doubt whether Harvard can maintain itself against the competition of the numerous universities, admirable universities, growing always stronger, where there is no tuition-fee. I am disposed to think that a large portion of the American people are rather inclined to believe that the article which costs most must be worth most; — at any rate that seems to be the American belief in regard to the higher education.

The admission examinations now in progress afford like evidence on this point. In 1906 the number of persons who presented themselves at this time of year for final examinations, that is, for admission immediately to the next freshman class, was 738. The number who are now under examination is 795, a distinct increase in the face of advancing tuition charges for those who propose to take the A.B. or S.B. in three years. In 1906 the applicants at what are called the preliminary examinations were 761; the applicants this year are 856, and these figures do not include the considerable number who now apply through the College Entrance Examinations Board. That number this year will be decidedly larger than last year.

I find in these facts an indication that Harvard University may maintain itself well while demanding serious examinations for admission, in spite of the fact that nearly all the colleges and universities of the United States now admit on certificate from the secondary schools where the candidates were instructed. We propose at Harvard to insist on our strenuous examinations for admission, believing that we get in that way the most desirable class of students. We want the ambitious boys who are prepared to submit themselves to strenuous tests; and we are willing to forego the other multitude who prefer to avoid such tests.

The state universities in our country have their hands deep in the state treasuries, and every year they draw their hands out fuller and fuller. What are the prospects of Harvard in comparison? We depend on endowment first and then on tuition-fees. Are those resources trustworthy? Let the answer be that in the six years past Harvard University added to its endowment eight millions of dollars. Let another answer be that each

successive class at its 25th anniversary now puts at least \$100,000 into the College treasury. The Class of 1882 has just done this; and now that four successive classes have accomplished so much for the University, it is sure that the precedent will be followed,—not only followed, gentlemen, but bettered. Now, the simple reason for that is that the graduates of Harvard University, having had a good training in youth, and having right ideals of what success is in this world, succeed, and that one of the elements of their success is that they acquire property, which property they are ready in good part to give away. A good many men who are successful in the vulgar sense acquire property which they know neither how to use nor how to give away. But Harvard men have that ideal of success which leads them, when they succeed in earning money, to give some of it away for education, for the training of men for all the higher walks of life, including business. I mention business because that is the subject-matter of the new graduate school that we are planning to establish.

We plan to establish a school of business, open only to persons who have already obtained a degree, which will give at least two years of instruction in all the scientific parts of business, which are many. One of the phenomena of university education to-day is the large proportion of graduates that go into business, the reason being that business has become a highly intellectual calling, and tends to become more and more highly intellectual.

Those of you who got into Sanders Theatre this morning learned that we are giving more and more professional degrees. This University some time ago set out to prepare men for all the learned and scientific professions, including business; and the young men are devot-

ing more and more time proportionally to these trainings for professional and business work. We have learnt something about the results of elaborate training for the professions during the last thirty years, and I believe it to be something highly valuable for the philosophy and practice of education. We have learnt that it is not the learned professions alone in which men may become humane, cultivated, disinterested, and public-spirited. These high qualities may be developed in all the professions; because all the professions nowadays, including business, are permeated by this strong underlying purpose to be serviceable to humanity, and to make the world a better place to live in. This spirit runs through all the callings, including buying and selling, and getting gain. This induces Harvard University to look forward with great satisfaction to the prospect that it is going to send out more and more men into business, architecture, engineering, forestry, industrial chemistry, and landscape architecture, as well as into the professions of teaching, divinity, law, and medicine. We welcome all the professions to this seat of learning, and we declare that they are all alike in that they may all produce cultivated, high-minded men for the service of society.'

MR. BONAPARTE.

To think of Harvard University is to think next of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To call on the President of Harvard University to speak for the University on an occasion such as this necessarily implies that the Governor of Massachusetts will tell you next what that State has done, is doing, and intends to do for Harvard, and what Harvard has done, is doing, and may be expected to do, if she is reasonably well treated, for the State of Massachusetts. Brethren of the Alumni,

I introduce to you the Governor of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR GUILD.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of Harvard: It is again my happy privilege to bring to this venerable democracy the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I say this venerable "democracy," for there is no democracy more venerable than the democracy of learning. Here always leadership has been won, not by inheritance, not by custom, not by intrigue, but by achievement.

We welcome to Massachusetts all whom you have so honored. We welcome among them particularly the son of the House of Savoy. We welcome him not merely as a scion of a reigning house, whose leadership runs back to the remote days of Caesar and the Allobroges, we honor a man who is a sailor because he can sail his own ship, who is an explorer because he has himself trod the snows of the Arctic and the sands of the Equator, who is not content with the ancient dedication of the descendant of kings, "*Mæcenas atavis edite regibus*," but who has proved himself not merely a patron of progress, but a doer of deeds.

The free government of the Roman Republic was the constant inspiration of the authors of our own Revolution. Italy, trodden under the heels of a Sulla and a Caesar, struggling under Guelph and Ghibelline, torn between Norman and Spanish and French and Austrian invader, has still kept her ideals of popular government, still maintained free communes, when she could not maintain a free nation. At last from the Alps to the tip of ancient Trinacria she has taken her place not as the Holy League, not as an alliance of Sardinia and the two Sicilies, not as an arrangement between Venice and Milan or between Florence and Siena, but as Italy, one nation, one

language, one parliament, one people, among the great powers of the earth.

One of our greatest poets and critics has had something to say in regard to a certain condescension among foreigners. Are we not a little condescending, we of the United States, in our views of Europe? Is our notion of nationality in every sense as true as theirs?

In war, it is true, the same uniform covers us all, and to-day, thank God, when duty calls, Texas vies with Massachusetts in eager rivalry to be the first to die for the one flag that belongs to all of us as Americans.

We are ready in war to die if need be under one common national flag; why should we shrink in peace from living under one common national law?

Certain lines of legislation must always of necessity remain with the states for reasons of local differences of climate and temperament and surroundings. In all matters which affect not local but national interest, in the regulation of corporations whose scope is not one state, but many states, effective regulation in the public's interest must, to be just, be uniform, and to be uniform it must be national.

Our laws restricting divorce are rigid in Massachusetts. They have been made more rigid this year by a new law safeguarding the Massachusetts home against divorce by collusion. But we cannot boast of our national morality till a national divorce law brands the same act as sin whether it be committed in Massachusetts or South Dakota.

We talk of our care for the children and of our public schools. New York, Illinois, New England do care for them. How about the coal-mines of Pennsylvania? How about the cotton mills of states with fine anti-child labor laws, but no adequate enforcement? Why does capital for cotton mills seeking di-

vidends leave the states where there are laws safeguarding child labor, like Massachusetts, and go to states where there is either no law or no enforcement of the law?

Frankly, why should we fear a national prohibition of child labor? Why should not a national law wipe out this inhumane, I had almost said inhuman, line of cleavage between the states.

If it is a menace to American citizenship that an uneducated child should be forced out of the schools and into the mill or the sweat-shop in New York, it is equally a menace that that child's life should be so dwarfed and starved in any part of the United States.

The question of the day is the control of railroads. Transportation has its hand on every line of industry in this country. It is rapidly coming into a very few hands. It can build up one port and wreck another. It can make or break any manufacturing industry. These are truisms. It is also a truism to say that the state must control the railroads or the railroads will control the state.

If a social revolution should come, if what all of us seek to avoid does happen, will it not be because of the fight in the dark made by so-called captains of industry against even reasonable public control of public service corporations? If the extreme of public ownership does come, it will be because of the exasperation of the public over watered stock, big dividends, slow freight, high rates, bad locomotives and inefficient service. If you seek the promoters of socialism, go to the greedy promoters. It is these men, the corrupters of legislators, the men who buy what Tammany sells, not the sand-lot orators, that breed anarchy among the people.

Is it not absurd that there should be forty-five different ways of incorporating a company in the United States? Is it

not ridiculous that it should be possible for a company doing business in one state to evade even the spirit of its laws by taking out a charter in another state? Is n't it wrong that because one single state encourages stock-watering and issues corporation charters permitting it, that the people of many states, possibly of every state, shall forever be condemned to pay in freight rates and passenger fares, gas rates and electric charges, dividends on capital never invested, rewards for risks never taken?

If we are to avoid the tempest of socialism and anarchy we shall do so by destroying the breeder of the storm. We can never destroy him while a single state offers him asylum. We have a national law regulating proceedings in bankruptcy. Why should we shrink from a single uniform national law governing incorporation? If stock-watering is a swindle in New England, it is a swindle in New Jersey.

This hall was built in memory of those who died to make our nation one in war. I urge you here to crown their work by making this nation one in peace. Home rule in matters that affect us alone! National law in matters that affect us all! Not in war alone, but in peace may we prove true the prayer of Holmes:

God of the Universe, guard us and guide us.

Trusting Thee ever in shadow or sun;

Thou hast united us, who can divide us?

Keep us, oh keep us, the many in One.

MR. BONAPARTE.

The speech of the Governor of Massachusetts has made me thoughtful; when that time comes which he has outlined to us, how will you find an attorney-general able to look after the national department of justice?

GOVERNOR GUILD.

So long as you are alive, sir, that question will need no other answer.

MR. BONAPARTE.

I trust that my natural life may be long enough to enable me often to see the Governor on occasions like this, but I can assure him that my official life will not last until his foretaste of the millennium has arrived.

Now I have felt bound, by reason of the depression of spirit caused me by thinking of how much we had yet to do at home, to make a slight change in the order of exercises as furnished me by superior and unseen authority, and I shall now ask you to hear from our friends abroad, in the sense of having come from abroad, but here, in the sense of having thoroughly gained our sympathy and our esteem. Brethren of the Alumni, I introduce to you the Ambassador of France.

AMBASSADOR JUSSELAND.

Mr. President, Gentlemen: In his famous book, "Utopia," Sir Thomas More, who said so many good things, and so many practical things, says that men of mature years, to which class I belong, should not talk all the time, that they should not have all the talk to themselves, and that young men should be allowed to talk too, and that if listened to, much pleasure might probably be gathered. When we were this morning in the other part of this magnificent building, dedicated by you to your illustrious dead, and your illustrious present alumni were speaking of the future, I thought of Sir Thomas More, and I thought that "Utopia" had been realized in Harvard. We listened to the young men, who spoke so well, so cleverly, with so much eloquence that really, for men of mature years, it is a matter of anxiety to speak after them. I was especially grateful to the one who made that admirable Latin oration, so well delivered that even I did not miss a sin-

gic word; my gratitude to him is much greater than my pride in my knowledge of Latin.

This much I wish to say, that to my mind the value of a gift greatly depends on the value and the quality of the giver. The same thing given by a saint is not the same thing given by a miscreant; a gift received from Harvard, an honor received from Harvard, is a thing to be treasured indeed; — by Harvard, of whose praise our President, Mr. Bonaparte, said that we should make mention: and I make mention with great pleasure and true sincerity. Harvard, that famous seat of learning, the oldest in America, which has produced illustrious men, has seen most illustrious teachers, — Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow and so many others whom it is useless to name; and also the University where a certain alumnus of the Class of 1880 no doubt gathered the principles, the knowledge, the strength, the earnestness of purpose which allowed him to become what is now the most beloved man in the world, the President of the United States, Alumnus Roosevelt.

The great value of the teaching given in Harvard, as I understand it, and as it has been made evident by the eloquent address of your President, is to teach you method, and teach you how to build a life. To build high you must build straight, and that is a thing which is taught to every one in Harvard. To build high you must build straight; anything which is built crooked cannot last or cannot be beautiful. The Pisa Tower is very curious to look at, but certainly not in itself beautiful. The teaching of Harvard is not the rearing of any Pisa Tower, it is the rearing of upright men, living and building an upright life upon a sound basis. And as President Eliot has so well said, even in lives dedicated

to material things, to business, there is a large amount left for higher, purer, and disinterested principles. Your love of those principles has been shown in a way which went very much to my heart and to the heart of every Frenchman. An honor has been bestowed by Boston upon one such Frenchman, a man who devoted his life to the kind of studies which you approve of; and he led the life which is taught to be led in Harvard. By the proposition of one whose name will forever be gratefully associated with Harvard, President Eliot, it was decided that an avenue would be called the Avenue Louis Pasteur, in memory of that man who placed science above everything, who never cared for worldly honors, who thought that achievement was the true recompense of work; and he gave freely of himself for his fellow men. From German peasants to American silk weavers he gave for nothing his inventions, for the benefit of all. He led a disinterested life, caring nothing for self-interest, and nevertheless he led a happy and invaluable life. When I wrote to your President to express my gratitude and to say how touched I was at this little thing which enhanced the value of what you have done, — that the avenue would be called the Avenue Louis Pasteur, the words being written Frenchwise, — the President wrote me it was done on purpose, and I am glad it was done by your municipal authorities, and I hope for many generations, when little boys pass by that avenue, they will inquire who was Louis Pasteur, and the answer will do them a deal of good. That teaching is one which in France we strive to inculcate and give to our young people.

The time is now passed when our fathers and their sons came to explore America, and now the time has come when the sons of those sons turn back

and go to explore the Old World, and see what it is doing. Some excellent men from Harvard have been sent to the various places, to Germany, to France and elsewhere. Several most distinguished came to France, and one of them, a Shakespearean scholar, Mr. Barrett Wendell, has furnished his impressions. I have read them with immense delight. I agreed with him even in what he blamed in us; but I felt a deal of pride when he gave his opinion of the seriousness of the method by which we brought up our youth, closing his remarks by this observation, that it was difficult for him, seeing the way in which French youth were educated, to understand how that statement had gone abroad and been accepted everywhere, — that the French were a frivolous nation. Professor Wendell mentioned with as great truth that your noble and warm feeling which you have for your university was not so strong in France, that those groups which you form among your alumni were not represented by anything so powerful with us. He is quite right, and it is one of the great and powerful characteristics of your university life. This is changing. Our universities now have been decentralized. Each has now its life, and little by little that same feeling of love for a particular place, for particular officers, will grow among us, and it will grow also with that interest which is growing among us as a taste re-born. We used to be great schoolmen, and I think we have shown in some degree that there was in us the stuff. Good seeds betoken good crops. Seeing the good crops which are produced in Harvard, I feel quite sure of the kind of men which Harvard has sown and which have resulted for the benefit and glory of America, both now and in the future. As a friend of America, as a Doctor of Harvard, as an alumn-

nus of the Class of 1907, at the thought I rejoice.

MR. BONAPARTE.

I learned with much pleasure from the speech of my friend, the Ambassador of France, that certain daring explorers from Harvard, reversing the journey of the Pilgrims, were going back amid the wilds of Europe to spread there some knowledge of the good things which we have in this world. Now they ought not to confine their attention to any one country of the Old World; it should be the duty of Harvard to promote the concert of nations, and all that good feeling which we have sent our delegates to The Hague to inflame. Therefore, if these same explorers are to have imitators, I hope that the latter may cross the channel from France and, with a view to leading them to do so, I will ask our friend, Mr. Bryce, whom I mention rather by that name than as Ambassador, to tell us what they will find in England.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE.

Mr. President, President of Harvard University, Your Excellency the Governor, Alumni of Harvard: I feel even more than usually unwilling to venture to address such an audience as this today, because I am one of the two youngest graduates of Harvard, — with my friend the French Ambassador, the youngest member of the Class of 1907. It is a position which may well make one feel timorous to stand in the presence of an audience like this, which represents the accumulated wisdom and knowledge of so many Harvard generations. I have to call to my aid all the audacity which belongs to youth, an audacity generally born of little experience, and to remember the principle embodied in the dictum of the late Master of Trinity College,

Cambridge, when, after a somewhat stormy meeting in which some of the younger Fellows had expressed their feelings with great decision and positiveness, he observed with a sigh, — "Let us remember we are none of us infallible, no, not even the youngest among us." But I cannot decline the opportunity which you give me, Mr. President, in calling upon me to-day, of thanking the University for the great honor, enhanced as it was by the kindness with which the audience in the Theatre and with which you now, gentlemen, have been good enough to receive me. I take it as an expression of your warm feeling towards that country from which so many of the ancestors of the men of Massachusetts came, and which is always and always will be proud of having laid the foundations of the two famous Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia. And I noted an interesting trace of the way in which the Old World lives in the New in the fact that the air to which you have just sung the song of Fair Harvard was an air composed by some unknown Celtic minstrel centuries ago in Ireland, who never dreamed of the immortality his air was to attain, and in the fact that the song with which you are going to close our gathering to-day is the song which all over the English-speaking world is used at moments of parting, and which comes from the pen of my countryman, Robert Burns. It is not only in great things but also in little things like these that we see how deep the unity of our feelings goes.

You asked me just now, Mr. President, you asked me just now to say what those who are going across to The Hague will find in England. I can tell you very easily. It was brought to my mind by some words which fell from the lips of the President of this University. You will find there ancient universities welter-

ing in an abyss of poverty. Think of my feelings, gentlemen, when the President of Harvard University said that within the last six years Harvard University had received gifts from private benefactors to the amount of eight millions. Think of the fact that the Class of 1882 is giving and other classes hereafter are expected, with what I have no doubt is a prescience born of long observation, to give one hundred thousand dollars, or as much more as may befit the growing wealth of the country. Add these endowments together, and then think of how much richer Harvard becomes every year; and think of the fact that in England we can hardly scrape together even the money that is necessary to enable us to set up proper scientific apparatus for university teaching and research and adequately support our world-famous libraries. The old moralists and preachers — indeed, many of the poets also — were fond of dilating upon the blessings of poverty and the dangers of wealth. The only fear I can have for the future of Harvard arises from the reflex action of those millions. How will you ever spend the wealth that is descending in a golden torrent upon you? We, I suppose, ought to have the virtues which poverty is supposed to foster. There is an anecdote of a Scotch lady who was dragged in a carriage by runaway horses, — the bottom fell out of the carriage and she suffered severely for two miles before the horses could be pulled up; but one of her friends who came to condole with her, being of a very pious spirit said, — "After all, my dear, it must have been a blessed experience." And we, I suppose, when we think of the blessings which moralists see in the hardship of the poor, and of the many temptations incident to wealth, ought to feel glad that those temptations are not thrown in our way. You probably remember the anecdote of

the man who was seen lying on the pavement of a street in London by commiserating spectators, one of whom, trying to raise his head, observed, — "Poor fellow, he must be very ill," upon which a cabman standing by said, — "I only wish, sir, I had half his complaint." We would be willing, gentlemen, to have half the complaint with which Harvard is threatened by its increasing opulence.

Since, however, poverty is our lot, we try to live upon our traditions. They are a tonic sort of food but they are not nutritious; however, they are all we have. They are ancient and glorious traditions; yet perhaps they are not relatively more ancient than yours, because your traditions began within a very few years of the settlement of this continent, when a man of whom little is known except that he was a man of university training and high ideals gave a small fund for the foundation of a college here which has become the cradle of the whole university system of America. And you have built up long and glorious traditions. When I look around at the walls of this room; when I think of the famous men who have adorned Harvard; when I think not only of those famous men, but of the thousands of noble lives, of those who died in the civil war and of those who have lived lives devoted to their country before and since the war, men who were inspired by the traditions of Harvard, — I think how great a power a university has of forming the spirit of a people. Both you and we have our traditions and we prize them. You need your traditions to save you from your wealth; we need our traditions to support us in our poverty.

Gentlemen, I cannot tell you how much I feel the honor that is done me by this ancient university of yours. Ever since I first visited America I have thought that the universities of America

are the most interesting, the most characteristic and most promising feature of your country. They are popular in a sense in which the universities of no other country, not even of Germany, not even of my own Scotland, are popular. They lead the enlightened thought of the country. They form that public opinion which more than anything else governs your country. They send out young men in whom the hope and future of your nation lie. So, more than twenty-five years ago you sent out a young man into the not altogether bracing atmosphere of a legislature of a neighboring state, a young man who is now President of your Republic, and among whose many titles to your honor and esteem I think there is none greater than this, that he dedicated his first youth to the effort to grapple with the problems of practical politics and bring fresh air and ardent public spirit into the Legislature of the State of New York. You are popular universities, too, in this sense, that you draw in to you a larger part of the whole population of the country than is the case in any European nation. I am struck by the fact, so unlike what one sees in Europe, that here it is not only the men destined for the professions, not only the men who require special scientific or legal or scholarly training in order to fit them for their work in life who come to receive a liberal education. It is also the men who desire simply and solely to be made good citizens and enlightened spirits, men who desire that best kind of education which will make their lives happy and useful to the country, that come here. In this respect you seem to me to have gone beyond any other country, and to have touched the high-water mark of what universities may do.

Such an assembly as is met here this afternoon is the best proof of the

hold that the universities have upon the nation. You are inspired by the traditions of Harvard; you feel that you are members of a body whose life far transcends our own, a life reaching centuries back into the past, a life destined to reach many centuries into the future, a life the greatness of which transfigures our own and makes us feel that our own life is ampler and higher than any isolated life can be. You come here to-day because you feel what Harvard did for you in the first years of your youth, and you come here also because you feel what Harvard is doing and will do for the nation. May it ever be so! May you cherish those traditions which are among the holiest and highest that any country has formed. Nothing can ever be better for your people than that you should value, respect, honor, your universities as I see you do.

MR. BONAPARTE.

The speaker on whom I am about to call was slated for an earlier speech, but his postponement was intended to illustrate two important morals, namely, the utter disregard of precedent on the part of any person connected with the present administration; and, secondly, the fact that as things are now, cabinet officers have no rights which their colleagues are bound to respect, and very few which anybody is bound to respect. With this exordium, and no other, I introduce to you Hon. Elihu Root, our Secretary of State.

SECRETARY ROOT.

Mr. President, President Eliot, Gentlemen: To become an adopted son of Harvard is for me most grateful appreciation. I am deeply your debtor already: your debtor for all that you have done for every lover of his country; your debtor for that brilliant and noble series

of leaders of the bar at which for forty years it has been my fortune to practise, which has always during that period had at the fore-front a Harvard man. I am especially your debtor for the pleasure and the influence upon my life of two warm and unbroken friendships of many years, for the influence of those great and beloved leaders of the bar, those faithful sons of Harvard, James Coolidge Carter, who, alas! has lain aside his earthly glories, and Joseph Hodges Choate, whom may God spare to us for many years to come of his brilliant and noble life. I am a debtor to Harvard in the same great measure for having prepared and laid before me the opportunity to help in an humble but I believe a loyal way in the leadership of one of your sons in an administration of the Federal Government which I believe, as history comes to be written, will be found to have been one of the greatest in service and in influence for the future of any American administration.

But the institution is more than any individual. Under that mysterious law by which spiritual succession approaches so nearly to personal continuance of life from generation to generation, there has been handed down to this great company of the students and alumni of Harvard the spirit of the early days which saw the formation and struggles and the initial triumphs of the American Republic. There has never been in history a more wonderful example of the power of character than the formative power exercised by the descendants of the few colonists who landed upon the Atlantic shores of America, over the great masses of men who with their descendants now make up the American people. The Dutch and Swedes, the French and Germans, all the original stocks, and added to them the millions of immigrants who have

crowded into our ports during our lifetime, more than twenty million coming in the last half-century, all have had impressed upon them the principles, the methods, the sense of justice and of freedom, the self-control, the consideration for the rights of others, the personal independence and courage born and developed in the early struggles of the English people, and altogether making up Anglo-Saxon freedom. The power that has thus impressed itself upon a great composite nation, the formative power, never turned aside, never diluted, that has given to the composite nation, made up of all the people of the earth, with all the traditions, all the systems of law, all the acquired habits of thought known to civilized man, the power that has impressed upon them all the simple principles of John Harvard's day, is the greatest power that has been at work in human government since history began to be written. And in that formative power the men of Harvard have played a great and a distinguished part. The occasion of its exercise has not yet passed away. Rather is there more need than ever before.

I am glad that you are about to institute a school for instruction in business. I am glad that no department in which high intelligence can be usefully exercised is to be neglected by this University. But the most important business that lies before the American people to-day is the business of government. The enormous complication of modern life, the interdependence of all men upon others, the necessity for regulating, controlling, directing those activities necessary to the life of every man and of every family, make government, which is organization for the control and regulation of all the activities necessary to life, of greater and more immediate importance than ever it has been in any

past generation. So complicated has it become that the ordinary common sense upon which Americans have been wont to rely, finds itself often at a loss for wise conduct. The treatment of the great activities which have to be regulated, as our Governor has told us, is a scientific treatment; it requires knowledge, study, disciplined minds; the spirit of the learning that makes men free is the spirit that requires every man whose mind has become disciplined, to give to the country the service of that discipline in the science and practice of the government that is intimately connected with every home. The man who thinks that the proper way to make a barrel-hoop lie down is to step on it, frequently meets with a disagreeable surprise, and such men are found in multitudes, always ready to apply those new solutions to every problem of government, and perfect cures for every evil. Believe me, that is not so. It is only by dealing with government as a science, by study, by practical experiment, that the work can be continued under our modern conditions. The great body of our people desire good government. But how? How to deal with the new evils that our newly complicated life brings about? The question is with you and such as you to answer, and it is a question pressing upon us with urgency and with serious consequences.

I venture to suggest that there are two things to be done of vital importance, both of which require the highest degree of intelligence. One is that for the solution of the complicated questions that are now before us, government should be simplified in the highest degree. And to simplify is the function of learning. The other is that responsibility shall be fixed, so that the people may know whom to hold responsible for failures to produce good government. The fixing of

responsibility is a matter for the highest intelligence and courage. The question of national, of state control, is a question to be resolved, not by the feelings of a popular assembly, but by the careful study of consequences, of results. The solution which seems to be useful for a particular purpose may be most baleful as a precedent. The men of Harvard live in every state of the Union; their influence may bring the legislation and administration of every state into conformity with general ideals without breaking down the right of local self-government. Men of Harvard go into every state and look back to this common centre of affection which binds them all together as citizens of one country, and their influence may hold the states to the Union, to the national ideal, to the supremacy of our country, without the surrender of local attachment or local pride.

Underlying the arduous efforts which lie before us in dealing with questions of labor and of capital, in dealing with wealth, with corporations, with socialism, with selfishness and greed, with the crude and immature ideas of amateur reformers, underlying our treatment of all is the spirit of American freedom as it has been handed down to you from the early days when the few men of Harvard gathered in this institution of the State of Massachusetts, closely allied with government, the dominant influence in creating that great formative power that has made the American Commonwealth. The essence of that spirit is consideration for the rights of others, willingness to do justice one's self, patience in dealing with those who differ from us in opinion, willingness to spend time and money and trouble in the service of one's country without regard to fame or office or honor, a deep sense of responsibility for handing down

to our children the blessings of peace and justice and individual opportunity which our fathers have handed down to us.

MR. BONAPARTE.

We have many reasons, Brethren, to feel proud of Harvard, so many that I shall spare you the enumeration of any among them beyond what you have already heard. But we must remember that after all Harvard is not the only university in the world or even in this country. There were great men before Agamemnon, and there were useful and brilliant seats of learning before Harvard existed; and what is yet stranger, there are in the world now, and even in the American Union, other universities of which the world and the American people are justly proud. I ask you to listen to the President of Princeton.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, and Gentlemen:—I will reward you for staying by a very brief speech. After all the distinguished men who have preceded me, you will not wish to hear any more sound doctrine. And yet I should be ashamed to go away from this place without expressing my very deep appreciation of the honor which Harvard has conferred upon me to-day. It has confirmed me, however, in some things that I was inclined to think. I shall have to be very careful about what I say about receiving a degree from Harvard because of the recollection of what I have said in receiving degrees from other universities; but I am confirmed in the conviction that a man is not educated "by degrees,"—that a university is a mere episode in his life; that what a university labels him with is the result of what he endeavors to do; and that when we pride ourselves upon the distinguished rôle of our graduates we should praise

the choice of those who chose to come to us, and not ourselves. What we are praising, what every university can justly praise, when speaking of the distinguished rôle of her graduates, is the fertility and the resources, the strength and achievement of American manhood, in the field of letters as well as in the field of affairs.

I feel that Harvard is very catholic to include me on her roll. I cannot help thinking, as I sit here in this hall, that it is dedicated to men who thrashed the men that I most loved. I come from a more ancient Commonwealth than the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, namely, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and I am one of those who are of the seed of that indomitable blood, planted in so many parts of the United States, which makes good fighting stuff, — the Scotch-Irish. The beauty about a Scotch-Irishman is that he not only thinks he is right, but knows he is right. And I have not departed from the faith of my ancestors.

Princeton is not like Harvard, and she does not wish to be. Neither does she wish Harvard to be like Princeton. She believes, as every thoughtful man must believe, that the strength of a democracy is in its variety, and that where there are a great many competing ideals, you are sure that the best ideal will survive the competition. The reason that I remain proud of the men who lost in the struggle of the Civil War is that they did n't consent to be convinced that they were wrong until they were thrashed. Now we at Princeton are in the arena and you at Harvard are in the arena; and, though ideals in the field of mind are not like ideals in the field of politics, while it is not necessary that one should go down and the other survive, I do believe that every ideal flourishes by reason of the opposition made to it. I should

very much regret not being able to put myself to the trouble of proving what I believe. As Mr. Birrell once said, "If you really wish me to believe you witty, I must trouble you to make a jest." I may claim a great many things for the Princeton idea; you need not admit them. You may have the philosophical temperament that the old negro had who had recently married and was complaining of the extravagance of his wife. He said, "She 's de mos' 'stravagantest woman I ever seed; she wants money in de mawning, an' she wants it in de middle of de day, an' she wants it at night." Some one said, "Well, Rastus, what does she spend it on?" "She ain't spent it on nothin'; I ain't give her none yit." Now you may not favor these things on which I wish to spend an extravagant boast, but I wish you to know what they are.

The Secretary of State has said that the greatest question for this country now, as in the past, is the question of government. And the questions of government with which we are face to face are questions in which our agreement with each other, our solidarity, our discipline of temper, our union in ideals, are more important to us than anything else. I want to say frankly that Harvard seems to me to be doing what all America wants to do, — namely, she is saying to every one, Assess yourself; seek what you want; get what you please. And Princeton is doing for America what she should wish to do. She is seeking to combine men in a common discipline in which the chief term is tradition, in which the chief emphasis is law, in which the chief idea is submission to that discipline which has made men time out of mind, and made them companions in a common social endeavor. Now you may think that she is not using the means to realize that ideal. I will not discuss

that with you. I am merely interested to show you that that is her ideal. If you will follow anything that she has done in the past five years, — for that is all I am responsible for, — you will find that it is something the purpose of which is to make of those who teach and of those who are taught a community, something that is intended to make the hours between the last exercise on one day and the first on the next more important than the hours spent in the class-room. And these saturations of a community life, these saturations of mind, these saturations of purpose, this community of ideals, this sense of a common discipline, and a union for a common purpose, is the whole creed of the place which temporarily endures my government.

I see many things about me which resemble what I see in the youth that come under our instruction. I hear very little discussion of law and a great deal of discussion of what we want to do. I hear lads say, "That is not what I want," — and I hear the country say, "That is not what we want." And if you ask them if they will stop to get what they want by established law, they are too much inclined to say, — "No, we will get it by a shorter route than that, — we will get it by the direct approach of our own desire." We are face to face with a competition between the sense of law and a reckless desire for change.

Now the reason that I would not have Harvard resemble Princeton is that both of these things are necessary. The individual desire for benefit and advantage, the popular desire for change, the impatience of restraint, all of these are evidence of strength and of youth, of a wholesome strength which is the strength of youth. But there should be combined with this that sense of the cordage of custom, that sense of the things which restrain, that sense of a common under-

taking upon which we insist at Princeton. It should be exploited by somebody and exploited with an emphasis and a distinctness which shall not escape the attention of the nation. We need men who wish change; but we need that that change should be debated and accomplished under the restraints of established law. These are the two elements so difficult to combine, which America must combine in her schools as well as in her legislatures. For in a democratic country the whole world is a school, and we all learn of each other that discipline of temper which is the chastening of purpose.

MR. BONAPARTE.

It is always a source of profound regret to those present on these occasions that the time available for listening is so much less than the number of persons to whom we could listen with pleasure. And it is always one of the duties of a presiding officer on an occasion like this to offer himself as the subject-matter of criticism as to those who were left out. Therefore, all persons present who think they ought to have been called upon for a speech, with one exception, will have the opportunity to blame primarily the President of the Alumni Association, and secondarily those who chose him for that responsible and delicate position. But in closing these exercises we must remember what was said by one of the speakers, that there should be room for youth not only as listeners but as speakers on an occasion like this, and therefore, giving practical application to that principle, I call upon the Class of 1887 for the speech, and on my friend Gov. Long to give it to us.

GOV. LONG

replied briefly that it was too late for him to give the speech he had prepared. (The speech is printed in this *Magazine*, pp. 43-45.)

MR. BONAPARTE.

It is evident that in 1857 and the four years preceding it, instruction in Harvard College tended perhaps to lay greater emphasis on courtesy than on truthfulness. We can forgive the class — at least I can — for what they have said of the presiding officer, but not that they should have said so little on other subjects, and especially on themselves. Now, Brethren, the exercises will conclude with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Election of Overseers.

The following table gives the Postal and Commencement ballots for Overseers :

	Postal vote.	Com. vote.
1. William Lawrence, '71,	2434	1107
2. William Endicott, Jr., '87,	903	814
3. G. D. Markham, '81,	1173	677
4. R. S. Peabody, '66,	1513	645
5. W. A. Gaston, '80,	866	635
6. F. J. Swayze, '79,	1061	625
7. Frederic Dodge, '67,	809	561
8. W. C. Baylies, '84,	807	495
9. C. G. Washburn, '80,	924	425
10. J. F. Moors, '83,	739	418

Total ballots cast, 3705 1385

The first five were elected. Of these Bishop Lawrence, '71, has already served two terms, 1894-1906, and R. S. Peabody, '66, two terms, 1888-90. G. D. Markham, '81, was the candidate of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Last year the highest votes cast were 2153 (postal) and 862 (Commencement) for Dr. G. B. Shattuck. This year, for the first time, no retiring Overseer was eligible for immediate re-election.

Meetings.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

On Commencement Day the following Directors of the Harvard Alumni Asso-

ciation were elected: Directors at Large: B. J. Jeffries, '54, of Boston; William Lawrence, '71, of Cambridge; John Lowell, '77, of Chestnut Hill; I. T. Burr, '79, of Milton; R. M. Saltonstall, '80, of Chestnut Hill; H. L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; W. C. Sabine, p '88, of Cambridge. To represent the Harvard Clubs in New England: Nathan Clifford, '90, of Portland. To represent the Harvard Club of New York City: T. W. Slocum, '90, of New York. To represent the Harvard Clubs outside of New England and New York City: G. D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis; F. A. Delano, '85, of Chicago. To represent the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: E. H. Wells, '97, of Boston.

E. H. Wells, '97, Sec.

DENTAL ALUMNI.

The eleventh consecutive "Alumni Day" was held at the Dental School Building on North Grove St., Boston, on Monday, June 24, 1907, commencing at 9 o'clock, with 167 persons in attendance. The exhibition of the work of the Senior and Junior classes was given, and the work of the Freshman class in Chemistry was included as presented by H. Carlton Smith, Ph.G., Austin Teaching Fellow in Dental Chemistry.

The Council appointed the following reception committee for "Alumni Day": H. B. Norwood, '06, chairman, Edwin S. Kent, '07, J. C. Thompson, '07, J. A. Breen, '07, E. V. L. Whitchurch, '06. For registrar, A. S. Crowley, '06.

By vote of the Association at its previous annual meeting, the business for this year was transacted on "Alumni Day" at the School building in lieu of at the annual banquet. After disposing of the regular routine business the Association took up amendments to the Constitution and after considerable discussion passed

them as proposed by the committee appointed two years ago for that purpose.

There is to be no vice-president in the future, and balloting for officers of the Association is to be conducted at the annual meeting under the Australian system in lieu of by a signed mailed ballot, as has been the practice for several years past.

The Treasurer showed a comfortable balance on hand of \$416.94, and the Trustees of the Life Membership Fund showed \$1596.07 to the credit of that account.

The Secretary reported the death of Dwight M. Clapp, *d* '82; born in Southampton, June 5, 1846; died at his summer home, Lynn, Sept. 18, 1906. He graduated from the Dental School in 1882, was Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry, 1882-83; Clinical Lecturer on the same, 1890-1906; member of Administrative Board, 1899-1906; member of Massachusetts Board of Registration in Dentistry, 1896-1906; married to Miss Clara Josephine Simonds of Lynn, in May, 1872. She, with a son, Howard Clapp, *d* '06, survives him. Dr. Clapp studied dentistry in the office of Dr. H. M. Miller of Westfield. Later he studied with Dr. James Lewis of Burlington, Vt., then went abroad in 1869 and for a year was associated with Dr. Charles R. Coffin of London, and afterward with Dr. Mason of Geneva, Switzerland. Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Clapp began the practice of dentistry in Boston where he remained until his death. He was author of the chapter on Combination Fillings in the "American Text-Book of Operative Dentistry," and of numerous articles contributed to the various journals. He was President of the Massachusetts Dental Society for one year, 1883-84; Treasurer of the Harvard Odontological Society, ten years, 1889-99; President

of the Harvard Odontological Society, two years, 1899-1900; President and Life Member of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, one year, 1894-95; member of the American Academy of Dental Science; of the New England Dental Society in 1883, and when consolidated with the Connecticut Valley Dental Association in 1895, as the Northeastern Dental Association, he continued his membership to the day of his death. He was a member of the National Dental Association and of the Fourth International Dental Congress, 1904, and was an associate member of the New York Institute of Somatology.

Joseph Daly, *d* '98, born in Boston, Sept. 28, 1871, died in Aiken, S. C., Feb. 8, 1907, whither he went seeking health. He was an active member of this Association; unmarried.

Dr. Whitehill suggested a public movement to agitate the proper care of children's teeth, in conjunction with other societies and clubs, and moved that the Council be empowered to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with these associations with that end in view: and it was so voted.

On motion, the Secretary was given power to appoint an Assistant Secretary to assist him in his duties.

Adjournment was taken at 1.10 P. M. At 5 P. M. the alumni and guests assembled at Young's Hotel for the thirty-sixth annual banquet. One hundred and forty-five members sat down to the banquet at 6.30 o'clock. "Fair Harvard" was sung as usual to the accompaniment of orchestral music.

When cigars were reached, Pres. Eldred called the meeting to order and read an address. He spoke briefly of the good work of the Alumni Association and of the debt the members owed their *Alma Mater*. He urged the necessity of doing

something substantial for the School in return by giving freely of their services and contributing funds for necessary improvements.

Pres. Eldred then introduced the guest of the evening, Pres. G. Stanley Hall, p '78, President of Clark University, Worcester. His topic was "Recent Advances in the Evolutionary Study of Man."

Dean E. H. Smith was next introduced and spoke briefly of the entrance of the present class and how there were only twenty-one graduated this year, many having fallen by the wayside, owing to the rigid requirements in examinations. He further stated that the Harvard Dental School was the only endowed dental school in the United States.

Prof. W. H. Potter, being next called upon to report on the subscription to the building fund inaugurated last year, stated that a very substantial fund is secured yearly for five consecutive years.

Dr. H. W. Gillett spoke in a similar vein to Dr. Potter and urged the graduates to sacrifice something for the cause of *Alma Mater*.

Howard A. Lane, President of the Class of 1907, responded for his Class in a happy manner.

William D. Tracy, D.D.S., of New York City, a clinician at the morning session and a guest at the evening session, being next asked to speak, thanked the Association for the privilege of assisting on this occasion.

Asst. Prof. W. B. Cooke, the final speaker, made a happy, interesting, and instructive speech, full of good, sound logic.

Under the new constitution, a nominating and election of officers committee of three, was next in order, and after eight nominations had been made from the floor, the Association, by ballot, elected as that committee, H. A. Kelley, d '88,

Portland, Me.; Harry L. Grant, d '98, Providence, R. I.; F. T. Taylor, d '90, Boston.

The officers for the ensuing year elected by mailed ballots were then installed, as follows: H. W. Hardy, d '96, president, Boston; L. F. Bigelow, d '86, vice-president, Boston; W. E. Boardman, d '86, secretary, Boston; H. DeW. Cross, d '96, treasurer, Boston; W. W. Marvel, d '00, Fall River, term expires June, 1908; D. F. Spinney, d '00, Brookline, term expires June, 1909; W. E. Boardman, d '86, chairman *ex officio*, Boston, executive committee.

A committee on evening reception was as follows: H. W. Hardy, d '96, chairman, Boston; W. W. Marvel, d '00, Fall River; A. St. C. Chase, d '96, Everett; Walter A. Davis, d '01, Boston; Howard Clapp, d '06, Boston. By the Council's vote two members were dropped for non-payment of two years' dues. Two active members have been transferred to the corresponding list owing to their removal from the State. Three active have become life members as well. The dues were remitted of one member who has been ill and out of practice for more than a year. The membership is as follows: active and life, 219, an increase of 15; honorary, 11; corresponding, 74; total, 304; an increase over last year's total of 22.

Adjourned 10.55 P.M.

New members joining the Association since June, 1906, were: George A. Brouillet, d '91, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Frank LeR. Eames, d '04 Studio Bldg., West Somerville; Eugene B. Wyman, d '04, 51 Brattle St., Cambridge; John E. Hassett, d '06, 13 Park St., Rockville, Conn.; Willis H. Weinz, d '06, 24 Akron St., Boston; Howard A. Lane, d '07, 110 Raddcliffe St., Dor-

chester; John A. Breen, *d* '07, 16 Cook St., Charlestown; Reinold Ruelberg, *d* '07, 100 Day St., Boston; Hermann D. Marggraff, *d* '07, Watertown, Conn.; Moses A. Chertok, *d* '07, 12 Fowler St., Dorchester; Nathaniel A. Finkelstein, *d* '07, 4 Lowell St., Boston; Hugo C. Rietz, *d* '07, 1015 Washington St., Manitowoc, Wis.; Lawrence G. Atherton, *d* '07, 178 Ocean St., Lynn.

The usual spread of the Association was given Commencement morning, June 26, in Hollis 5.

Waldo E. Boardman, *d* '88, Sec.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The largest meeting of the Association in recent years was held in the chapel Tuesday, June 25, at 10 A. M. Between 60 and 70 members were present. The meeting was called to order by the president, Rev. H. G. Spaulding, who asked the Association to join him in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee on associate membership presented a list of names of persons eligible for election as associate members. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, and the following persons were declared elected: H. L. Calhoun, E. E. Braithwaite, W. A. King, H. H. Horne, J. J. Peritz, F. M. Bennett, G. E. Hathaway, H. H. Mott, T. O. Douglass, H. C. McDougall, J. L. Peacock, F. R. Lewis.

The Secretary moved that a nominating committee be appointed to hold office until the next annual meeting in June, 1908. It was voted that the chair appoint such a committee, and accordingly Prof. Ropes, Rev. William Brown, and Rev. Alfred Manchester were named.

Two tablets recently erected in the chapel were shown for the first time,

one to the memory of Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., D.D., and the other to Rev. Theodore Parker. The President of the Association presented in a felicitous speech the Parker tablet, and Prof. Fenn presented the Ware memorial.

The necrology for the year was then read by Rev. S. B. Stewart. Thirteen former students of the School had died during the year, and of each one Mr. Stewart had an appreciative and discriminating word to say. The names of the members of the Association recently dead are as follows: Joseph Henry Cross, '29, b. June 16, 1808, *d*. Aug. 13, 1906; William Henry Savary, '60, b. April 18, 1835, *d*. Sept. 4, 1906; Edwin Smith Elder, '69, b. Dec. 12, 1837, *d*. Oct. 13, 1906; John King Hastings, '83, b. Nov. 14, 1854, *d*. Oct. 13, 1906; Franklin Ripley Allen, '48, b. March 10, 1822, *d*. Nov. 20, 1906; William Wells Newell, '63, b. Jan. 24, 1839, *d*. Jan. 21, 1907; William Ganzhorn, '71, b. Sept. 15, 1832, *d*. Jan. 20, 1907; John Marshall Masters, '52, b. Feb. 8, 1827, *d*. Jan. 7, 1907; Everett Doughty Burr, '05, b. Jan. 15, 1861, *d*. Feb. 23, 1907; Samuel Russell Priest, '68, b. Dec. 29, 1836, *d*. Feb. 22, 1907; William Moss Kerkhoff, '96, b. May 29, 1866, *d*. Nov. 14, 1906; Daniel Bowen, '59, b. Feb. 4, 1831, *d*. Jan. 1, 1907; Robert Possal Rogers, '49, b. Aug. 29, 1824, *d*. April 26, 1907. (The Class numerals refer to the years in the School.)

The nominating committee then presented its report, the report was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to cast one vote, and the following were elected: Pres., Rev. G. A. Thayer, of Cincinnati; vice-pres., Rev. P. R. Frothingham, Boston; sec., Rev. Roderick Stebbins, Milton; exec. com., Rev. Edward Hale, of Chestnut Hill, and Rev. C. R. Eliot, of Boston.

A recess of five minutes was then

taken and, after the singing of a hymn by Henry Ware, Jr., the Association listened to an address by Rev. James De Normandie, on "The Second Reformation," this reformation being the ascendancy of the authority of the universal, moral, and spiritual sense in the nature of man.

The meeting then adjourned. At 1 P. M. 59 members of the Association, including their guests, sat down to dinner at the Harvard Union. Pres. Spaulding presided, and after dinner made a brief address and introduced the speakers. In the course of his remarks Mr. Spaulding spoke of the minister as a reader and student, and urged upon his hearers the need of devoting themselves not so much to books concerned only with facts, but to books of the imagination, which he characterized as "literature of power."

Prof. Fenn, Dean of the Divinity School, was then introduced, and began by saying that it was an inauspicious day for the School when Prof. Peabody resigned the office of dean, for his reputation and his ability were of incalculable value to the office. Nevertheless, while Prof. Peabody was no longer officially dean, he was still a member of the faculty and where Macgregor sits is the head of the table. Prof. Fenn said that the negotiations for the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge had not terminated. Suggestions looking to this removal had been made, but had proved to be unsatisfactory to the Alumni of Andover and to many churches of the Trinitarian Congregational body; but a new board had been installed in charge of Andover's affairs, and the subject of removal to Cambridge would come before this new board as unfinished business. Mention was made of a half-course in Hymnody, to be given by Rev. F. L. Hosmer during

the coming year. Prof. Fenn stated one of the present great needs of the School to be a course in training for the practical work of the ministry, preparation for meeting some of the practical problems that confront a young man the moment he enters upon parish work. Prof. Edward Hale had done a good part of such teaching, but he has now resigned, and the gap made by his resignation must be filled. The School must present the principles of religious education in a clear and convincing way. It should offer courses of able lectures on religious pedagogy. The reason that it has not done this is the lack of funds. Many people suppose that the School is wealthy enough, but exactly the opposite is the truth. The School must increase its income for the purpose of giving students what they can get at no other school. The need is for \$200,000 to capitalize the deficit and to enable the School to go forward to the work awaiting it.

While Prof. Fenn was speaking, President C. W. Eliot entered, and was greeted with applause and by the company rising. He was the next speaker, and was introduced by Mr. Spaulding as "the first American among living men."

President Eliot said that Prof. Fenn's estimate of the needs of the School was too modest: a far larger sum was needed. He was tempted to ask himself why it was that the Medical School could receive a gift of \$5,000,000 while the Divinity School received but \$100,000. His question was in line with many that he was constantly receiving, asking why Christianity had ceased to exert a strong influence in the United States, and what was the matter with the churches. He had given the subject much thought, and he was inclined to answer the last question thus. All the churches are lingering among ideas which the thinking world

has passed by. The teaching is, most of it, obsolescent, if not obsolete, for the thinking men of to-day. First, there is the old idea of propitiation by sacrifice which prevails to a large extent. Second, there is the kindred idea of expiation, of which the Christian Church is full, but which is entirely foreign to the familiar experience of every-day life. Third, the doctrine that the sinner may give satisfaction to God by suffering punishment for his sin. Fourth, the idea that personal salvation in another world is to compensate for misery in this, as a justification for a continuation of evils in this world which result from man's inhumanity to man. All these ideas come down from barbarous times, and the churches must get rid of them before they can exert the influence they should. One teaching in the New Testament occupies the whole field of religion for the younger generation. It is the parable of the Good Samaritan. Jesus was right then and is right now in naming first the priest who went by on the other side, and then the Levite. The youth of the present day think that the priest and the Levite still pass by the great evils of society. Youth is full of the idea of service now: it is not looking for salvation in the next world by rite or sacred symbol. The young generation wishes to be of service to the men who fall among robbers. Each member of it wishes to contribute something direct and permanent to the good of the world. The Church needs to take hold of evils that afflict society, to go to the root of them, and take the root up.

The company then sang "Alma Mater Veritatis," after which Mr. Horace Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, was introduced, and spoke of books as tools to help the minister solve the present-day problems, and as instruments of spiritual quickening. He urged the minister to read his Bible, not simply

as public exercise, but as private devotion.

Mr. Abbot Peterson, of the graduating class, told of the work of the Divinity Club, how it had inaugurated a series of lectures by eminent ministers upon the work of the ministry, and how the club had been instrumental in increasing the fraternal spirit in the School.

Rev. F. H. Rowley, D.D., of the First Baptist Church, Boston, said that never was the opportunity and the need of the ministry greater than it is to-day. There is the opportunity that grows out of that unsettled condition of faith resulting from science and Biblical criticism. There is also the opportunity that grows out of the present industrial unrest. If God ever had need of prophets of eternal justice and righteousness as they apply to present conditions, he has need of them to-day. The heart of the whole message of Jesus lies in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Rev. H. N. Brown, of King's Chapel, Boston. He told of the recent association of the Chapel and the Harvard Divinity School, by which the same liberality in religion which had characterized both School and Chapel was secured to King's Chapel in perpetuity. The Chapel has been seeking an established body of men, secure against attack, who would safeguard the religious freedom, the property, and the historic associations belonging to it, and it had found such a body in the faculty of the Harvard Divinity School. The title to the property and the endowment is placed in the hands of trustees, and the oversight of these trustees is given to the faculty of the Harvard Divinity School. The Chapel is therefore guaranteed to the friends of religious liberty.

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the meeting adjourned.

Roderick Stebbins, '81, Sec.

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

At the annual meeting of the Association at the office of the *Magazine*, 99 State St., Boston, on June 25, the only business was the election of officers, viz.: Pres., Hon. C. F. Adams, '56. Vice-presidents, Hon. R. T. Lincoln, '64, Chicago; Prof. J. B. Ames, '68, Cambridge; Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, Cambridge; Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, Boston. Treas., W. H. Wade, '81, Dedham. Sec., J. A. Noyes, '83, Cambridge. Council — 1908: Prof. F. J. Stimson, '76, Dedham; Owen Wister, '82, Philadelphia; Arthur Adams, '99, Quincy. 1909: R. G. Brown, '84, Minneapolis; J. J. Storrow, '85, Boston; V. M. Porter, '92, St. Louis. 1910: H. W. Cunningham, '82, Boston; W. C. Boyden, '86, Chicago; Roger Ernst, '03, Jamaica Plain.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting on June 24, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. M. W. Fuller, L. S. '55, District of Columbia. Vice-presidents, Hon. David Cross, L. S. '43, New Hampshire; Hon. Richard Olney, l '58, Mass.; Hon. H. B. Brown, L. S. '59, District of Columbia; Hon. E. P. Wheeler, l '59, New York; Albert Stickney, '59, New York; Hon. George Gray, L. S. '63, Delaware; Hon. Charles Matteson, L. S. '63, Rhode Island; Hon. S. E. Baldwin, L. S. '63, Conn.; Hon. R. Todd Lincoln, '64, Ill.; Hon. O. W. Holmes, '61, Mass.; J. S. Duncan, l '67, Indiana; Hon. Samuel Fessenden, l '70, Conn.; A. E. Willson, '69, Kentucky; Hon. Jacob Klein, l '71, Missouri; Francis Rawle, '69, Penn.; Hon. H. C. Simms, L. S. '72, West Va.; Hon. H. McD. Henry, l '73, Nova Scotia; Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, Maryland; J. B. Warner, '69, Mass.; Prof. W. A. Keener,

l '77, New York; L. D. Brandeis, l '77, Mass.; Hon. F. C. Lowell, '76, Mass. Secretary, R. L. Raymond, '95, 82 Devonshire St., Boston. Treasurer, E. K. Arnold, '95, Devonshire Bldg. Boston. Council — term expires 1911: E. R. Thayer, '88, Boston; E. K. Hall, l '96, Boston; C. P. Howland, l '94, New York.

R. L. Raymond, '95, Sec.

HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association was held in the amphitheatre of the Administration Building of the New Harvard Medical School on June 25, 1907. The president, Dr. Alfred Worcester, was in the chair. The meeting was attended by 78 members. The minutes of the previous meeting, and the reports of the treasurer, Dr. W. H. Prescott, and of the secretary, Dr. David Cheever, for the past year were read and accepted. Dr. Malcolm Storer, treasurer of the Harvard committee on the Medical Alumni Fund, reported on the condition of the fund, and stated that \$2500 had been paid to the School for current expenses, leaving on hand a balance of \$720. The election of three Councilors to fill vacancies for the four years ending June 1911 resulted in the election of Dr. J. F. A. Adams, m '66, of Pittsfield; Dr. E. G. Cutler, '68, of Boston; and Dr. J. C. Warren, '63, of Boston. The Association voted that the committee on the Harvard Medical Alumni Fund should be enlarged by one member, and elected Dr. S. B. Woodward to the position. The president, Dr. Worcester, spoke about the importance of the work undertaken by the committee and urged the members of the Association present to aid in increasing the Fund.

After the transaction of regular business Dr. H. A. Christian read a paper

on "Medical Teaching at Harvard and the Opportunity it offers the Young Graduate for Medical Training."

At the close of the meeting an informal collation was served in the Alumni Room.

David Cheever, '97, Sec.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Scientific School Association was held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on June 26.

Steps were taken by the Association to adjust its relations to the alumni of the new Graduate School of Applied Science, as well as to the new society about to be formed of the Engineering Graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School. Committees were appointed to report at a later meeting on these questions.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Pres., W. H. Niles, s '66; first vice-pres., E. S. Morse, h '92; second vice-pres., C. H. Manning, s '62; sec., J. L. Love, p '90; treas., P. W. Davis, '93; members of the Council: C. D. Lamson, s '65, S. P. Sharples, s '66, W. C. Sabine, p '88.

J. L. Love, p '90, Sec.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of April 29, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$5120, being the amount, with interest, of the legacy of Stephen Salisbury to the "Harvard College Library."

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Gardiner M. Lane for his gift of \$1000 for lectures in the Department of the Classics.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received April 23, 1907,

towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of April, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the gift of \$200, from Mr. John Harvey Treat, for the purchase of books on the Catacombs and Christian Archaeology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$124.20, from Mr. J. H. Clark, to pay the cost of binding certain books presented by him to the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Frederick LeRoy Sargent, to be added to the principal of the Francis James Child Memorial Fund, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$15, from Associate Professor F. C. de Sumichrast, for the purchase of French plays, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$8.40, from Mr. George B. Weston, for a set of *Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia*, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver towards a fund to be called the Centennial Fund for the Botanic Garden.

Voted that Instructor J. H. Woods have leave of absence for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

The resignation of William Lambert Richardson as Professor of Obstetrics and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907. In accepting Dean Richardson's resignation, the President and Fellows hereby record their sense of the obligation under which the Medical School has been placed by his long and devoted service as Professor and as Dean.

The clinical resources of his own department have been built up and admirably organized through his skill and public spirit; and during his administration the whole School has made remarkable progress as regards the requirements for admission and the efficiency of its methods and equipment. The University and the community share in the fruits of this important service.

The resignation of Francis Humphreys Storer, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Dean of the Bussey Institution, was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907. The services of Professor Storer to the Bussey Institution began with his appointment to the Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry on Nov. 25, 1870, and have continued without any intermission to the present day. They comprehended stated teaching in the lecture-room and laboratory; the production of a comprehensive and durable treatise on Agricultural Chemistry; and the general administration of the institution, including its library and *Bulletin*. As a teacher, Professor Storer was highly interesting and helpful because of his wide range of knowledge and his wealth of illustrative material. As an administrator, he was diligent, frugal in expenditure, and especially sympathetic with students whose means and attainments were limited, and whose early opportunities had been few. He devoted himself without reserve to the Bussey Institution in spite of the fact that the Boston fire of 1872 greatly and permanently reduced its resources and changed its prospects. Voted to appoint Francis Humphreys Storer, S.B., A.M., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1907. Voted to communicate this appointment to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint George Washington

Pierce, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Murray Anthony Potter, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Romance Languages for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Harvey Nathaniel Davis, Ph.D., Instructor in Physics and Mathematics from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint David Camp Rogers, Ph.D., Instructor in Social Ethics from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers on Architectural Design for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Charles Allerton Coolidge, Richard Clipston Sturgis.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Henry Vincent Hubbard, in Landscape Architecture; Andrew Garbutt, in Modeling; Alexander Stoddard Jenney, in Architecture; Herman Dudley Murphy, in Drawing from the Life; Harold Broadfield Warren, in Freehand Drawing; Albert Wilhelm Boesche, in German; William Arnold Colwell, in German; Frederick William Charles Lieder, in German; Morton Collins Stewart, in German; Hermann Julius Weber, in German.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Ray Madding McConnell, in Social Ethics; Edgar Oscar Parker, in Drawing; Walter Grant Thomas, in Architecture; George Plimpton Adams, in Philosophy; Arthur Stone Dewing, in Philosophy; Jay William Hudson, in Philosophy; De Witt Henry Parker, in Philosophy; Edwin Francis Burnham, in Engineering.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Ray Waldron Pettengill, in German; Frank Rodney Pleasonton, in Engineering.

Meeting of May 13, 1907.

The following letter was read:

Fall River, May 3, 1907.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

Dear Sirs, — It gives me pleasure to tender to Harvard College the enclosed bonds, of the face value of \$4000 (four thousand dollars), to establish a Scholarship Fund in memory of my late father, William Reed (born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1818; died at Fall River, Mass., November 7, 1894); which shall bear his name: the income thereof to be given by preference to any of his descendants who may be students in any department of Harvard University, and who shall certify that they need it: otherwise to some needy and worthy student of the collegiate or scientific undergraduate department. Said bonds to be convertible into money and the proceeds to be invested and re-invested, from time to time, as you and your successors may deem expedient.

Truly yours,

MILTON REED.

LIST OF BONDS.

No. 19,432 \$1000 Bond, No. Pacific-Great Northern R. R. Co. No. 21,072, \$1000 Bond, No. Pacific-Great Northern R. R. Co. No. 83,062, \$1000 Bond, New York Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. No. 2568, \$1000 Bond, Norfolk & Western R. R. Co.

It was thereupon *Voted* that the generous gift of Mr. Milton Reed, to establish the William Reed Scholarship, on the terms stated in the foregoing letter, be gratefully accepted.

The following letter was read:

Boston, April 30, 1907.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

Dear Sirs, — It is my wish to endow the Professorship of Otolgry, in the Medical School of Harvard College, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the Professorship to bear the name of "Walter Augustus Lecompte," this sum to be kept as a separate fund under the name given, and any surplus of income not needed to pay the salary of the incumbent to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the Department of Otolgry in the Medical School of Harvard College. Upon receipt of a vote of the Corporation accepting the gift upon the terms stated, I will send to the Treasurer of the College a cheque for the amount.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS D. LECOMPTE.

It was thereupon *Voted* that the generous offer of Mr. Francis D. Lecompte for the endowment of the Professorship of Otolgry be gratefully accepted upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1981.02, the balance of the residuary bequest of George Smith to be used for building three dormitories to be named the James Smith Hall, Persis Smith Hall, and George Smith Hall.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1000 in accordance with his letter of Nov. 22, 1906, offering \$5000 to be added to the unrestricted income of the Observatory.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Hartman Kuhn for her gift of \$1000 toward salaries in the department of Biological Chemistry for 1907-08.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their third quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1906-07, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Charles A. Coolidge for his gift of \$400 to be added to the appropriation for the department of Architecture.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$5.65 additional on account of the residuary bequest of Edwin A. W. Harlow.

Voted that the gift of \$50 from Mr. Sumner B. Pearmain, for the publication of a thesis on Railroad Reorganizations, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. R. L. Agassiz for his gift of \$225 to be used in constructing a fire-proof enclosure for the

seismograph to be established in the Geological Section of the University Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the purchase of periodicals on Banking.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Charles Eliot Norton for his gift of a portrait of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow by Badger.

On report of the following gentlemen acting by authority of the President and Fellows as judges in awarding Boylston Prizes for Elocution on May 9, 1907, Messrs. F. J. Stimson, T. I. Gasson, W. R. Castle, Jr., J. F. Curtis, A. J. Peters, J. D. Greene, Hugh Bancroft, — *Voted* to award first prizes to Isaiah Leo Sharfman, Senior; Gilbert Julius Hirsch, Senior. *Voted* to award second prizes to Artemas Russell Ellis, Senior; Edwin French Tyson, Senior; Marston Allen, Junior.

Voted to establish the Edward Wigglesworth Professorship of Dermatology. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Philosophy, to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that George Santayana, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Moseley Professor of Surgery, to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Maurice Howe Richardson, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Edward Wigglesworth Professor of

Dermatology, to serve from March 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that John Templeton Bowen, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., Assistant Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to reappoint John Warren, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller, in Philosophy; Mintin Asbury Chrysler, in Botany.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellow for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: John William Hotson, in Botany.

Voted to appoint Robert Douglas Thomson, Assistant in Electrical Engineering for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Meeting of May 27, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Arthur F. Estabrook for his gift of \$1000 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$1000 for present use at the Botanic Garden be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$883.33, received May 24, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$500 from Mr. Clarence B. Moore, for present use at the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of

\$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of May, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the gift of \$25 from Mr. Charles Peabody, for purchasing missing volumes in one of the serials in the library of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

The following communication was presented:

May 20, 1907.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

The South End House Association by vote of its Council May 16, 1907, hereby guarantees the sum of six hundred dollars for the Fellowship in Social Education for the year 1907-08.

This Fellowship shall be administered by the Department of Education in consultation with the Secretary of the Social Education Club and with the Head of the South End House, where the incumbent shall be in residence.

WILLIAM I. COLE, Secretary.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the South End House Association for their generous proposal, and that the South End House Fellowship in Social Education be established for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the gift of \$40 from members of the Class of 1879, to be expended under the direction of Professor F. W. Taussig, for the purchase of books for the Department of Economics, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$10 from Mr. Howard P. Arnold, for the purchase of periodicals for the Stillman Infirmary, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Western Electric Company for its gift of equipment to promote the study of telephone systems.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the American

Bell Telephone Company for a loan of transmitters and receivers to promote the study of telephony.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor W. O. Crosby for his gift of exhibition materials for the Geological Museum.

Voted to establish twenty-five University Scholarships in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, to be given by preference to Seniors of high standing in Harvard and in other colleges, regard being had in the assignment of these scholarships to the geographical distribution of the beneficiaries.

Voted to appoint William Lambert Richardson, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1907. *Voted* to communicate this appointment to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Philip Robert Lyman, manager for the Randall Hall Association for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Obstetrics to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Montraville Green, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Ernest Bernbaum, in English; Edmund Kemper Broadus, in English; William Richard Castle, Jr., in English; Sidney Curtis, in English; Thomas Hall, Jr., in English; Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey, in English; Percy Adams Hutchison, in English; Charles Read Nutter, in English; Charles Miner Stearns, in English; Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, in English.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907:

Walter Wallace McLaren, in Economics; Whitcomb Field, in Economics; Harold Otis, in Economics; Arthur Irving Andrews, in History; Horatio Willis Dresser, in Philosophy; William James Musgrove, in Philosophy.

Voted to appoint Charles Phillips Huse, Austin Teaching Fellow in Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Warren Seymour Archibald, Proctor of Divinity Hall for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

The resignation of Chester Arthur Legg, as Assistant in Economics for 1907-08, was received and accepted.

Meeting of June 10, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$50,000 from Mr. Francis D. Lecompte in payment of his generous offer for the endowment of the Walter Augustus Lecompte Professorship in Otology in the Medical School, which was gratefully accepted at the meeting of May 13, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10,000 from the estate of John Bartlett to endow a "Willard Scholarship," in accordance with the sixth paragraph of his will.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1000 in accordance with his letter of Nov. 22, 1906, offering \$5000 to be added to the unrestricted income of the Observatory.

Voted that the gift of \$30 from Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. William Denman of San Francisco for his gift of \$250 toward the founding of a Chair of German Language and Literature, provided such a Chair be founded, and Dr. Julius Goebel be the first incumbent.

Voted that the thanks of the President

and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of St. Louis for its gift of \$150, the second instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis for 1906-07.

Voted that the gift of \$2.16 from Mr. Charles K. Bolton for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Jerome Jones for her generous and welcome gift of a set of the *Boston Transcript*, in 167 bound volumes, complete since January, 1866, and, with few exceptions, complete from that date back to July, 1830; also for 13 volumes of the weekly *Transcript*, of various dates, and 2 volumes of *The New World*, 1852-1853.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Imperial Ministry of Finance of Japan for the valued gift of a series of government statistical publications.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., for his gift of over 200 volumes on Swiss History, and for his personal selection of more than 100 volumes additional, on the same subject, the gift of Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge.

Voted that the gift of \$750, received from Mr. Reginald C. Robbins, for which the thanks of the President and Fellows were sent by vote of March 11, 1907, be recorded at his request as given as follows: \$450 by Mr. Robbins and \$300 by Mr. William R. Warren.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. William R. Warren for his gift of \$300 toward the cost of publishing Volume 2 of the *Harvard Psychological Studies*.

Voted to establish in Harvard College six Scholarships of \$150 each from the income of the Daniel A. Buckley Fund to be administered in accordance with the



From a water-color by W. H. Quatremaire.

LOWER ROOM, HARVARD HOUSE,
Stratford-on-Avon.

provisions of the will of the late Daniel A. Buckley of Cambridge.

Voted to appoint the following Graduate Members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Edward Hall Nichols, Robert Frederick Herrick, George Richmond Fearing.

Notice was received of the election of D. S. Brigham, G. G. Ball, and E. P. Currier as undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

The resignation of Charles Wendell Kohler as assistant to the Director of the Chemical Laboratory for 1907-08 was received and accepted.

Voted to establish the Walter Augustus Lecompte Professorship of Otology.

Voted to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Walter Augustus Lecompte, Professor of Otology, to serve from June 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Clarence John Blake, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of an Associate Professor of Biological Chemistry, to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Otto Knut Olof Folin, was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Charles Frederick Dutch, Lecturer on Admiralty for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Charles Frederick Dutch, in Property; Sanford Henry Eisner Freund, in Crim-

inal Law; Arthur Atwood Ballantine, in Criminal Law; Carl Ludwig Schrader, in Gymnastics.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Herbert Melville Boylston, in Mining and Metallurgy; Laurence Haines Whitney, in Chemistry; George Evelyn Doyen, in Mathematics; Willis Arnold Boughton, to the Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows in Mining and Metallurgy for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Louis Orrin Howard, Walter Scott Weeks.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Samuel Holmes Durgin, M. D., on Hygiene; George Washington Gay, M.D., on Surgery; Samuel Jason Mixer, M.D., on Surgery; George Howard Monks, M.D., on Surgery; Francis Sedgwick Watson, M.D., on Genito-urinary Surgery; Francis Bishop Harrington, M. D., on Surgery; Charles Locke Scudder, M.D., on Surgery; Ezra Ripley Thayer, LL.B., on the Relation of the Medical Profession to the Law and the Courts.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Leonard Worcester Williams, M.D., in Comparative Anatomy; Luther Dimmick Shepard, M.D., D.M.D., in Histology; Ernest Gale Martin, Ph.D., in Physiology; Edward Browning Meigs, M.D., in Physiology; Lawrence Joseph Henderson, M.D., in Biological Chemistry; Langdon Frothingham, M.D.V., Bacteriology; Simeon Burt Wolbach, M.D., in Pathology; Henry Fox Hewes, M.D., in the Clinical Laboratory; Maynard Ladd, M.D., in Pediatrics; Robert Williamson Lovett, M.D., in Orthopedics; Paul Thorndike, M.D., in Genito-urinary Surgery; Elliott Gray

Brackett, M.D., in Orthopedics; Joel Ernest Goldthwait, M.D., in Orthopedics; Franklin Spilman Newell, M.D., in Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Charles James White, M.D., in Dermatology; Edward Cowles, M.D., LL.D., in Mental Diseases; Edwin Everett Jack, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Eugene Anthony Crockett, M.D., in Otology; Philip Hammond, M.D., in Otology; Frederic Codman Cobb, M.D., in Laryngology.

Voted to appoint the following Clinical Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: George Arthur Craigin, M.D., in Pediatrics; George Thomas Tuttle, M.D., in Mental Diseases; William Noyes, M.D., in Mental Diseases.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Elisha Flagg, M.D., in Anatomy; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Anatomy; Charles Shorey Butler, M.D., in Anatomy; Henry Orlando Marcy, Jr., M.D., in Anatomy; David Cheever, M.D., in Anatomy; David Daniel Scannell, M.D., in Anatomy; Samuel Robinson, M.D., in Anatomy; Arial Wellington George, M.D., in Anatomy; Otis Fisher Black, A.B., in Biological Chemistry; Francis Henry McCrudden, S.B., in Biological Chemistry; Calvin Gates Page, M.D., in Bacteriology; Henry Joseph Perry, M.D., in Bacteriology; Arthur Morton Worthington, M.D., in Bacteriology; Eugene Ellsworth Everett, M.D., in Bacteriology; Ernest Edward Tyzzer, M.D., in Pathology; Alexander Rocke Robertson, M.D., in Pathology; Frederick Parker Gay, M.D., in Pathology; Harold Eugene Robertson, M.D., in Pathology; John Bryant, Jr., A.B., in Pathology and in Neuropathology; Marshal Fabyan, M.D., in Comparative Pathology; George Burgess Magrath, M.D., in Hygiene; Henry Demarest

Lloyd, M.D., in *Materia Medica*; Arthur Kingsbury Stone, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; George Sherwin Clarke Badger, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Joseph Hersey Pratt, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Francis Winslow Palfrey, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Roger Irving Lee, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Herman Morris Adler, M.D., in the Clinical Laboratory; William Bradford Robbins, M.D., in the Clinical Laboratory; Charles Leonard Overlander, M.D., in the Clinical Laboratory; John Washburn Bartol, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; James Marsh Jackson, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; William Henry Robey, Jr., M.D., in Clinical Medicine; William Henry Smith, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Wilder Tileston, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Edwin Allen Locke, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Frederick Taylor Lord, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Franklin Warren White, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Charles Hunter Dunn, M.D., in Pediatrics; Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, M.D., in Pediatrics; William Edward Faulkner, M.D., in Surgery; Fred Bates Lund, M.D., in Surgery; George Washington Wales Brewster, M.D., in Surgery; James Savage Stone, M.D., in Surgery; Ernest Amory Codman, M.D., in Surgery; Daniel Fiske Jones, M.D., in Surgery; LeRoi Goddard Crandon, M.D., in Surgery; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D., in Surgery; Joshua Clapp Hubbard, M.D., in Surgery; Walter Clarke Howe, M.D., in Surgery; Alfred Henry Gould, M.D., in Surgery; Augustus Thorndike, M.D., in Orthopedics; Malcolm Storer, M.D., in Gynaecology; William Phillips Graves, M.D., in Gynaecology; Ernest Boyen Young, M.D., in Gynaecology; Howard Townsend Swain, M.D., in Obstetrics;

Leo Victor Friedman, M.D., in Obstetrics; James Rockwell Torbert, M.D., in Obstetrics; Harvey Parker Towle, M.D., in Dermatology; Charles Morton Smith, M. D., in Syphilis; Frederick Stanford Burns, M.D., in Dermatology; George Arthur Waterman, M.D., in Neurology; Henry Hill Haskell, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Edmund Wright Clap, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Fred Maurice Spalding, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Otology; David Harold Walker, M.D., in Otology; Joseph Payson Clark, M.D., in Laryngology; Rockwell Augustus Coffin, M.D., in Laryngology; Joseph Lincoln Goodale, M.D., in Laryngology; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Laryngology.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Cleaveland Floyd, M.D., in Bacteriology; Frank Linden Richardson, M.D., in Surgery; Paul Adin Lewis, M.D., in Comparative Pathology; Richard Everingham Scammon, A.M., in Histology and Embryology; Victor Emmanuel Emmel, Sc.M., in Histology and Embryology.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Operative Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Ned Albert Stanley, D.M.D., Edwin Carter Blaisdell, D.M.D., Joseph Totten Paul, D.M.D., James Austin Furfey, D.M.D., Melville Forrest Rogers, D.M.D., Robert Whitehill, D.M.D., Samuel Tuttle Elliott, D.M.D., Charles Gilman Pike, D.M.D., Marquis D Littig, D.M.D., James Bernard Crosswell, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Mechanical Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Arthur Warren Eldred, D.M.D., Harry West Haley, D.M.D., Ernest Howard Chute, D. M. D., Herbert Frank Langley, D.M.D., Frank LeRoy Eames, D.M.D.,

Thomas Bernard Hayden, D.M.D., John Wesley Estabrooks, D.M.D., John Arthur Furbish, D.M.D., Harry Sylvester Clark, D.M.D., Horace Amos Davis, D.M.D., Wilson Case Dort, D. M. D., William Harry Weston, D.M.D., Leo Augustine Rogers, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint Eugene Barry Wyman, D.M.D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: George Howard Monks, M.D., on Surgery; Henry Carlton Smith, Ph.G., on Dental Chemistry.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Edwin Linwood Farrington, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Benjamin Tishler, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, D. M. D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Lawrence Wills Baker, D.M.D., in Orthodontia; Horace Leonard Howe, D.M.D., in Orthodontia; Edward Wyllys Taylor, M.D., in Neurology; Charles Morton Smith, M.D., in Syphilis; John Bapst Blake, M.D., in Surgery;

Voted to appoint Varaztad Hovhanness Kazanjian, D.M.D., Assistant in Mechanical Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Meeting of June 25, 1907.

Voted that the legacy bequeathed to the President and Fellows of Harvard College by the seventeenth article of the will of Sarah E. Potter shall be used and applied in connection with the Gray Herbarium at said College, and shall be called "The Sarah E. Potter Endowment Fund."

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Charles S. Fairchild for his generous gift of \$5000,

for the immediate use of the Observatory.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Francis Skinner for his generous gift of \$2500, his first payment in accordance with his letter of June 12, 1907, offering \$5000 for the purchase of books for the Arboretum in memory of his father, Francis Skinner of the Class of 1862.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received June 20, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Messrs. Storey and Putnam, Trustees, for their gift of \$500 for certain salaries for 1906-07, in the Department of Neurology.

Voted that the gift of \$100 from Mr. William Phillips, his fourth annual gift for the purchase of books on London, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Hugo Reisinger for his gift of \$100 toward the founding of a Chair in German Language and Literature.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Howard P. Arnold, for the benefit of the Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John Ellerton Lodge for his generous assignment to them of the rights of publication appertaining to the copyright of the Choral Odes and Lyric Scenes of *Agamemnon*.

The President reported that an anonymous friend of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology had offered a fellowship in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the year 1907-08, with a stipend of \$600, the incumbent to be required to pursue lines

of research in Central American Archaeology and Ethnology, approved by the Division of Anthropology; whereupon it was *Voted* that the foregoing offer be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the sum of \$14,750, received through the Committee to visit the University Library, for building an addition to Gore Hall, be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each contributor.

The following list of members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard College who have been chosen by the Associates as an Academic Board of Radcliffe College for the academic year 1907-08, was submitted and approved: Professors W. E. Byerly, Chairman, E. L. Mark, S. M. Macvane, H. S. White, A. A. Howard, B. O. Peirce, J. H. Wright, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907: Chester Noyes Greenough, as Instructor in English and Curator of American Literature in the College Library; Edwin Francis Burnham, as Assistant in Engineering; Burton Howard Camp, Instructor in Mechanics; Ezra Ripley Thayer, Lecturer on the Relation of the Medical Profession to the Law and the Courts.

Voted to appoint Joseph Warren, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Secretary to the Corporation from Sept. 1, 1907.

The President appointed Dr. Cabot and Mr. Perkins as the Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts on behalf of the Corporation.

Voted that the President be authorized to enter into an arrangement with the University of Lyons whereby a student coming from that University may be admitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences without payment

of tuition, it being understood that a similar privilege will be offered in exchange to a student of Harvard University by the University of Lyons.

Voted to appoint the following members of the University Council from June 26, 1907: John Goddard Hart, A.M., Jerome Davis Greene, A.B., Edgar Huidekoper Wells, A.B.

Voted to appoint Herbert Eugene Merwin, Auditor of the Randall Hall Association for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Huger Elliott, Instructor in Architecture for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Keith McLeod, in Government; Horatio Sprague McDowell, in Engineering; Laurie Davidson Cox, in Landscape Architecture; Frederick Noble Evans, in Landscape Architecture; Henry Adams Bellows, in English; Leonard Hatch, in English; Myron Colver Leckner, in English; Malcolm McLeod, in English; John Chilton Scammell, in English; Edward Brewster Sheldon, in English; Henry Robinson Shipherd, in English.

Voted to appoint George Burgess Magrath, M.D., Instructor in Legal Medicine for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint John Hancock McClellan, Ph.D., Teaching Fellow in Physiology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting of May 8, 1907.

The following 25 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Cheever, Delano,

Fairchild, Fish, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, Loring, Noble, Norton, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Warren, Weld, Williams.

The President of the University presented the following vote of the President and Fellows at a special meeting on April 29, 1907:

In concurrence with a vote of the Board of Overseers passed at a special meeting April 10, 1907, amending the vote of March 13, 1907, concerning the extension of the right to vote for Overseers,

Voted that this Board hereby determines that the degrees conferred by the Governing Boards of the University upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, upon the graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and of the Graduate School of Applied Science, and the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred after residence in Harvard College, shall entitle the recipients thereof to vote for Overseers to the same extent and under the same restrictions to and under which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts of said College may now so vote. And said vote was placed on file.

Upon nomination by the President of the Board, the Board voted to appoint the following Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day: Principal Inspector, Roger D. Swaim, 1901; Assistant Inspectors, Courtenay Crocker, 1901; James M. Hunnewell, 1901; John A. L. Blake, 1902; Delano Wight, 1902.

The Board further voted that the President of the Board be authorized to fill any vacancy that may arise in the office of Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

Mr. C. F. Adams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back the Report of the Committee on German, and it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the reports of the Committee on Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography, and the Committee to visit the Germanic Museum, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Appleton presented and read the report of the Committee to visit the Library, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was ordered to be printed, and upon the motion of Mr. Appleton, the Board voted that said report be transmitted to the President and Fellows, and that their special attention be called thereto.

Mr. Fish presented the reports of the Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School, and the Graduate School of Applied Science, and the Committee on the Courses of Instruction in Government, and they were referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Special Meeting of June 12, 1907.

The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Fairchild, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Hemenway, Lawrence, Loring, Norton, Shattuck, Storey, Warren, Weld, Wetmore, Williams.

The President of the University presented a communication from the President and Fellows, that at their meeting of May 13, 1907, he had presented a vote

of the Board of Overseers, transmitting a report of their Committee to visit the Library, the report setting forth the needs of the Library, and recommending measures to increase its resources for current administrative expenses, and said communication was placed on file.

The Board concurred in various appointments.

Mr. C. F. Adams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back the reports of the Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the Graduate School of Applied Science, and the Committee on the Course of Instruction in Government, and said reports were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Stated Meeting of June 26, 1907.

The following 17 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Bacon, Cheever, Fairchild, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Hemenway, Huidekoper, Lawrence, Seaver, Shattuck, Weld.

The President of the University presented various votes, which were concurred in.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 25, 1907, conferring academic degrees in course upon persons, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees, and further voted that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found proper and necessary to perfect the lists of said degrees.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS,
MUSEUMS.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

Attention has already been called to the great amount of material awaiting publication. A gift of \$5000 for this purpose was recently received from Mr. C. S. Fairchild, '63, which was duplicated by another friend of the Observatory. These gifts have been of great assistance in advancing the work of publication.

During the past year several important parts of the *Annals* have been issued. Volume 39, part II, contains the meteorological observations made in Peru at different stations, during the years 1892 to 1895. A series of stations was established at different sites, extending in a line from the Pacific on the south, across the Andes, to the upper waters of the Amazon. The highest of these stations was that on the summit of El Misti, at an altitude of over 19,000 feet, which is the highest scientific station ever maintained. The climatic effects of a great mountain range ought to be well shown by the results obtained at these different stations. The present publication is only a small part of the whole work, which will occupy several volumes.

Several of the publications during the past year have been contributions to the subject of variable stars. Volume 47, part I, gives a discussion, by Mrs. W. P. Fleming, of the comparison stars for 222 variables. The greater part of these were discovered by means of peculiarities in their spectra. For this purpose, plates are made with a prism placed in front of the lens, and the rate of motion of the instrument is made to vary slightly from the apparent motion of the stars. In this way the spectra of many stars are obtained on a single

plate. These spectra are generally of certain well-recognized types. Occasionally, however, peculiarities appear, which are worthy of special study. No star of Secchi's third type, which has also the hydrogen lines bright, has yet been found, which is not a variable star. For the measurement of the changing brightness of the variables, a graded series of adjacent stars is necessary. The positions and magnitudes of these stars must be determined with great care. The present volume contains only a discussion of the comparison stars, while a later volume will give a study of the variables themselves.

Another work of great utility, in the same line, is Miss Cannon's Second Catalogue of Variable Stars, which forms part I of volume 55. Catalogues of variable stars have undergone a remarkable growth. The first variable was discovered in 1639. Before that time the stars were regarded as immutable. The first catalogue of variable stars was compiled by Argelander in 1844, and contained 18 such objects. The present catalogue contains 1957 variables, and this number does not include nearly 1800 which have been found in the Magellanic Clouds. Altogether, about 3750 variable stars are now known, of which about 2900 have been found at Harvard.

Volume 52, part I, contains photometric observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites made during the years 1878 to 1903. The superiority of these observations consists in the fact that they were photometric, instead of depending on simple observations of disappearance and reappearance. This method was devised by the Director in 1878.

Volume 60, no. 3, is a study of the precise positions of Phoebe, the ninth satellite of Saturn, during the years 1898 to 1904.

Numbers 4 and 5 of the same volume give results obtained by Miss Leavitt in her study of variable stars. The first part gives the positions, expressed in rectangular coördinates, of 1777 variables found in the Magellanic Clouds. The discovery of this surprising number of variables in these interesting regions forms an important chapter in the history of variable stars. Number 5 is entitled, "Ten Stars of the Algol Type." The Algol Type is here regarded as including stars whose light-curves resemble that of B Lyrae, and others whose light varies continuously. It appears impossible to point out any definite line between such stars and those whose light-curve resembles that of Algol.

Volume 62, part I, is the first volume of the southern zone, observed with the meridian circle, by Prof. Searle. Although much attention has been given during the administration of the present Director to physical problems in astronomy, the so-called astronomy of precision has by no means been neglected. In 1870 the Observatory undertook to determine the positions of 8627 stars in a northern zone. This work formed part of the general system of zone observations undertaken by the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*. This work was done by the late Prof. Rogers, and was published as volumes 15, 16, 25, 35, and 36, of the *Annals of the Observatory*. In 1887, the Observatory undertook to determine the positions of the stars in a second zone as a part of the extension of this work, by the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*, to the southern stars. This work is now nearing completion, the present volume containing the observations of the Fundamental Stars. The finished results will fill several volumes.

S. I. Bailey, p '88.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

During the past winter the experiment was tried of having a series of free public lectures on medical subjects given at the new medical buildings by various instructors connected with the School. The undertaking proved very successful. The lectures, 36 in all, were given at 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings and at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoons, beginning Jan. 12 and ending May 12.

The average attendance at the evening lectures was 127, at the afternoon lectures 259; the smallest number at any one lecture was 45, the largest, 400. Certain subjects were evidently more attractive than others, since stormy weather did not always prevent a large attendance, or fair weather draw one. The audiences were of good character, much like those seen at the lectures of the Lowell Institute, and made up, so far as could be judged from observation, of intelligent persons earnestly desirous of obtaining information. After the lectures the speakers were asked many pertinent questions by those who had listened to them. All speakers testified to the uniformly respectful attention paid them, and many expressed the wish that their own students were as well behaved and as attentive. It is planned to give a similar but probably somewhat longer course of lectures this next year, and to add to them, if possible, one or more laboratory demonstrations on Sunday afternoons.

During last year a new clinical laboratory course was instituted under the control of the Department of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and under the immediate direction of Dr. H. F. Hewes. For several years there had been a growing need for the medical students to have instruction and drill in a variety of clinical laboratory procedures which

had come into general use both in hospitals and private practice. This need had been met by instruction in several different departments, but did not prove satisfactory because the courses were not given by the clinical departments which best appreciate the kind of instruction in laboratory methods needed by the students for application in clinical work. A second defect was that the instruction was given at a time in the student's course prior to the beginning of his clinical work. As a consequence the time for this kind of work was changed to the second half of the second year and a course combining the work previously given by several departments was instituted, to occupy daily the period from 1 to 3 for a half-term. Dr. Hewes was assisted in this course by Drs. Adler, Overlander, Robbins, and Hall. As such work requires an equipment not possessed by any single department (since it is a combination of histological, bacteriological, physiological, and chemical methods) it was necessary to equip a separate laboratory. This has found quarters on the third and fourth floors of the Chemical Building.

Next year this course will be continued under the direction of Dr. Hewes, and the laboratory facilities will be extended by the addition of the apparatus and equipment needed for special histological and pathological work. With these additions the Department of Theory and Practice will have a laboratory in which almost any form of clinical investigation can be carried on and it is the purpose to make it a place in which will be centred a variety of clinical and experimental investigations carried on in connection with the clinics at the various hospitals and by men engaged in clinical medicine. Moreover, it is intended that here may develop a clearing-house in which the medical men of New

England may find help in the solution of their more difficult clinical problems needing laboratory assistance, and to which they may come for almost any form of clinical investigation. This general department will be under the direction of Dr. Henry A. Christian, Assistant Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

The clinical facilities of the Medical School have been increased this year through the appointment of Dr. H. A. Christian as physician-in-chief to the Carney Hospital. This will make possible the extension of bedside teaching for fourth-year students, since Dr. Christian will take a small section of fourth-year men on the half-day plan for practical clinical instruction similar to that instituted two years ago at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Furthermore, since Dr. Christian has control of the clinic (both in- and out-patient) throughout the year, and appoints his assistants, it will be possible to combine work in this clinic with work in the clinical laboratory more readily than has been possible in the other clinics with their changing visiting men and system of appointments.

Dr. John C. Phillips has given \$5000 to be used in the Department of Pathology and has expressed the intention of giving a similar sum yearly for several years. The money is to be expended under the advice of a committee composed of the Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, the Associate Professor of Pathology, and the donor. It will be used to increase the salaries of some of the present instructors, to provide salaries for new instructors, and to promote, in any way deemed advisable, research and the general efficiency of the department.

At the meeting of the Corporation, May 27, Dr. O. K. F. Folin was ap-

pointed Associate Professor of Biological Chemistry. Dr. Folin's researches have given him a position of authority in the chemistry of metabolism and in methods of analysis in biochemical investigation. His appointment will materially strengthen the Chemical Department. Arrangements have been made whereby he will teach and direct research in the Medical School and still maintain active work at the McLean Hospital, Waverley, where he has been Research Chemist during the past six years.

F. B. Mallory, '86.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

The Associates and students of Radcliffe College learned with deep sorrow of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, on June 27. Mrs. Agassiz, the first President of Radcliffe, served the College for 20 years. By her wise leadership and her dignified presence she brought the Harvard Annex and later, the more formal institution, Radcliffe College, into favor with the general public. She was a powerful influence in the development of hundreds of students of widely differing ages, temperaments, and tendencies, and by all of them she will always be held in lasting admiration and affection. She had a large share in determining the scholarly, social, and spiritual atmosphere of the College, and she made her work permanent because she had the gift of imparting to her co-workers her understanding of the need of high educational opportunities for women, and of inspiring them with something of her own devotion. On another page of this issue Mr. Gilman writes more fully in regard to Mrs. Agassiz.

At the annual meeting of the Associates, Frederick P. Cabot was re-elected

a member of the Council for seven years. The following members of the Academic Board were appointed for 1907-08: Professors E. L. Mark, S. M. Macvane, H. S. White, J. H. Wright, B. O. Peirce, A. A. Howard, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent. Miss F. M. Hoppin has been re-appointed mistress of Bertram Hall for 1907-08.

It is hoped that the new Grace Eliot Hall will be ready for the students at the beginning of the College year. The building has now progressed so far that it is very easy to imagine just what it will be when finished. Though the proportions and even the measurements of the new hall are like those of Bertram Hall, Mrs. David P. Kimball's earlier gift to Radcliffe, the building is so partitioned that there are to be 43 bedrooms for students. These bedrooms are to be finished in natural wood, but the lower floor, with its white paint, will suggest the decorative treatment of Bertram Hall. The floors, however, will be kept much lighter in tone. Instead of paper, paint will be used on all walls, soft plain colors, making an excellent background for photographs. The furnishing will all be very simple as in the first hall of residence. The College offers to supply only the absolutely necessary pieces of furniture, leaving each girl the opportunity to choose her own rugs, etc. Miss Grace E. Machado, of Salem, has been appointed mistress of Grace Eliot Hall, and will assume her duties in September.

Radcliffe College completed in June a year of unusual prosperity in numbers: the whole number of students was greater than ever before, 468 against 458, the largest number in any previous year; the Freshman Class was the largest the College has ever had, and degrees were conferred on more students than at any previous Commencement except in 1904.

Agassiz House proves more serviceable each year as a centre for the social life of the students. The cost of carrying on the house in a suitable manner may be estimated at a little less than \$4000 a year, the chief expenses being wages for service, coal, electricity, water, and repairs. The business of the lunch-room has not been so good as last year, although 4000 more luncheons were served than in 1905-06. The expenses were greater by \$400, and the average price paid for luncheon was less than before. To meet the expenses of the house every student registered in 1906-07 paid a fee of \$5. Former students paid a voluntary fee of \$2. These receipts from fees of present and former students, with the fees charged for lighting on special occasions, were about \$2500. The rest of the expenses were met by the interest on the remainder of the original building-fund and gifts from friends of the College. Unfortunately non-resident membership greatly decreased this year, partly on account of inadequate notification. Graduates and other former students may greatly help Agassiz House and all that it means to the College by making annually this subscription of \$2.

Mrs. W. G. Farlow has given \$1000, the interest of which is to be used for the purchase of scientific and mathematical books for the Radcliffe College Library.

A fund and scholarship of \$2500, in memory of Captain Jonathan Fay, of Westboro, Mass., has been established for the benefit of students in Radcliffe College. The income of the fund is to be applied, first, to the expense of preparing and issuing a diploma to be awarded to the member of each graduating class of the College who has shown the greatest ability, provided that it shall appear that it is issued for high scholarship, and that it belongs to the Captain Jonathan Fay

Fund and Scholarship. The balance of the income is to be paid at the close of the College year to such student in the College as the Academic Board shall consider most worthy of assistance. In order that a student may be eligible to receive a diploma or payment, both her father and her mother must have been born citizens of the United States.

The fellowship of \$500 offered to Radcliffe College for the coming year by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, for the investigation of social conditions, has been awarded to Grace Faulkner Ward, A.B. (Smith College) 1900, A.M. (Radcliffe College) 1905. The fellowship of the Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women has been awarded for 1907-08 to Florence Parthenia Lewis, A.B. (University of Texas) 1897, A.M. 1898, A.M. (Radcliffe College) 1906. The European Fellowship of the Woman's Education Association of Boston, and the Ottendorfer Memorial Fellowship have been awarded to Gertrude Schoepperle, A.B. (Wellesley) 1903, A.M. 1905, Radcliffe Graduate Student, 1905-07. A prize of \$50 offered by the Daughters of the Revolution for an essay on some subject pertaining to the American Revolution has been awarded to Blanche Evans Hazard, A.B. 1907, for an essay on "The Services of Beaumarchais in the American Revolution."

Special students are of two types; first, the very limited number, mostly women of considerable maturity, 25 years of age or over, who wish to study a particular subject, and have no intention of seeking a degree; second, those who, partly because they come from schools where they have not been able to obtain a complete preparation, partly because they have not made in advance definite plans to come to college, are not fitted to present

themselves in the required number of subjects for admission to regular standing. Each of those in the second group, if under 20 years of age, has so far been required to pass entrance examinations aggregating 20 points. In the spring of 1907 it was proposed by the principals of certain private schools in Boston and the vicinity, and by the mothers of pupils in these schools, that a set of standard examinations be established, primarily for girls who do not intend immediately to enter college, somewhat different in scope and aim from the present examinations. After consideration it was suggested that these pupils be encouraged to pass as many of the regular Harvard admission examinations as possible, and it was voted that a candidate coming from a school that has sent girls to Radcliffe College well prepared for admission to the Freshman Class, and bringing a statement from her teachers that she is thoroughly fitted for college work in the courses which she intends to enter, will be admitted as a Special Student to take one or more courses on passing admission examinations amounting to 16 points. A student thus admitted may perfectly well make good her entrance conditions, if she should in a later year decide to come to college, and obtain regular standing, partly by taking college courses which follow admission subjects, partly by taking additional admission examinations, at the June or September examination periods in the year after she enters college. This plan is for 1907-08 and 1908-09.

The Senior Class have presented a large clock, which stands in the Living-Room. Class Day, June 19, proved an unusually pleasant and enjoyable evening. This year the refreshments were served not only in the yard, but also in Fay House and in Agassiz House, and after the formal reception, there was

dancing in the Living-Room and in the Gymnasium. These two innovations divided satisfactorily the large number of guests. Saturday, June 22, the Class exercises were held in the Auditorium of Agassiz House. The Historian was Annie B. Tufts; the Poet, Margaret E. Rich; the Chorister, Mabel C. Osborne; the Prophet, Kathleen Drew. The other Class officers were: Marshal, Ruth Bennett; chairman of Class Day Committee, Ethel H. Lyons; chairman of Baccalaureate Committee, Lucia C. Witherby. On Sunday, June 23, Dr. G. A. Gordon preached a remarkably forceful baccalaureate sermon in the Shepard Memorial Church. His text was: "For ye are bought with a price."

The Commencement exercises were held at 4 P. M. on June 25, in Sanders Theatre. The speakers were President Briggs and Rt. Hon. James Bryce, who had done Radcliffe the honor to come early to Cambridge in order that he might be present at the Radcliffe Commencement. Dr. S. M. Crothers offered prayer, and the Choral Society sang several selections, beginning with a Latin Ode, written by Prof. C. L. Smith, set to music by Prof. J. K. Paine. President Briggs then spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT BRIGGS'S ADDRESS.

"The ripe man ought to be as old as young,
As young as old."

"Thus saith the poet, having in mind both man and woman. What more may a teacher not quite old, but no longer young, say to a graduating class? What may two score and ten say to one score and two? 'Life is a voyage' — we have all heard that; 'a battle' — we have all heard that; and though life is as much a voyage and battle as ever, we do not care to be told so again. 'Earth is a desert drear,' says a familiar hymn; we do not care for that either — it is

blasphemy. Anybody may reduce earth to a desert drear for himself; but this is quite another matter.

"I once heard my friend, Professor Wendell, denounce a speech he had made at Wellesley College. 'What was the matter?' I asked. 'Was n't it true?' 'Yes,' said he, 'that was the trouble with it.' Speaking the great truths of life is like translating poetry. The spirit may refuse to change its house, and what we speak may be a bare prose mockery of what we see.

"Not long ago I heard the President of the United States talk to as many Harvard students as could be packed standing into the Living-Room of the Union. Ever since, he has been misinterpreted and abused by those whom he cannot suit and whom, to do him justice, he does not try to suit; but only one hostile comment deserves mention here. His speech was characterized as 'violent commonplaces.' 'Commonplaces': yet he stirred those boys as no other man in the world could stir them. He pleaded for an affirmative life, and no one whose blood was young could think a lazy thought. With scarcely an original phrase except 'inflammation of the conscience,' without a single doctrine that had not been preached ten thousand times, he spoke straight into the lives of nearly two thousand young men. President Roosevelt's speeches bear no outward resemblance to the ancient classics, but are like them in this one point: some persons say of them, 'So far as they are true, they have been trite since time began'; others say, 'This is the very wine of life.' Nothing is so powerful as the commonplace: for the commonplace is the true; nothing is so interesting as the commonplace; for the commonplace is love and hate and death and life. All that the commonplace needs is an interpreter:

"A touch divine
And the scaled eyeball owns the mystic rod;
Visibly through his garden walketh God."

"What has all this to do with us?' I seem to hear you say. It has everything to do with you as human beings, as college graduates, as Radcliffe graduates, and as women. If the danger of youth lies in the over-passionate and sanguine, the danger of middle life will lie in a kind of staleness. It is not only cheeks, it is hearts, that grow pale. You may miss what you want, or getting it you may find it empty. I remember saying to a friend, 'I wonder why so many men run down morally, as they begin to grow old.' He answered, 'It is because at fifty a man gives up the fight.' A morbid reply: yet too few of us are like that brave old poet who gloried in this world's failures and incompleteness — who at seventy-seven could 'greet the unseen with a cheer.'

"Boarding-schools are vulgarly said to 'finish' girls. How long will the gloss keep its lustre? College is said to furnish youth with ideals. Will those ideals 'wash'? And if they 'wash,' will they not rot or tear when exposed day by day and year by year to the corrosives and the mangles in the great steam laundry of the world? Nothing can be finished and stay so without somebody's laboring to keep it so. We work and work and work to maintain it — and suddenly we are gone, and others are working as we have worked to end as we have ended. In the twentieth century what we call the Devil, who is never behind the times, assails the better men and women through their depressed nervous systems till some of them say, 'We are tired. What does it come to? Let it go.' This is the temptation of the scholarly and the sensitive — of such as you. Here you have lived a life that brings the gathered glories of this ancient earth

before your very eyes and bids you, with a voice at once sweet and strong, open your eyes and see. Cannot you keep through the coming years that poetry of the world which is its truth?

"A physician whom many of us know was discussing the flippancy of young people among the mysteries before which their elders stand in awe. 'A man begins to study science,' he said, 'and if he is a man of any size, he can't go far without coming to something that keeps him reverent.' 'Nobility of soul was self-impelled to reverence,' says the poet. Keep your reverence, and the light of your life will never burn low.

"Some men would smile scornfully to hear me say that I know no institution of the higher learning more reverent than ours; and by ours I mean the great university of which this little college is to all intents and purposes a part. The Harvard spirit is pre-eminently reverent. It is not to be judged by select paragraphs from 'Harvard Episodes' or by the less sensitive pages of the *Lampoon*; it is to be judged by the lives of the great body of Harvard men. It is frequently said not to be reverent because people persist in confounding reverence with orthodoxy. Orthodoxy believes without testing. Orthodoxy, indeed, has been known to believe without testing, and to spread without caution, false reports of Harvard College. Harvard College is not what is called orthodox; but in the deepest sense of the word she is reverent. She is the high-souled interpreter; and in some small measure like Christ, — who also was not orthodox, — she sees and makes known in the commonplace the divine.

"When Professor Bliss Perry came to Harvard University, the *Yale Alumni Weekly* remarked, 'He can, of course, not escape the tradition of the place into which he comes.' Happily for you, you

also cannot escape it. You cannot escape the noblest tradition of American learning and American life — a tradition of the democratic, the upright, the reverent, the fearless — a tradition of unpretentious devotion. The heaven of Harvard goes on working, and in middle life and in old age, even as in youth, the Harvard man in whom there is no help is put to shame. The service may be dangerous or it may be simply tiresome: if seen as he should see it and done as he should do it, it is never common or mean. As with men, so with women, to whom the gap between aspiration and daily duty is wider unless they learn to see in daily duty the dignity and the glory which reveal it as the fulfilment of aspiration. For you I can wish nothing better than a full draught of the spirit that has nurtured this University, and a return now and then to the fountain as fresh as it is old.

"At a meeting of the Federation of Harvard Clubs, a Western graduate, of twenty years' standing, talked to me about the Harvard Commencement ceremony: 'I suppose,' he said, 'you have it so often that you don't care much about it; but to some of us it is like what it is to an Episcopalian to hear the church service read in South Africa.' You also, if you live rightly, will learn that neither distance nor time shall be able to separate you from the love of this College. With her growth you will grow; with her strength you will be strong; and in you, young or old, shall burn fires of her eternal youth."

Mr. Bryce was then introduced by President Briggs. Mr. Bryce gracefully expressed his pleasure in having this opportunity to bring greetings from women students in England. He gave a brief sketch of the development of women's colleges and of the progress during the last 40 years in University education of

women in England. He emphasized the excellent quality of intellectual work done by certain English college women. He explained the conflict of opinion over the granting of degrees to women, but at the same time he emphasized the willingness of the professors in Cambridge, Oxford, and other English universities to provide the best instruction for them. Mr. Bryce said that he had an unusual interest in Radcliffe on account of his acquaintance with Mrs. Whitman, and he expressed his appreciation of her power of sympathy and of her generosity. In speaking of her generosity to Radcliffe he explained how much more support American colleges receive than English colleges from private benefactions. Mr. Bryce then described the results that could be hoped for from the great appreciation by the present generation of the importance of the highest educational opportunities.

President Briggs then conferred degrees on 98 candidates, — 78 Bachelors of Arts, 20 Masters of Arts. Of the Bachelors of Arts, 41 received the degree without distinction, 22 *cum laude*, 13 *magna cum laude*, and 2 *summa cum laude*. One student received her degree as of 1906. Honors in Literature were awarded to Alcina Burrill Houghton for her work in Greek and German Literature, Honors in History and Government to Ethel Jenney, LL.B., Highest Honors in History and Government to Blanche Evans Hazard, Honors in Philosophy to Alma Barnett and Etta Lincoln Davis. The Wilby Prize, given for the best original work in any department, was awarded to Mabel Ellery Adams for a thesis entitled "An inquiry into the condition of one hundred deaf persons who have been pupils at the Horace Mann School in Boston."

Admission examinations were held in June in Albany, N. Y.; Andover; Brook-

line; Chicago, Ill.; Concord, N. H.; Concord, Mass.; Fall River; Fitchburg; Lowell; Lynn; Manchester, N. H.; Milton; New York, N. Y.; Quincy; Springfield; Washington, Conn.; Worcester; Youngstown, O.; as well as in Cambridge. According to the returns made thus far 150 candidates presented themselves for their preliminary examinations, and 5 special students took entrance examinations in a required number of points. Of the final candidates, 82 were admitted, 29 without conditions, 53 with conditions. It is expected that 23 others will complete their examinations in September. In addition 15 students already admitted to College tried to remove admission conditions or took examinations for advanced standing. Nine candidates took examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board. Of the preliminary candidates, 18 have already taken examinations in a few subjects, thus dividing their admission examinations in three parts instead of in two parts, as hitherto.

The annual meeting of the Radcliffe Union took place at Greenleaf House on June 25, at noon. Schemes of work for the coming year were discussed and referred to committees for investigation and report. The business meeting was followed by a breakfast, at which about 70 members and guests were present. The following officers were elected for the coming year; Vice-pres., Bertha M. Howland; secretary, Mary L. Wesselhoeft; treasurer, Katharine McP. Howe; director, Ella L. Cabot; nominating committee, Christina H. Baker, Hester Cunningham, Constance Williston. During the year four issues of the *Bulletin* have come out, including, besides the usual news-items, a considerable portion of Pres. Briggs's Commencement address, and an article, by an undergraduate, on the cost of living

at Radcliffe; also an address by Mrs. Richard Cabot on "How the Union can help Radcliffe," in the publication and dissemination of which the Alumnae Association participated.

ALUMNAE.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association was held on Commencement Day in Agassiz House. The President, Miss Coes, occupied the chair. The Treasurer reported that the balance on hand was \$960.90, an increase of \$119.59 since the last annual meeting. The expenses of the year included \$69.50 spent for papering, painting, and furnishing the Alumnae Room in Fay House. About 55 recent graduates became members of the Association during the year.

The following committee was elected to nominate candidates for officers of the Association for 1908-11: Sara H. Richardson, '88 (chairman), Sarah M. Dean, '95, Jean T. Edwards, '98, Dora D. Babbitt, '00, Mary Almy, '05. The Alumnae Library Committee reported that its efforts during the year had been devoted to completing the Equipment Fund, amounting in the fall to about \$5000, which had been put aside while the Endowment Fund was being raised. The proceeds of the various entertainments given during the year, the largest of which was the Japanese fête, were \$3281.36. A number of generous gifts from friends of the College, several of them members of the Radcliffe Auxiliary, amounted to \$3275. A gift of \$250 from the Class of 1900 and the subscriptions secured by individual Alumnae made a total of \$13,900. The Students' Aid Committee, which had been organized in January, reported that the proceeds of the entertainments given by the alumnae of Miss Brown's School were \$746.66. It was voted to send very cordial thanks to the alumnae of Miss Brown's

School. It was voted that a permanent committee be appointed by the Chair to have charge of the Students' Loan Fund, and to administer it and to add to it by whatever method seems best. The Chair appointed Alice G. Arnold, '95, Eleanor W. Hutchison, '01, and Therese Norton, '06. The Committee on Distant Work reported that it was preparing an illustrated pamphlet to describe the opportunities offered by Radcliffe. The Committee intends that these pamphlets shall be widely distributed. The balloting for Alumnae Associate resulted in the nomination of Elizabeth Briggs, '87.

At six o'clock there was a short reception in Agassiz House, after which the Alumnae, to the number of 274, attended the annual dinner in the Living-Room. There were ten guests. The speakers were Mr. E. B. Drew, Mr. H. A. Jones, Miss Irwin, Dr. S. M. Crothers, and Pres. Briggs. Mr. Drew disclaimed his ability to speak of the education of women in China but pointed out a few customs and manners, notably the habit of reverence, which he expressed a hope that the graduates of Radcliffe would practise. Mr. Jones interested his hearers in the problems which he said confronted a playwright of the present day, namely of writing a play acceptable to the managers and the audience which should treat of the realities of life instead of invariably presenting the romantic love-story. Miss Irwin mentioned several important positions which have recently been filled by Radcliffe graduates and advised the Alumnae to accept more freely than hitherto positions in distant places. Dr. Crothers gave a diverting account of his visits to a few women's colleges at this Commencement season, and indulged in certain reflections, largely optimistic, on the results of the college education of American women. Mr. Briggs entertained the Alumnae by sev-

eral amusing anecdotes, some of which pointed a moral.

The following former students have received positions for 1907-08: Anna L. Muzzey, '00, is to be director of the gymnasium for girls in the High School, Akron, O.; Mabel Wolcott Brown, '00, is in charge of the Massachusetts Building in the Jamestown Exposition; Rachel Hibbard, '02, is to be instructor in German at the College for Women of Western Reserve University; Caroline Manning, '04-05, '06-07, A.M. '07, is to carry on investigation in New York for the national board of the Y. W. C. A.; Mary A. Averill, '04-05, '06-07, A.M. '07, is to teach in the High School, Hyde Park; Winifred Meyer, '04-06, in the Walnut Place School, Germantown, Pa.; Florence H. French, '06, in the High School, Watertown; Margaret Wheelwright, '06, in Miss Kearney's School, New York; Marion Daniels, '07, in the High School, Webster; Ethel L. Sutton, '07, in the High School, Middletown, Conn.; Jean W. Fisher, '05-07, in Bradford Academy, Bradford; Mary F. Coble, '05-06, in the State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y.; Harriet Peet, '06-07, in the Salem Normal School; Cornelia C. Ward, '06-07, A.M. '07, in the High School Department of the Normal College of the City of New York. Ruth Richards, '06, is to be Secretary at the School for Social Workers, Boston; Edith G. Reeves, '07, is to be assistant in English in Mount Holyoke College; Margerie B. Woodworth, '07, is to study in the School for Social Workers, Boston. Elizabeth Briggs, '87, was a reader in History, and Grace H. Macurdy, '88, was a reader in Greek for the College Entrance Examination Board, 1907.

MARRIAGES

1900. Mabel Veazie Arnold to Rufus

Edward Miles, at Cambridge, June 1, 1907.

1901. Linda Washburn Seaver to Dr. Hartley Wales Thayer, at West Newton, June 29, 1907.

1902. Martha Dolman to Dr. Charles E. M. Loux, at Butte, Mont., June 28, 1907.

1902. Esther Fisher Hallowell to Arthur Holdrege Morse, at West Medford, Aug. 8, 1907.

1903. Sigrid Eckman to David Raymond Curtiss, at Roxbury, June 25, 1907.

1904. Lilian Cutton to Francis Edward Slattery, at Roxbury, June 5, 1907.

1897-98. Helen Russell Davis to Charles Warren Locke, at St. Paul, Minn., June 29, 1907.

1901-03. Florence Judd to Donald C. Bartholomew, June 8, 1907.

1901-02, 1905-07. Helen MacGregor Hanscom to William Holway Hill, at Wellesley, June 27, 1907.

A.M. 1903. Mary Hannah Augusta Fife to Eugene Emerson, at Kenora, Ont., July 3, 1907.

1903-04, 1905-06. Louise Lounsbury to Benjamin Baer Shedd, at Waltham June 18, 1907.

1902-03. Jane Welles Sargent to Dr. David Cheever, at South Natick, June 8, 1907.

A.M. 1906. Elsa Hillyer White to Francis Louis Lavertu, at Cambridge, July 2, 1907.

Mary Coes, R. '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

For several days before Class Day the superstitious were gloomily confiding to their friends that this was the seventh year since the day had been rainy, and that it was useless to hope for pleasant weather. As the Senior Spread broke up

it looked as though this prophecy might come true, for rain was beginning to fall. Early in the morning, however, the clouds cleared away and the sun came out clear and scorching, not to be hidden during the entire day. It was ideal Class Day weather, for cool breezes were to be found everywhere and the heat was never oppressive. It was a busy day for every one, but most of all for the Seniors. At nine o'clock they attended Chapel, where the prayer was delivered by Dr. Peabody. Shortly after 10 o'clock guests began to arrive for the Sanders Theatre exercises, most of them the immediate families of members of the graduating Class. At 11 the Seniors arrived headed by a band, and so long was the procession that nearly a quarter of an hour elapsed before every one was seated. After a prayer by Dr. Peabody, S. T. Gano delivered the Oration, and H. Hagedorn, Jr., the Poem, and the Ode by W. Goodwin was rendered. The Poem especially brought forth much favorable comment.

Early in the afternoon the larger part of the crowd poured in to attend the various spreads, and to enjoy the music in the Yard. The most serious hitch in the program occurred shortly before the Stadium exercises. The seats were scheduled to be opened at 3.45, but it was after 4 when the ever-increasing crowd, with practically no shelter from the glare of the sun and cut off from the breeze by the Stadium, were finally admitted. After a short wait a band was heard approaching and soon the graduates began to march into the enclosed semicircular space at the end of the Stadium. The Greek Play scenery of last year separated this section from the rest of the field. Following the older graduates, the more recent classes came in large numbers, announcing their arrival by distinctive cheers and songs. Then fol-

lowed the undergraduates and finally the Seniors. The Ivy Oration, by D. W. Streeter, contained some good jokes, but the humor was not all of equal quality and one or two references seemed in rather poor taste. There was the usual cheering by the various classes, singing by the Glee Club, and the presentation of the colors to the Freshman Class. During this time the ushers had been distributing heaping baskets of confetti, and before the exercises were over the shower began. The bright colored streamers caught over the wires strung across for the purpose and the smaller variety fell like rain. A friendly fight was soon started between those in the front rows and the graduates and undergraduates on the track below. Confetti mixed with fresh cut grass flew about in great masses until the *mêlée* ended through exhaustion of the contestants.

Numerous spreads then occupied the attention of the visitors and after dark the illumination in the Yard attracted a large but good-natured crowd. The Union Spread was even better attended than last year, and in the evening dancing was provided there as well as in Memorial Hall and the Gymnasium. But it was the sort of a night more adapted to listening to the bands and the Glee Club than to dancing, and the majority of the crowd were content to find seats in chairs or on the grass and to watch the flickering lights, and the ever-interesting passers-by. Taken altogether the 1907 Class Day was a great success. With a victory over Yale the day before and auspicious weather for all the accompanying festivities, the Class of 1907 was able to entertain its friends under the most favorable circumstances.

The most important change was in the ticket arrangements, and that the pre-

cautions taken to prevent an undesirable element from entering the Yard were successful was shown by the comparative quiet which prevailed during the evening.

The University musical clubs have been very active during the spring. Besides a concert given at the Harvard Club of New York, a trip was taken to Ithaca and a dual concert with Cornell was given on the night before the boat-race. The members of the musical clubs as well as those who accompanied the crew were loud in expressing their appreciation of the courtesies shown to them by the members of Cornell University. There has been more or less criticism of the musical clubs for giving members of the University so few chances to hear them, and in response to this demand a concert was arranged in Sanders Theatre on the night before the Yale Game. The time proved especially auspicious, as a large number of visitors were in Cambridge for Class Day week, and the audience was large and appreciative.

Early in June the Seniors held their usual picnic at Nantasket Beach, and it was a tired and sun-burned party that returned to Cambridge that night. In order that no one might oversleep this great occasion, a cornet and drum were paraded round the Yard several hours before the time for starting. The dinner was of course of sea foods, and both before and after eating the dignified upper classmen disported themselves in a variety of ways. There were ball games, as usual, but the water proved so cold that few ventured to join in the annual swim. The Senior Dinner was not held until the Monday after Class Day.

A communication in the *Crimson* advocating more appropriate words for "Fair Harvard" has been the cause of considerable discussion on both sides of the question. In order, possibly, to ridi-

cule away this suggestion the *Lampoon* printed several revised verses which were undeniably funny, but hardly in keeping with the sentiments attached to the song. Many feel that the present words are somewhat ridiculous when sung at a ball game or after a mass meeting, and while the original words will always be considered appropriate for occasions such as Commencement, it is generally felt that more suitable verses could be written for other occasions, without cheapening the value of the song. Such a substitution is likely, however, to meet with considerable opposition.

The Memorial Society is planning a celebration to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard. This society is seeking to enlist the support of the undergraduates in this matter, and it is possible that the exercises will be general. The nature and extent of the celebration will not be settled until it is seen how far the undergraduates endorse the lead taken by the Memorial Society. At the annual Memorial Day exercises in Sanders Theatre the address was given by A. D. Hill, 1 '94, and the prayer by the Rev. G. F. Moore.

Entertainments and lectures were rare toward the end of the spring. The members of the University enjoyed a novel experience on the evening of May 14, when a play was given by Chinese students, partly in English and partly in Chinese. The actors were all undergraduates and gave the performance for the benefit of their countrymen who were suffering from a famine. A substantial sum was contributed. Another benefit entertainment was arranged to help pay the salary of E. C. Carter, '00, who is maintained by the Harvard Mission as a missionary in China. It consisted of the most successful parts of several of the amateur plays which have

been given this spring in Cambridge. On May 16, the Social Union held its annual vaudeville performance, consisting of dancing, impersonations and other selections by graduates and undergraduates.

A topic which occasioned much comment during the latter part of the College year was "the Young Instructor." The question came up as a result of a sweeping editorial condemnation of the instructor system in the *Monthly*. The primary cause for this attack was probably the result of dissatisfaction on the part of Seniors at having their written work corrected by men in their own Class who had graduated in three years, but the article was directed also at those instructors who had been out of College only a year or two. The first objection met with very general approval, but the instructor system as a whole suffered no serious damage.

Among the distinguished men who have visited the University during the past year, one of the most interesting was General Kuroki, the famous Japanese commander. A luncheon in the Union and cheering in front of University Hall formed a part of his entertainment.

At the final trials for the Boylston Prizes in Elocution, held in Sanders Theatre on May 9, the first two prizes were awarded to I. L. Sharfman, '07, and G. J. Hirsch, '07, and the second prizes to A. R. Ellis, '07, M. Allen, '08, and E. F. Tyson, '07. The Garrison Prize was won for the second time by R. E. Rogers, '09, who contributed a poem on "Tschai-kowsky." Last year Rogers's subject was "Serge Witte." The Billings Prize for pulpit delivery was divided as follows: first prize of \$50 to H. J. Loken, 3Dv.; two second prizes of \$25 each to P. Perkins, 1Dv., and E. M. Slocombe, 3Dv.

The Political Club has elected the following officers for next year: Pres., H.

M. Gilmore, '08; vice-pres., H. Channing, '08; sec., E. R. Lewis, '08. — The officers of Randall Hall are: Pres., H. K. Alden, 1G.; vice-pres., H. S. Blair, '08; sec.-treas., S. F. Peavey, 1L. The directors are: Graduate Schools, G. H. Cutter, 2L., A. H. Elder, '07, C. B. Ames, 2Dv.; 1908 — F. Izard, D. O. Slater; 1909 — H. W. Hines, O. L. M. H. Lyding, R. M. Middlemass, C. H. Watkins; 1910 — E. P. Eldredge, M. J. Leonard. — The Debating Council will be managed by the following officers: Pres., E. R. Lewis, '08; vice-pres., F. Schenck, '09; manager, W. J. Mack, '08; sec., J. S. Davis, '08; treas., G. C. Good, '09; librarian, O. L. M. H. Lyding, '09. — The *Advocate* has elected as regular editors J. L. Warren, '08, A. Whitman, '09, and W. G. Tinckan-Fernandez, '10; and as a business editor, M. W. Weeks, '09. — The *Crimson* has elected the following editors: H. T. Gleason, '09, K. S. Cate, '09, T. S. Green, '09, E. N. Bennett, '10, and G. Putnam, Jr., '10.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

ATHLETICS.

Baseball.

The Baseball Team ended an otherwise moderately successful season by a victory over Yale in New York. Of the 22 regular games played the University team won 15, losing twice to Princeton and once each to Dartmouth, Brown, Bowdoin, Cornell, and Yale. The weakness of the team at the bat was partly compensated for by eleventh-hour rallies, and four out of five ten-inning games were won. A notable feature of the season was a double victory over Holy Cross, a team which Harvard had not beaten previously for four years, nor in Worcester for eight years. The Yale series should have been won in two

games, but in the New Haven game Hartford's arm had not recovered from the strain of the Holy Cross and first Yale games, and Yale won by a spectacular batting streak. In New York, Hartford's control was practically perfect in spite of the rain, which was coming down fast before the game ended, and Yale was unable to earn a run. Hartford's hitting was a feature of the final game, for he scored three runs himself and brought in three others by timely hits.

The scores for the season are as follows:

April	6.	H., 11; Vermont, 6.
	17.	H., 8; Annapolis, 1.
	18.	H., 4; Annapolis, 0.
	20.	H., 10; West Point, 4.
	27.	H., 3; Dartmouth, 4.
	29.	H., 3; Maine, 1.
May	1.	H., 2; Amherst, 0.
	4.	H., 1; Holy Cross, 0 (10 innings).
	8.	H., 3; Williams, 2 (10 innings).
	11.	H., 0; Cornell, 1 (10 innings).
	15.	H., 16; Exeter, 0.
	18.	H., 0; Princeton, 1.
	22.	H., 4; Andover, 3 (10 innings).
	25.	H., 3; Princeton, 8.
	29.	H., 0; Brown, 1.
June	1.	H., 1; Cornell, 0.
	8.	H., 2; Columbia, 1.
	12.	H., 4; Bowdoin, 5.
	15.	H., 2; Holy Cross, 1.
	20.	H., 2; Yale, 1 (10 in.), Cambridge.
	25.	H., 6; Yale, 14, New Haven.
	29.	H., 7; Yale, 2, New York.

The Yale Series.

The first game, played in Cambridge on June 20, the day before Class Day, was well played throughout and should have been won by Harvard long before the 10th inning. It was comparatively easy to fill the bases, but Van Vleck strengthened at critical points and was aided by the fact that it depended on the foot of the batting list to bring in the runs. Yale scored first in the seventh, the only inning in which Hartford allowed two hits. In the next inning Pounds batted for Dana, and his timely hit brought in the tying run. In the

tenth, two hits and a costly error allowed Harvard to win the game. In fielding, the honors all went to Harvard, Capt. Dexter assisting in a brilliant double play. The summary:

HARVARD.						
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leonard, 3 b.....	5	0	2	4	1	1
Briggs, 1 b.....	4	0	0	9	3	0
Currier, c.....	5	0	1	7	0	0
Dexter, 1. f.....	5	2	2	1	1	0
McCall, 2 b.....	3	0	1	3	2	0
Simons, s. s.....	3	0	1	2	3	0
Harvey, c. f.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Dana, 1. f.....	2	0	0	0	1	0
Pounds, r. f.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hartford, p.....	3	0	0	1	3	0
Totals.....	34	2	8	30	14	1

YALE.						
	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Chapin, r. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	2
Madden, 1. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	1
Kiney, 3 b.....	4	0	1	1	1	0
Jones, c.....	4	1	2	9	2	0
Camp, 2 b.....	3	0	0	2	2	0
Cushing, 1 b.....	4	0	2	12	0	0
Church, c. f.....	4	0	0	1	1	0
Williams, s. s.....	3	0	1	2	4	0
Van Vleck, p.....	3	0	0	0	4	1
Totals.....	33	1	6	28*	14	4

* One out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Earned runs: Yale, 1. Two-base hits: Leonard, Jones. Left on bases: Harvard, 11; Yale, 3. Struck out:—by Hartford: Jones, Church, 2, Van Vleck, 2; by Van Vleck: Briggs, 2, Currier, Dexter, Hartford, 2. Bases on balls: off Van Vleck, 3. Double plays: Dexter to McCall; Simons to Briggs to Leonard. Stolen bases: Leonard, 2, Dexter, Harvey, Hartford. Sacrifice hits: Camp, Simons. Hit by pitcher: Dana. Umpire: Smith. Time: 2 h. 9 m.

The New Haven Game, June 25.

In the second game, neither Hartford nor Brennan was able to puzzle the Yale batsmen, and after 13 runs had been scored, Slater was put in and held Yale down to one hit. The fast condition of the field proved a handicap in fielding and by lucky outfield hits Yale scored three home runs. The summary:

HARVARD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leonard, 3 b.....	5	1	3	1	2	1
Briggs, 1 b.....	4	1	1	7	0	1
Currier, c.....	3	0	1	3	1	0
Howe, c.....	1	0	0	2	1	1
Pounds, *.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dexter, l. f.....	5	0	0	5	0	0
McCall, b.....	4	0	0	3	2	3
Dana, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Simons, s. s.....	4	1	1	1	1	0
Hartford, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Brennan, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Slater, p.....	2	1	1	1	1	0
Harvey, c. f.....	3	1	1	0	0	0
Pritchett, *.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	38	6	10	24	9	7

* Batted for Howe in ninth.

** Batted for Harvey in ninth.

YALE.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jones, c.....	5	2	1	4	3	1
Clifford, c. f.....	4	1	2	1	0	0
Kinney, 3 b.....	5	2	3	1	5	1
Cushing, 1 b.....	4	0	0	13	0	0
Camp, 2 b.....	5	2	2	2	2	1
Madden, l. f.....	4	1	1	2	0	0
Williams, s. s.....	4	3	3	2	5	1
Church, r. f.....	4	2	2	2	0	0
Meyer, p.....	3	1	1	0	2	0
Totals.....	38	14	15	27	17	4

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Harvard 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—6
Yale 2 7 1 3 0 1 0 0 0—14

Earned runs: Harvard, 3; Yale, 9. Home runs: Kinney, Williams, Church. Two-base hits: Dana, Harvey, Williams. Left on bases: Harvard, 8; Yale, 5. Struck out—by Brennan: Jones; by Slater: Cushing, Meyer; by Meyer: Briggs, Howe, Simons. Bases on balls: off Hartford, 2; off Slater, 2; off Meyer, 3. Double play: Simons to McCall to Briggs. Stolen bases: Leonard, Jones, Kinney, 2. Meyer. Sacrifice hits: Jones, Meyer. Wild pitches: Meyer, Hartford. Passed ball: Currier. Umpire: Smith. Time: 2 h.

The Third Game, June 29.

In the deciding game in New York, Harvard took the lead in the second inning by scoring three runs. Meyer was batted from the box in two innings and Van Vleck was not hard to hit. Yale's first run resulted from a base on balls, a safe hit, and a long fly, and the second from a wild throw by Leonard. Most of the errors were due to the rain and the slippery field. The summary:

HARVARD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leonard, 3 b.....	4	0	2	1	1	1
Briggs, 1 b.....	5	0	1	9	2	0
Currier, c.....	5	0	0	6	0	0
Dexter, l. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
McCall, 2 b.....	4	1	1	2	1	0
Dana, r. f.....	3	2	1	3	0	0
Simons, s. s.....	2	1	1	2	4	3
Hartford, p.....	4	3	3	1	2	0
Harvey, c. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	34	7	9	26	10	4

* Church out in fifth for cutting third base.

YALE.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jones, c.....	4	0	1	4	3	3
Clifford, c. f.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Kinney, 3 b.....	4	0	1	1	2	1
Cushing, 1 b.....	4	0	0	15	0	0
Camp, 2 b.....	4	0	0	2	5	2
Madden, l. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Williams, s. s.....	2	1	0	1	2	0
Church, r. f.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Meyer, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Van Vleck, p.....	2	1	1	0	3	0
Totals.....	31	2	5	27	16	6

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Harvard 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—7
Yale 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs: Harvard, 5. Home run: Simons. Two-base hits: Hartford, 2; Van Vleck. Left on bases: Harvard, 5; Yale, 4. Struck out—by Meyer: Harvey; by Van Vleck: Briggs, Dexter, Hartford; by Hartford: Jones, Clifford, Cushing, Madden, Van Vleck. Bases on balls: off Hartford, 1; off Van Vleck, 1. Double play: Simons to Briggs. Stolen bases: Leonard, Williams, Church. Sacrifice hits: Dana, Simons, 2. Harvey. Wild pitch: Van Vleck. Umpire: Smith. Time: 2 h. 10 m.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1907.

	A.B.	B.H.	PER CENT.
Slater, p l, c. f.....	22	9	.409
Waters, r. f.....	9	3	.333
Currier, c.....	77	24	.312
Leonard, 3 b.....	59	18	.305
Simons, s. s.....	81	18	.222
Briggs, 1 b.....	82	18	.219
Dexter, l. f.....	83	18	.217
McCall, 2 b.....	92	19	.207
Howe, c.....	5	1	.200
Kemble, 3 b.....	5	1	.200
Harvey, c. f.....	60	10	.166
Dana, r. f.....	55	9	.164
Pounds, c. f.....	22	3	.136
Hartford, p.....	30	4	.133
Pritchett, 3 b.....	18	1	.055
Brennan, p.....	18	1	.055
Rush, p.....	4	0	.000
Ware, r. f.....	1	0	.000
Greene, p.....	2	0	.000
Team.....	725	157	.217

	FIELDING AVERAGES, 1907.			PER CENT.
	P.O.	A.	E.	
Harvey, c. f., r. f.	27	3	0	1.000
Brennan, p.	5	17	0	1.000
Kemble, 3 b.	1	4	0	1.000
Waters, r. f.	2	0	0	1.000
Bush, p.	0	2	0	1.000
Currier, c.	143	23	2	.988
Briggs, 1 b.	226	9	9	.963
Dexter, l. f.	39	1	2	.952
Slater, p., c. f.	6	14	1	.952
Howe, c.	10	2	1	.923
Dana, r. f.	19	4	2	.920
McCall, 2 b.	52	59	12	.902
Pounds, c. f., r. f.	12	1	2	.897
Harford, p.	5	27	5	.865
Leonard, 3 b.	16	32	8	.857
Pritchett, 3 b.	4	11	3	.833
Simons, s. s.	29	47	16	.826
Team.	546	256	63	.931

After the final Yale game, C. R. Leonard, '08, regular third baseman for three years, was unanimously chosen captain of the nine.

The Freshman baseball team had an unusually successful season, winning all of its games except the second with Yale, 1910. The team was captained by C. L. Lanigan, the former Andover pitcher, who while there won games from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

In the Upper Class series the Seniors were beaten by the Sophomores, 7 to 5, and by the Juniors, 11 to 1. The Juniors defeated the Sophomores, 2 to 0, in the final game, thus winning the championship. In this game, Slater, pitching for 1908, allowed no one to reach first base.

The Second Nine had an unsatisfactory season, ending with an overwhelming defeat by the University of Vermont.

Rowing.

For the third successive year, a race with Cornell was held and lost. The contest took place on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, on May 29. The race was a hard pull throughout and Cornell finally won from sheer strength, by less than one length. The course was two miles, and

for over a mile Harvard kept in the lead, rowing a faster stroke. Cornell then spurred and kept ahead for the rest of the way. The Harvard crew had undergone numerous shifts since the Columbia race and was severely handicapped by the loss of Glass, who was sick with mumps. The crews rowed in the following order:

Cornell: Stroke, Cox; 7, Stowell; 6, Goodier; 5, Gavett; 4, Gracy; 3, Proletto; 2, Dods; bow, Newman; cox., Taylor. Time, 11m., 1s.

Harvard: Stroke, Farley; 7, Richardson; 6, Bacon; 5, Severance; 4, Lunt; 3, Faulkner; 2, Fish; bow, Tappan; cox., Blagden. Time, 11m., 3½s.

The Beacon Cup Race for Class crews, held on May 17, was won by the Freshmen, followed by the other classes in reverse order. The Carroll Cup Race for single shells was rowed on the same day and was won by C. Wiggins, '08. The second crew was not sent to the American Henley at Philadelphia this year. The Freshman crew won second place there in the second eight-oared race, being beaten by the Yale second crew, and passing the Pennsylvania Freshmen at the finish. The Worcester High School crew defeated the 1909 crew on Lake Quinsigamond on May 25. E. C. Bacon was elected captain of the Freshman crew.

THE NEW LONDON RACES.

The annual races with Yale began on Wednesday afternoon, June 26. The Freshman fours rowed a mile upstream. The tide was running in strongly and made the boats very unsteady. At the crack of the pistol Harvard jumped to the lead and held it over the whole mile. Yale early began to go to pieces and at the three quarters they were rowing raggedly, with the stroke seemingly the worst man in the crew. The Harvard crew was rowing a lower stroke and was

much smoother. But in the last spurt the form of the Yale men picked up and it was a pretty sight to see the two crews straining every nerve to get the lead. Then Maxwell hit it up and the Harvard four crossed the line a winner by three quarters of a length in 5m. 32s.

Harvard Freshman Four.

St.		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	F. R. Maxwell	155	5 11	19
3.	G. Hadden	169	6 02	19
2.	C. Loring	160	5 10	19
Bow.	F. A. Forster	165	6 00	20
Cox.	M. A. King	80	5 06	21

Average weight of four, 164½ pounds.

Yale Freshman Four.

St.		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	E. A. Morse	150	5 09½	19
3.	J. S. Robert	157	5 11	19
2.	F. C. Hunt	170	6 00½	19
Bow.	Harold Hunsiker	145	5 11½	19
Cox.	G. L. Buis, Jr.	115½	5 07	18

Average weight of four, 155½ pounds

Immediately after this came the graduates' eights. Perkins had his Harvard crew almost ready when word was received that George Derby, who was to row 3, could not arrive in time. Then the Yale eight paddled up to the float with a hard-luck story. Among the conditions under which the Graves Cup was given is one stipulating that the men must have been 'Varsity oarsmen and at least three years out of college. As Yale could not muster the requisite number of men they requisitioned Whittier, who stroked the crew two years ago. Harvard consented to the change and then put Newhall, of last year's 'Varsity, in at 7.

At about 6.30 the crews were off. Both crews went at the same time, with the Yale men rowing the higher stroke. For half the distance it was nip-and-tuck; then the Yale men went to pieces and Warmouth and Adams lost their oars several times. Both men were in bad shape, while the Harvard men were rowing better and Blake was hitting up the

stroke. In the last hundred yards Harvard's shell leaped forward and went over the line a winner by two lengths, with every man up. Time: 2m. 20s.

Harvard: Stroke, Blake, '09; 7, Newhall, '06; 6, Perkins, '09; 5, Lawrence, '03; 4, Baneroff, '02; 3, Ayer, '02; 2, McGrew, '03; bow, Marvin; cox., Blagden.

Yale: Stroke, Strong; 7, Mitchell; 6, Cameron; 5, Coffin; 4, Warmouth; 3, Whittier; 2, Adams; bow, Thomas; cox., Byers.

The 'Varsity Race.

Hard luck, or the unexpected, which had pursued the Harvard 'Varsity squad throughout the spring, continued to the end; so that only the day before the race it was announced that Glass, who had been rowing at no. 6, had been withdrawn. He had a chill Tuesday night, and as his unfavorable condition did not diminish on Wednesday, Lunt, who had rowed at no. 2 in the Four Oar, was substituted for him. Lunt rowed at no. 4, and Capt. Bacon moved from 4 to 6. Glass was the strongest man in the boat; Bacon rowed better at 4 than at 6; Lunt had never rowed 4 miles, and was not in the best condition, having recently suffered from boils. How much these facts influenced the result of the race each person can speculate as his fancy dictates.

The race was to have been started at 1.30 p. m. Thursday, but a high wind caused its postponement till 7.15 that evening. It was rowed upstream, with fair conditions of water. Harvard had the easterly side of the river. At the half-mile Yale led by two seconds, at the mile, Harvard drew up even; and so they went, bow to bow, even at the 2½ miles stake; even at 3 miles; even at 3½ miles. Then, by a final spurt Yale reached the finish by half a length. There has been no other such contest between the blue and the crimson on the Thames. Harvard's average stroke was 33; Yale's, was only 30.

Yale University Eight.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	H. Boulton, '07	154	6 00	21
7.	C. E. Ide, '08, (capt.)	181	6 01	21
6.	H. A. Howe, '09	183	6 01	20
5.	W. S. Taft, '07	180	6 02	22
4.	B. Hoppin, '07	175	5 11½	22
3.	W. K. Rice, '09	161	6 00	20
2.	J. Mayer, Jr., '08S	167	6 02	20
Bow.	G. Auchincloss, '08	152½	5 11	21
Cox.	D. Barkalow, '07S	102	5 06	21

Average weight of eight, 169½ pounds.

Harvard University Eight.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	E. Farley, '07	160	6 00	21
7.	J. Richardson, Jr., '08	182	6 00½	20
6.	R. L. Bacon, '07 (capt.)	180	6 01	22
5.	W. R. Severance, '09	180	6 00½	20
4.	L. K. Lunt, '09	174	5 10	20
3.	R. M. Faulkner, '09	171	5 11½	20
2.	S. W. Fish, '08	167	6 00	21
Bow.	R. M. Tappan, '07	168	6 00	21
Cox.	F. M. Blagden, '09	103	5 05	20

Average weight of eight, 172½ pounds.

The official time, which is believed to be slightly incorrect, follows:

	Harvard.	Yale.
One half mile	2.26	2.24
One mile	5.16	5.16
One and a half mile	8.40	8.38
Two miles	10.43	10.41
Two and a half miles	13.16	13.16
Three miles	15.55	15.55
Three and a half miles	18.32	18.32
Four miles	21.13	21.10

The Freshman Race.

rowed upstream from the railroad bridge, on Friday morning, resulted in a close victory for Harvard. The Harvard Crew rowed the slower stroke and kept the lead all the way, but the Yale Freshmen were game to the end. Time: Harvard, 11 m. 11 s.; Yale, 11 m. 14 s. Yale had the west course.

Harvard Freshmen Eight — 1907.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	E. C. Bacon (capt.)	170	6 01	19
7.	S. W. Marvin, Jr.	165	6 02	19
6.	J. E. Waid	173	6 02	18
5.	P. Wynman	172	6 01½	18
4.	W. R. Buxton	184	6 01½	21
3.	H. A. Coit	166	6 02	19
2.	S. A. Sargent, Jr.	164	5 10	19
Bow.	L. W. Morgan	160	6 00	20
Cox.	J. W. Adams	103	5 03	20

Average weight of eight, 160½ pounds.

Yale Freshman Eight — 1907.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	B. F. B. Wallis	157	6 00	20
7.	C. F. Mills (capt.)	163	6 00	19
6.	F. S. Brainerd	163½	5 11	20
5.	R. A. Woodell	171	6 01	19
4.	R. M. Austin	158	5 09	19
3.	P. P. Coats	143	5 10	19
2.	E. Hoyt, 2d.	158	5 10½	19
Bow.	K. O. Smith	153½	5 09	20
Cox.	J. D. Cass	100	5 04	20

Average weight of eight, 158½ pounds.

The University Four.

followed the Freshmen as soon as possible, starting at the Navy Yard and finishing upstream, a distance of two miles. Yale led from the first stroke, and finished in 12 m. 33 s. Harvard tottered in, some 10 lengths behind, in 13 m. 15 s., having made one of the worst exhibitions ever credited to Harvard oarsmen.

Yale University Four.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	D. T. Griswold, '06	159	6 01	22
3.	W. E. Dunkle, '08S	173	6 00	20
2.	L. B. Robbins, '08S	154	5 10	19
Bow.	S. P. Rockwell, '07S	164	6 00½	21
Cox.	S. W. Holmes, '09	112	5 07	20

Average weight of four, 162½ pounds.

Harvard University Four.

		Wt.	Ht.	Age.
St.	G. G. Bacon, '09 (capt.)	165	6 01½	21
3.	L. Burchard, '07	166	5 10	23
2.	S. B. Swaim, '07	171	6 01	22
Bow.	C. Wiggins, '08	156	5 11	21
Cox.	R. V. Arnold, '08	115	5 06	20

Average weight of four, 164½ pounds.

Mr. Meikleham, who has for many years refereed the Harvard-Yale races on the Thames, was presented with a loving-cup, subscribed for by admirers in both Universities, in appreciation of his services.

Track.

After the Dartmouth track meet the efforts of the team were directed toward winning a victory over Yale. This was accomplished in New Haven on May 18, the final score being 55½ to 48½. Harvard's strong showing on the track was responsible for the successful

outcome of the meet, for Yale was clearly superior in the field events. This was the eighth competition for the cup presented by Messrs. W. Baker, '86, and G. B. Morison, '83, of Harvard, and Walter Camp, '80, and H. S. Brooks, '86, of Yale. It is to come into the permanent possession of the University winning five meets, and as each University has now four victories to its credit next year will decide the permanent holder of the trophy. The only new dual records were made by Yale men in the pole vault and high jump. Dray cleared the bar at 12 feet and Marshall jumped 6 feet 1½ inches. A. G. Grant, '07, and Gilbert of Yale also vaulted two inches over the previous record.

The summary :

100-yd. dash. — First heat: 1. L. P. Dodge, H.; 2. R. B. Burch, Y. Time, 10 1-5 s.

Second heat: 1. P. G. Lockwood, H.; 2. L. B. Stevens, Y. Time, 10 1-5 s.

Final heat: 1. P. G. Lockwood, H.; 2. L. P. Dodge, H.; 3. R. B. Burch, Y. Time, 10 1-5 s.

220-yd. dash. — First heat: 1. L. P. Dodge, H.; 2. R. B. Burch, Y. Time, 22 s.

Second heat: 1. L. B. Stevens, Y.; 2. W. T. Coholan, Y. Time, 22 s.

Final heat: 1. L. P. Dodge, H.; 2. L. B. Stevens, Y.; 3. R. B. Burch, Y. Time, 22 s.

440-yd. run. — 1. W. T. Coholan, Y.; 2. B. L. Young, H.; 3. J. V. Oñativia, H. Time, 50 s.

880-yd. run. — 1. V. V. Tilson, Y.; 2. M. B. Van Brunt, H.; 3. S. D. Frissell, Y. Time, 2 m. 3 3-5 s.

1 mile run. — 1. H. F. Hadden, Jr., H.; 2. R. L. Spitzer, Y.; 3. J. F. Williams, Y. Time, 4 m. 35 1-5 s.

Two-mile run. — 1. M. S. Crosby, H.; 2. B. H. Woodward, Y.; 3. W. G. Howard, H. Time, 10 m., 5 4-5 s.

120-yd. hurdles. — First heat: 1. W. M. Rand, H.; 2. M. B. Giddings, H. Time, 16 1-5 s.

Second heat: 1. V. Howe, Y.; 2. G. W. Waller, H. Time, 16 1-5 s.

Final heat: 1. W. M. Rand, H.; 2. V. Howe, Y.; 3. G. W. Waller, H. Time, 16 s.

220-yd. hurdles. — First heat: 1. W. M. Rand, H.; 2. G. V. Thompson, Y. Time, 26 s.

Second heat: 1. A. B. Mason, H.; 2. C. M. Du Puy, Y. Time, 30 s.

Final heat: 1. W. M. Rand, H.; 2. A. B. Mason, H.; 3. C. M. Du Puy, Y. Time, 25 2-5 s.

High jump. — 1. J. W. Marshall, Y., 5 ft.

10 in.; R. G. Harwood, H., and G. E. Roosevelt, H., tied for second place, 5 ft. 9 in. In an exhibition jump J. W. Marshall, Y., broke the dual record of 6 ft. 1 in. by ½ in., with a jump of 6 ft. 1½ in.

Broad jump. — 1. W. F. Knox, Y., 23 ft. 2, C. H. Davis, Y., 21 ft. 3½ in.; C. D. Deming, Y., 21 ft. 1 in.

Shot-put. — 1. B. T. Stephenson, H., 42 ft. 8½ in.; 2. G. L. Buhrman, Y., 42 ft. 6 in.; 3. M. A. Sheldon, Y., 40 ft. ½ in.

Hammer-throw. — 1. H. E. Kersburg, H., 140 ft. 8 in.; 2. R. Park, Y., 139 ft. 4½ in.; 3. J. George, Y., 128 ft. 10 in.

Pole-vault. — W. R. Dray, Y., 12 ft.; A. G. Grant, H., and A. C. Gilbert, Y., tied for second place, 11 ft. 8 in. Points for second and third places divided. In an exhibition vault W. R. Dray, Y., broke all previous records, including the world's record, with a vault of 12 ft. 5 1-2 in.

The following six men scored against Yale for the first time and were therefore awarded their track "H": H. F. Hadden, Jr., '09; R. G. Harwood, '09; A. B. Mason, '08; J. V. Oñativia, '08; M. B. Van Brunt, '08; and W. G. Waller, '07.

Harvard was not expected to make a brilliant showing in the Intercollegiates, which were held in the Stadium on May 31, and June 1, but it was a surprise and disappointment that the University team should finish in seventh place with a total of only 7 points. The score was: Pennsylvania, 33 points; Michigan, 29; Yale, 23; Cornell, 15; Princeton, 10; Syracuse, 8; Harvard, 7; Swarthmore, 6; Dartmouth, 5; Amherst, 4; Williams, 2; Johns Hopkins, 1. The fact that seven new records were allowed is ample vindication of the excellence of the Stadium track, which came in for some criticism last year. Shortly after this meet L. P. Dodge, '08, was elected captain for next year. For two years he has won first place in the 220-yard dash in the dual meet with Yale and this year he finished second in the 100. In the Intercollegiates he strained a tendon in the final heat of the 220, but the injury is not expected to injure his running next year. — A Fresh-

man team was organized this year, owing to the new eligibility rules which bar first year men from University teams, and it proved a great success. A team picked from various Boston preparatory schools was defeated, 89 to 28. A team of graduates, who are also ineligible for the University team, competed against the Freshmen, losing by the score of 71½ to 45½ points. The final meet of the Freshman series was held with Yale, '10, in the Stadium on May 25. This was won by Harvard by one point, the score being 59 to 58.

Tennis.

The University Tennis Team easily defeated Princeton and Technology, but lost to Yale for the first time in the history of tennis at Harvard. Yale secured 6 out of 9 matches, Morse and Reggio winning in the singles and Pearson and Harlow being the only winning pair in the doubles. — A Law School team composed of several well-known players defeated the 'Varsity, 8 to 1. In the College championship tournament the following qualified for the semi-finals: J. M. Morse, '07, C. C. Pell, '08, N. W. Niles, '09, and W. F. Morgan, Jr., '10. In the finals, Niles defeated Morse, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, thus winning the championship. Eight new tennis-courts on Soldier's Field were ready for use toward the end of May.

Notes.

The University Golf Championship was won by H. H. Wilder, '09, who defeated E. W. Clark, '07, 1 up in 21 holes. The Class tournament was won by the Sophomores. The 'Varsity Golf Team played an erratic game, and lost a majority of its matches. — Coach L. P. Pieper, '03, of the University Baseball Team, was awarded the baseball "H" by the Athletic Committee. — An Association Foot-

ball game, played with Yale in the Stadium on May 25, resulted in a tie, neither side scoring. — B. M. Vance, '08, was elected captain of the 'Varsity Lacrosse Team. — The Shooting Team lost to Princeton on May 10, by the score of 176 to 193. — The 1910 Shooting Team defeated the Yale Freshmen by the score of 145 to 125 out of a possible 200. — The *Crimson* won the inter-paper track meet by a wide margin, but the score was not accurately determined. — The Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa lost to the Yale chapter in baseball by the score of 6 to 4. — The annual *Crimson-Lampoon* baseball game resulted in a victory for the daily by the score of 16 to 14. — The undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee for next year are G. G. Ball, '08, D. S. Brigham, '08, and E. P. Currier, '09.

Athletic Prospects.

The Football Team will lose only three regular players, Capt. Foster, Kersburg, and Osborne. There is plenty of good material from last year's substitutes and the Freshman Class, and R. C. Brown, '10, and M. C. Peirce, '10, former Andover ends, should help in filling that position, which caused most trouble last year. The Baseball Team is even more fortunate, since it will lose only one player, Capt. Dexter. The infield has had two years' experience together, with the exception of Briggs, who is developing into a strong first baseman. The pitching staff will be strengthened by Hicks and Lanigan of the Freshman Team. The outfield is likely to undergo some changes, for neither Pounds, Dana, nor Harvey has made a satisfactory showing with the bat. In the Crew, Farley, Capt. Bacon, and Tappan were graduated, but there will be a large number of likely men to select from, and if the eight can be picked earlier in the year, it should

develop into a strong one. The Track Team will have as a nucleus ten of this year's point-winners, and the Freshman Team brought out some very promising material. As usual the team will be weak in the field events unless some winners can be developed during the next season.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

Athletic Committee Minutes.

Meeting of May 20, 1907.

The appointments of P. B. Francis, '08, and H. Goepfer, '09, as manager and asst.-manager of the Basketball Team were approved.

The report of the Insignia Committee in favor of awarding the Baseball "H" to L. P. Pieper, '08, head coach of the Baseball Team, was adopted.

The Chairman was authorized to issue a revision of the rules of the Athletic Committee.

Voted, that \$20,000 of the surplus be paid on the Stadium debt on July 1, and more if warranted by the financial condition, and that the reinvestment of the balance by the Chairman be authorized.

Meeting of June 15, 1907.

The appointments were approved of R. H. Eggleston, '09, as assistant manager of the Football Team, of S. M. Lowrey, Sp. C., as second assistant manager of the Football Team, and of Grosvenor Farwell, '09, as manager of the Fencing Team.

Voted, that the surplus of this year's Hockey Management be appropriated for the benefit of next year's management.

Voted, that the request of Brighton, Ward 25, to use the Stadium for athletic games on August 3, as a part of the celebration of the 100th anniversary

of the founding of the town, be granted, provided that the Committee in charge assume all liability for accidents, policing and general expenses, and that no admission fee be charged.

Voted, that Mr. Joshua Crane as head football coach be authorized to expend a sum, not exceeding \$3000, for the salaries and other expenses of such assistant coaches as he may secure.

Voted, that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to sign a contract re-engaging Mr. Lathrop as track-trainer for one year on the same terms as heretofore.

Voted, that the Chairman be authorized to transact the business of the Committee during the summer in conference with other members of the Committee who may be available, and with the Chairman of the new Committee.

The President and Fellows reorganized the Committee March 11, 1907, by the following vote, to which the Overseers consented March 13, 1907:

Voted, To rescind the vote establishing a Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports passed by the President and Fellows on October 15, 1888, and all amendments thereof.

Voted, That the following be adopted as one of the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers:

A Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports is hereby established, the Committee to consist of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, *ex officio*, three graduates of the College to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, and three undergraduates to be chosen for each College year during the first week of June of the preceding College year by the majority vote of the following students, — The Presidents of the Senior,

Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, and a representative from each athletic organization which has, during the College year in which the election is held, been permitted to take part in intercollegiate contests.

This Committee shall have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as defined by the Statutes.

The new Committee as constituted under the above vote is as follows:

Ex-officio members: The Dean of the

Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Prof. LeBaron Russell Briggs, '75; the Dean of Harvard College, Prof. Byron Satterlee Hurlburt, '87; the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, Prof. Wallace Clement Sabine, p '88. Graduate members: Edward Hall Nichols, '86; Robert Frederick Herrick, '90; George Richmond Fearing, Jr., '93. Undergraduate members: George Gill Ball, '08; Dwight Stillman Brigham, '06; Edward Putnam Currier, '09.

At a preliminary meeting held June 19, the new Committee organized by electing Dean Briggs, Chairman.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The Eleventh Annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held in Detroit on May 31 and June 1. About 200 delegates were present from the following constituent clubs: Arizona, Buffalo, Central Ohio, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Eastern Illinois, Indiana, Keene, N. H., Kentucky, Michigan, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia, Rocky Mountain, Seattle, St. Louis, Syracuse, Toronto, and Western Pennsylvania. In addition there were present from Boston and other places individual men unaffiliated with alumni clubs. Among the guests were President Eliot, who represented the University; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; W. R. Thayer, '81, editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, and E. H. Wells, '97, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Following the precedent set two years ago at Cincinnati, the Harvard Club of

Cleveland had generously invited all who could to meet on Thursday, at Cleveland, and go by chartered steamer to Detroit. Accordingly, many of the delegates from the East and Central West availed themselves of the hospitality of the Cleveland Club. In the forenoon, before sailing, the visitors were taken in automobiles on a sight-seeing tour of Cleveland. Promptly at noon, with the band playing "Glory for the Crimson," the vessel, gaily decorated with Harvard streamers, its rails crowded with enthusiastic Harvard men, started on the Lake trip. At the beginning there was a good deal of cheering and singing and "capering" about the decks, but a few minutes later, as the ship emerged from the placid water behind the harbor breakwater into fickle Lake Erie, she began herself to jump about, and immediately the voyagers slid quietly into the wicker chairs scattered about the deck and solemnly contemplated the white-caps that were being tossed up in the sunshine. Fortunately the waters gradually tired themselves out, and as the afternoon advanced

the enthusiasm revived so that all were able heartily to enjoy the collation offered by the Cleveland men. By dusk, when the Detroit River was entered, the enthusiasm was once more in full blast. Moving in to the wharf the boat was illuminated by a blaze of red fire on the hurricane deck and by broadsides of Roman candles from below. The cheers of the men on board and the shouts of the Detroiters on the dock mingled. The visitors disembarked and, headed by the band, marched to the music of "Up the Street" through the principal thoroughfares of the city, to the Cadillac Hotel, where the headquarters were established.

Friday morning the business of the meeting began. At the Council meeting, the Harvard Club of Hawaii was admitted to membership in the Association. Action on the application of the Harvard Club of Japan was deferred, pending some modification of the Constitution of the Associated Clubs, which should exempt distant clubs from the payment of regular dues.

The President, R. G. Brown, '84, called the Associated Clubs to order at 10.30 A.M. at the Hotel Cadillac. In the absence of Secretary V. H. May, '95, unavoidably detained on the Pacific Coast, V. M. Porter, '92, was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. The morning was given up to matters of routine and organization and the afternoon session exclusively to the discussion of the proposition to establish at Harvard a Three Years' Course for the degree of A.B. This subject had been introduced at the meeting of 1904, when it was referred to a special committee for investigation and study. The committee, consisting of R. G. Brown, '84, W. C. Boyden, '86, and C. B. Wilby, '70, submitted in 1905 and 1906 carefully prepared reports, which were printed and distributed to

the members of the constituent clubs. The committee had reported in favor of the change. Mr. Brown, the chairman, opened the debate at Detroit with an appeal for favorable action by the Association. Others who spoke on the affirmative side were W. C. Boyden, '86, of Chicago; C. B. Wilby, '70, of Cincinnati; G. H. Stewart, '68, of Columbus, O.; E. H. Abbot, '55, of Milwaukee; H. McK. Landon, '92, of Indianapolis; K. Wood, '92, and F. Bruegger, '92, of Chicago. Speeches in opposition were made by F. E. Gavin, '73, of Indianapolis; C. T. Greve, '84, of Cincinnati; A. T. Perkins, '87, of St. Louis; Pres. C. F. Thwing, '76, of Cleveland; E. L. Baker, '91, of Chicago; Border Bowman, '91, of Springfield, O.; and K. Fairbank, '90, of Chicago. Others would have taken part in the discussion had time permitted; but as it was, the later speeches were limited to three minutes each. The vote was: 29 for and 43 against the report of the committee. The Association thus placed itself on record as opposed to the Three Years' Course.

From 6 to 7 P.M. an informal reception for the delegates and local Harvard men was held at the hotel to give them an opportunity to meet President Eliot, Bishop Lawrence, President Thwing, and Mr. Thayer.

In the evening the festivities began with a highly enthusiastic smoker, which was given over entirely to singing, with the accompaniment of pipes and beer. Although the multiplicity of storm-centres interfered somewhat with concerted efforts, there were many harmonious groups.

The Saturday morning session was held at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, in order to admit the public to hear President Eliot's address on "The Development of Higher Education." Afterward the Club went into executive session.

Bishop Lawrence and E. H. Wells, '97, set forth the plans, for furthering Harvard interests, of the regenerated Alumni Association.

The special committee, re-appointed at the preceding annual meeting to continue the investigation of the "Relation of the University to Schools of Secondary Education," presented an elaborate and carefully prepared printed report, supplementary to those presented at the last two meetings. In the absence of the chairman, Merritt Starr, '81, of Chicago, W. H. Siebert, '89, of Columbus, O., summarized the subject. The report was unanimously approved.

As guests of the Michigan Harvard Club, the delegates and visitors at noon boarded a steamboat and journeyed up the river to the beautiful Detroit Boat Club, on Belle Isle, where a luncheon was served. Unfortunately the rainy weather kept everybody indoors, but it enabled the Association to complete its business without interruption. The committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year reported the following: For president, H. McK. Landon, '92, of Indianapolis; for vice-president, V. M. Porter, '92, of St. Louis, and for secretary-treasurer, Hugh Shepherd, '98, of Detroit. These gentlemen were unanimously elected, and the new president was inducted into office.

President Roosevelt, who was at Lansing, Mich., was unable to come to the meeting, but he received in his car a delegation consisting of Stewart Shillito, '79, and Joseph Wilby, '75, of Cincinnati; G. D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis; T. W. Slocum, '90, of New York, and D. B. Duffield, '93, of Detroit, who had been sent to convey to him the greetings of the Association. Mr. Shillito, as chairman, reported back to the Associated Clubs a graphic account of the delegation's visit and

stated that the President had said he "hoped to take an active part with the Association a year and nine months hence." This statement was misinterpreted by the newspapers and has since needlessly disturbed many people.

The banquet held on Saturday evening in the dining-hall of the Hotel Cadillac, was attended by over 200 Harvard men. Hugh Shepherd, '98, president of the Michigan Harvard Club, was toastmaster. Speeches were made by President Eliot, Dr. J. B. Angell, '05, president of the University of Michigan; C. F. Thwing, '76, president of the Western Reserve University; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; W. R. Thayer, '81, Cambridge; Frank Hamlin, '84; R. G. Brown, '84, the retiring president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and H. McK. Landon, the new president. The singing, as usual, was in charge of that incomparable leader, E. H. Pendleton, '82, of Cincinnati, who was ably supported by former members of the University Glee Club.

The meeting and banquet were among the most successful in the history of the Association; they not only served greatly to strengthen Harvard ties, but to extend Harvard influence in Michigan. The next annual meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

ARIZONA.

Our third annual dinner will be held in the Adams Hotel, Phoenix, Nov. 23, the evening of the Harvard-Yale football game. The membership of the Club has been increased during the year by the arrival in the territory of several more Harvard men, so that we anticipate a larger meeting than any in previous years. On June 17 the Club's medal, given annually in competition at the Tempe Normal School for an original

essay upon Arizona, was awarded to Miss Nellie Murphy of Phoenix. Judge Kent, '82, delivered the address to the graduating class. The Club sent to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Detroit this spring, a one-man delegation; but will do better next year.

Guy L. Jones, '03, Sec.

HARVARD ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

There was formally organized at the Harvard Club of New York on June 18, 1907, the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, with a membership of 200. Its membership is open to any holder of a Harvard degree. Its object is to increase the influence of Harvard in Engineering and to coöperate with the University in serving the needs of graduates and students in the Applied Arts and Sciences. The organization interprets the word Engineering in a broad sense as comprising Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining and Metallurgy, Architectural, Chemical, etc., and the commercial and executive sides of the professions.

Following is a list of officers for the ensuing year: Pres., G. S. Rice, s '70, chief engineer, Rapid Transit R. R. Commissioners, 320 Broadway, New York City; vice-pres., Franklin Remington, '87, president of the Foundation Co., 35 Nassau St., New York City; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Hale, s '04, assistant engineer, Rapid Transit R. R. Commissioners, 417 W. 120th St., New York City; executive committee: President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, members *ex-officio*; B. B. Thayer, l '85, chief engineer, Amalgamated Copper Co., 42 Broadway, New York City; A. C. Jackson, '88, architect, with Carrère & Hastings, 5th Ave. and 26th St., New York City; F. L. Gilman, '95, chief engineer, Western

Electric Co., 463 West St., New York City; Francis Mason, '96, resident engineer, Penna., N. Y. & L. I. R. R., 345 East 33d St., New York City; S. U. Hopkins, s '97, assistant engineer, Rapid Transit R. R. Commissioners, 231 W. 125th St., New York City; J. F. Sanborn, s '99, assistant engineer and geologist, Board of Water Supply, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Thomas Crimmins, s '00, contractor, Thomas Crimmins Contracting Co., 444 East 69th St., New York City.

IOWA.

On the evening of May 24 the Harvard Club of Des Moines held a dinner at the Chamberlain Hotel. All Harvard men in Iowa were invited to be present, and about 50 attended. At the dinner, the Harvard Club of Iowa was organized and the following officers were elected: H. H. Stipp, l '01, Des Moines, president; Dr. Oscar Burbank, m '48, Eaverly, vice-president; Burt J. Thompson, l '04, Forest City secretary; and Ward C. Henry, l '03-04, Des Moines, treasurer.

It was voted that the Harvard Club of Iowa give a dinner every year, and that it join the Associated Harvard Clubs. It is expected that all Harvard men in Iowa will soon be members of the Club.

H. H. Stipp, l '01, Pres.

KEENE, N. H.

By invitation of G. B. Leighton, '88, the Harvard Club of Keene held its mid-summer meeting at his residence in Dublin, July 26. 30 members and guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Leighton entertained very hospitably.

Pres. H. S. Mackintosh, '60, presided at the annual meeting. Mr. Leighton reported from the last meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Detroit. Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, gave an ex-

tremely interesting address on "Whittier." G. D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis, spoke on the aims of the Alumni Association, and Mr. Leighton addressed the meeting on Monadnock.

A committee of five was appointed to take steps looking to the formation of a New Hampshire Harvard Club. The committee consists of J. L. Seward, Bertram Ellis, G. B. Leighton, H. K. Faulkner, and R. E. Faulkner.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Pres., H. S. Mackintosh; vice-pres., G. B. Leighton; sec. and treas., Bertram Ellis.

The following were present, their address being Keene, unless otherwise noted: T. W. Higginson, '41, Cambridge; H. S. Mackintosh, '60; T. B. Peck, '63, Walpole; J. L. Seward, '68; W. H. Elliot, '72; F. S. Wheeler, '72, Chicago; C. E. Kelley, '73, Milton; R. Kidner, '75, Boston; F. W. Hooper, '75, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. D. Markham, '81, St. Louis, Mo.; T. W. Harris, '84; J. B. Hyland, m '84; Bertram Ellis, '84; J. J. Colony, '85; H. K. Faulkner, m '85; J. C. Faulkner, '86; C. L. Griffin, '88; G. B. Leighton, '88, Monadnock; R. E. Faulkner, '90; L. A. Piper, '90; Eames MacVeagh, '95, Chicago; Percy Mackaye, '97, Cornish; H. S. Mitchell, Div. Sch. '97; T. E. Catlin, '99, St. Louis; L. B. Byard, '05, Cambridge; T. N. Hoover, p '07, Cambridge; H. C. Hayes, '07, Oneonta, N. Y.; G. L. Foote, '08, Dublin; J. B. Marsh, '08, Cambridge; C. E. Safford, Dent. Sch. '08; R. M. Faulkner, '09; Raphael Pumpelly, Dublin.

Bertram Ellis, '84, Sec.

LOUISIANA.

We held our annual dinner on May 4. It was the 15th annual re-union dinner. There were 14 present. The principal topic of interest was the question of giving a scholarship. Heretofore, it has

been given to a graduate of Tulane. It is now proposed to extend this scholarship in some way to other schools in Louisiana. For this purpose a committee of five was appointed by the President.

The dinner was very well attended and very enthusiastic. We were very proud of the fact that in spite of the limited number of members, and the distance from the University, we had been able to hold 15 re-unions.

The officers for the coming year are: B. M. Harrod, '56, pres.; Carleton Hunt, '56, 1st vice-pres.; E. C. Palmer, '87, 2d vice-pres.; R. B. Montgomery, '90, sec. and treas.

R. B. Montgomery, '90, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

The annual meeting of the Club with the election of officers and members of standing committees was held on May 18, 1907. Following is a list of the officers and committees for the current Club year: Pres., J. H. Choate, '52; vice-pres., A. G. Fox, '69; treas., D. I. Mackie, '83; sec., L. P. Marvin, '98; board of managers—to serve until May, 1908: C. S. Fairchild, '63, C. G. Kidder, '72, A. G. Hodges, '74, F. L. Eldridge, '82, J. G. King, '89; to serve until May, 1909: P. B. Olney, '64, J. H. Robb, '66, F. R. Appleton, '75, F. G. Caffey, '91, F. R. Swift, '99; to serve until May, 1910: James Byrne, '77, W. K. Draper, '85, C. A. de Gersdorff, '87, Eliot Tuckerman, '94, D. M. Goodrich, '98; committee on admissions—to serve until May, 1908: R. B. Moffat, '83, chairman, J. L. Wilkie, L. S., '87, A. N. Hand, '90, H. A. Curtis, '96, S. L. Fuller, '98, H. B. Clark, '01, F. D. Roosevelt, '04; to serve until May, 1909: E. J. Wendell, '82, B. T. Tilton, '90, J. E. Postlethwaite, '01, J. A. Dix, '02, Ralph Sanger, '04, S. N. Hinckley, '05, B. S. Prentice, '05; to serve until

May, 1910: J. H. Huddleston, '86, Walter Alexander, '87, H. C. Smith, '93, E. R. Marvin, '99, Harold Fitzgerald, '00, *Secretary*, Grenville Clark, '03, J. W. Burden, '06; house committee: Nicholas Biddle, '00, *chairman*, D. M. Goodrich, '98, G. von Utassy, '98, D. G. Harris, '00, J. P. Welsh, '97; auditing committee: A. G. Hodges, '74, *chairman*, F. L. Eldridge, '82; committee on literature and art: F. R. Appleton, '75, *chairman*, Charles Isham, '76, L. E. Sexton, '84; chorister, C. L. Safford, '94.

At the annual meeting the following resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm: "Resolved, that the thanks of the Club be extended to Mr. Thomas W. Slocum for his faithful, energetic, and able services, as Secretary for the past five years."

At the April meeting of the Club it was unanimously voted that the Club join the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the Club was represented for the first time as a constituent member at the annual gathering of the Associated Clubs in Detroit in May by a small but enthusiastic delegation headed by T. W. Slocum, '90. It is expected that this Club will be largely represented at future meetings of the Association and it is hoped that we may have frequent opportunities of welcoming the members of the other Associated Clubs at our own hearth.

The monthly meetings during the past winter were well attended, and the entertainments following the business meetings were of considerable variety. In January, Dr. Grenfell gave a most interesting talk on Labrador, illustrated with stereopticon views, and this was followed by a series of biograph pictures, including the Harvard-Cambridge boat race, presented through the kindness of A. P. Keith, '01. In March, Mr. C. T.

Copeland, '82, spoke on Longfellow, and read from the works of Lincoln, Lowell, Mark Twain, and others. In April, Mr. W. R. Spaulding, '87, Professor of Music at Harvard, sketched the development of music in the University, and he was followed by a concert by the Harvard musical clubs. This concert was a great success and is regarded by the Club as an annual fixture. In May, Mr. James Locke talked most interestingly on Turkestan, illustrating his remarks with stereopticon views.

The Club had also a most enjoyable series of Sunday afternoon concerts extending throughout the winter months.

The report of the committee appointed by the Board of Managers to investigate the affairs of the Club, with the recommendations of the Board with reference to the same, was presented to the Club at the February meeting, and was discussed at length. It was decided to continue the present dues for the time being and to conduct the Club upon the same scale as at present.

Extensive alterations are being made during the summer in the kitchen and serving-room, and an ice-plant is being installed. These changes will greatly improve the service in the dining-hall and increase its usefulness.

The Club made the most of a third Yale baseball game in June and fitly celebrated the Harvard victory. The members of the squad were guests of the Club during their stay. The Club also opened its doors to several embryo Harvard men during the week of the annual entrance examinations.

The Club continues to grow steadily, the membership now exceeding 2900. It is particularly desired, however, that the non-resident membership be materially increased. The Club House, with its bedrooms, squash-courts, dining facilities, and good cheer, is a pleasant

home for all Harvard men visiting New York, and its opportunities are manifold. It is hoped that the Club will be regarded as the central gathering place of Harvard graduates throughout the country.

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA.

At the annual meeting of the Club on May 17, the following officers were elected for a term of three years:— E. C. Felton, '79, pres.; Owen Wister, '82, vice-pres.; W. M. Elkins, '05, treas.; J. W. Brock, Jr., '05, sec.; C. H. Krumbaar, Jr., '03, and C. L. Clay, '02, executive committee.

In view of the fact that a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in Philadelphia, in May, 1908, an informal discussion was had of the plans for their entertainment, and Pres. Felton was authorized to appoint a committee of five to make the necessary preparations.

John W. Brock, Jr., '05, Sec.

TORONTO, CANADA.

The meetings of the Club are about limited to the annual dinner and business meeting, which takes place on the first Monday of November each year. When any special occasion arises, such as a visit of a Harvard Professor to Toronto, we have a special entertainment for him, as in the case of Prof. de Sumichrast and Prof. Schofield. We have a membership of 22, and our members are enthusiastic. We think it would be in the interest of Harvard College to have President Eliot come to Toronto and address the Club; also give a public address. This could be arranged, and we would assure him a most hearty reception and very great publicity would be given through the newspapers to his presence here.

W. P. Cohoe is President of the Club

this year, and the Secretary is R. C. Matthews.

R. C. Matthews, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1836.

On Aug. 6, Israel Munson Spelman died at Peach Point, Marblehead, of old age. He was in his 91st year. S. G. Ward of Washington, D. C., is now the only survivor of the Class, and there are only two older living graduates than he, — C. A. Welch, '33, and C. H. Parker, '35.

1843.

REV. F. C. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
278 Walnut St., Brookline.

Frederick Richard Sears died in Boston on June 27, 1907. He was born there April 20, 1824, his father being David Sears, H. C. 1807, and his mother Miriam (Mason) Sears. He attended school in Boston and for a while traveled with a private tutor in Europe. On graduating from College he entered business, but deafness and bad eyesight compelled him to give it up. He was twice married. By his first wife, Marian Shaw, he had two children; Marian S., wife of Charles T. Lovering, '68, and F. R. Sears, '75. By his second

wife, Albertina Shelton, he had four children: Tina S., wife of Alfred S. Dabney, '71; Richard D. Sears, '83; Herbert M. Sears, '89; and Philip S. Sears, '89. His widow and six children survive.

1850.

JOHN NOBLE, Sec.,
Court House, Boston.

The Class of '50 again headed the newspaper list of Class notices and was the oldest Class keeping open house on Commencement Day. Five of the 19 survivors met as usual at Matthews 5, Richardson, Robinson, Suter, Williams, and Noble. They responded to the Chief Marshal's call of the Classes and were preceded by the Class of '41 alone. At the College Gate they left the procession on its way to Memorial Hall, and, as bystanders, reviewed the lengthening line of graduates as it marched by. — On Phi Beta Kappa Day the Class was represented by Quincy and Noble, with G. Bradford, '49, alone in advance of them.

1854.

D. H. COOLIDGE, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Dr. B. J. Jeffries was elected a director of the Alumni Association. — D. H. Coolidge, Class Secretary, was absent on account of sickness from the meeting of his Class at Cambridge on Commencement Day. He has attended his Class meetings on Commencement days for 52 consecutive years, which it is believed breaks the record in that regard.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.,
1 Follen St., Cambridge.

William Amory, a temporary member of the Class, died at Dublin, N. H., June 16, 1907. He was born in Boston, the son of William and Anne Sears Amory. For several years he was treasurer of the

Langdon Mills, which were consolidated with the Amoskeag Co., when Mr. Amory retired from active participation in business affairs. He was a member of the Somerset and the Country clubs. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of G. H. Lyman, '73, collector of Boston. — Alexander Agassiz has been elected an honorary member of the Imperial Austrian Academy of Science.

1856.

PROF. JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,
2 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

The Class enjoyed the generous hospitality of '57 at Phillips Brooks House in company with others of the older classes who have now become our contemporaries. A business meeting was held at noon at Stoughton 3, when the resignation of D. A. Gleason as Class Secretary was accepted with great regrets, and Jeremiah Smith chosen in his stead. The retirement of Gleason marks the complete change in the Class Committee since graduation, as he was the last surviving member originally elected to the committee. — Judge T. J. Morris has been appointed one of the trustees of Johns Hopkins University.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class met on Commencement Day at No. 8 Stoughton with 12 of the 36 survivors present. The only death that has occurred the past year was that of Townsend, who died in Washington, D. C., last December. — Dr. H. P. Walcott received an LL.D. degree from Yale this year. — Judge Hartwell has been promoted from Associate to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Honolulu. — Winslow Warren was re-elected president of the Society of the Cincinnati.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

At the invitation of a classmate, the following members dined at the Union Club on June 25: G. L. Chaney, J. H. Fay, S. H. Hilliard, S. W. Langmaid, A. J. Lathrop, G. L. Locke, E. L. Motte, C. P. Osborne, C. S. Peirce, James Schouler, Albert Stickney, F. H. Swan, W. W. Swan, C. J. White. The host presided.

1861.

DR. J. E. WRIGHT, Sec.,
Montpelier, Vt.

The memoir of Wendell Phillips Garrison, printed in the *June Magazine*, naturally confines this notice to a few supplementary items. W. P. Garrison was a son of William Lloyd Garrison and his wife (Helen Eliza Benson), and was the third of their seven children, five of whom reached maturity. His early instruction was received in public schools in Boston, principally in the Quincy and the Dwight and the Public Latin School. In the last named, then under Francis Gardner, he fitted for college in a five years' course, holding all the time very high rank, and winning several prizes for scholarship. He was the namesake of his father's distinguished coadjutor in the anti-slavery agitation, Wendell Phillips; and from Mr. Phillips's generosity Garrison was furnished the means to secure a collegiate education. At Harvard he lived the life of a conscientious student, devoting himself closely to his books, and participating but little in the social relaxations and the out-of-door sports of his fellows. During his whole course, while maintaining high standing in his studies, he was directing the education of a younger brother, to whom he devoted many of the hours of his Saturdays and Sundays at home. His preference was for the languages,

especially the modern languages, rather than the sciences. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, of the Temperance Society, and of the O. K., and served a term as president of each of these organizations; and he also entered the Christian Union. His rank secured him a Phi Beta Kappa membership, and he was one of the editors of the *Harvard Magazine* in his Senior year. He had good command of language in writing and in speech, and some artistic ability with the pencil; he was free from all vicious tendencies, and was "a soul of honor"; and a serious earnest purpose characterized his whole career as a student. "Most of my principles are inherited (I hope not blindly)" he wrote just before his graduation; and he was then eager to work as soon as his diploma should be earned, without the delay of further scholarly training, in some field in which he might express his convictions and strike effective blows for the welfare of humanity. Thus did the boy prove to be the father of the man. — Henry Pickering died in Boston, June 4, a few days after a surgical operation which was not expected to be at all serious. He was born in Boston, Feb. 3, 1839, the only child of Octavius and Jane (Pratt) Pickering. His father, H. C. 1810, was for many years the Reporter of Decisions for the Mass. Supreme Court. His grandfather, Timothy Pickering, LL.D. (Class of 1763), was, in turn, Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, under Washington. His mother was of English birth, and some seven years of his childhood were spent in England, but his special preparation for college was secured in this country. He held high rank in college, being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; but a certain constitutional diffidence, coupled with a lack of interest in youthful sports,

prevented his sharing largely in the social life of his classmates. After graduation he studied law, and he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1863, with the intention of devoting himself especially to the conveyancing of real estate; but, changing his plans, he entered, in 1867, the firm of Horace McMurtrie & Co., Boston, dealers in engines and general machinery. — later, Hill, Clarke and Co. He also became treasurer of the Brainerd Milling Machine Co., whose factory was located in Hyde Park, a position which he held for 28 years, until 1899. His active participation in the first-named business also continued 28 years, till 1895, when it became a silent partnership. His avocations were largely benevolent. He was officially connected with the Industrial Aid Society, the American Peace Society, the Adams Nervine Asylum, the Charity of Edward Hopkins, the Boston Dispensary, and for 36 years he was a member of the Board of the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, in Boston, for 31 of those years being the treasurer of that organization. His valuable services were acknowledged. He enjoyed travel, music, and paintings. He had visited remote parts of his own country, had crossed the Atlantic more than a dozen times, and had traversed the countries from the extreme north of Europe to the valley of the Nile. He was a member of the St. Botolph Club, and of Arlington St. Church, Boston. In 1864 he married Mary Goddard Wigglesworth, who survives him, the daughter of Edward Wigglesworth, '22, and sister of Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, '61. They had no children. — Col. James Holton Rice died in Springfield on Aug. 9, 1907. He was the son of Edmund and Martha (Fletcher) Rice, and was born Sept. 14, 1839, at Brighton.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, Sec.,
30 Court St., Boston.

William Hedge has resigned the treasurership of the Class. John Read has been elected in his place. — There were 23 men at the 45th Anniversary Dinner. — George Albert Fletcher, son of Timothy and Sarah Preston Fletcher, was born in Boston, March 7, 1842. He died there July 10, 1907. His father was a brother of Grace Fletcher, first wife of Daniel Webster, and a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who came to America in 1630. He attended the primary schools in Boston and the grammar schools in Milton, and he was graduated from Milton Academy in 1858. After leaving Harvard he enlisted as a private in the 88th Mass. Vols., Aug. 22, 1862; was promoted to second lieutenant, 56th Regiment, Sept. 9, 1863; first lieutenant, June, 1864, and captain in May, 1865. Upon returning from the war he engaged in the cracker business of Bent & Co. with Deacon Samuel Adams, and later with Granville Young, and for many years conducted business at the old cracker bakery on Highland St. On Nov. 19, 1878, he married in Pawtucket, R. I., Jennie Frances Clapp. Of this union there were five children, Grace Webster, Lucy M., Sallie Preston, Samuel Adams, and Jennie Clapp Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Milton School Board in 1872 and for three years following; was past commander of Huntington F. Wolcott Post 102, G. A. R.; past sachem of Uncataquisset Tribe of Red Men; treasurer of the New England Kennel Club and of the 56th Mass. Veteran Association; and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was auditor of Milton for several years prior to last year, when he took a position in the Boston Custom House, which he held till his death.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

William Nichols, son of William and Lucinda (Stowell) Nichols, was born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1842, and died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., June 4, 1907. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. After graduation he immediately took up his life-work as a teacher, first as master of a grammar school in Fall River, then as a teacher in the Quincy Grammar School, Boston, and subsequently in the Boston English High School. His leisure moments he devoted to legal studies and having been admitted to the Suffolk Bar in December, 1869, he began the practice of law with classmates Bailey and Owen. He gave much time to private tuition in preparing boys for college, and from 1869 to 1876 he was connected with the Boston Evening High School, first as a teacher, and later as headmaster. In 1876, having been elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Boston Public Schools, he abandoned the law and thenceforward devoted his attention exclusively to the profession of teaching, for which he had a natural and most remarkable aptitude. At the expiration of his two years' term of office as supervisor, he opened in Boston a private Latin school for boys, and conducted it successfully until his removal to Buffalo in 1892. In that year, at the solicitation of several of its leading citizens, he opened a school in that city for the fitting of boys for college, called "The Nichols School." Some years later he became also treasurer and headmaster of an incorporated school for boys and girls known as the Franklin School. He had the patience, tact, and persistent devotion to duty which go to the making of a great teacher, and he lived to see his work appreciated and

admired. In his private life he was a generous, warm-hearted friend, a fond and devoted husband and father, and a high-minded, conscientious citizen. He was married, Nov. 26, 1863, to Julia A. Batchelder, who survives him, with two sons, Clifford (H. C. 1894) and Philip (H. C. 1895). — 23 members of the Class were present at the annual meeting at 19 Holworthy, on Commencement Day.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Class supper was held at Young's Hotel, June 25; present, 23 members. — The term of office of the members of the Boston Transit Commission having been extended by the Legislature from July, 1906, to July, 1909, G. G. Crocker has been elected chairman of the Commission. — Prentiss Cummings has been elected president of the Trustees of the Mount Auburn Cemetery. — W. M. R. French has been elected president of the American Association of Museums, and has received from the French Government "les Palmes," which is the highest honorary distinction conferred by the Ministry of Public Instruction, and gives him the title of *Officier de l'Instruction Publique*. — Edward West Currier, a non-graduate, died in New York, April 2, 1907. He was born in New York, May 20, 1841, the son of Nathaniel and Eliza West (Farnsworth) Currier; fitted at Parker and Berthel's School, New York; left the Class in Freshman year, entered Amherst, and took his A.B. degree there in 1865. Was in business in New York as a print publisher, being a member of the firm of Currier & Ives until 1895, when he retired; unmarried. — John Edgar McElrath died at Madisonville, Tenn., May 9, 1907. He was the son of Hugh M. and Elizabeth L. (Morgan) McElrath; was born at Citico,

Tenn., Jan. 2, 1844; attended a private school at Asheville; entered Harvard in the autumn of 1860. April 16, 1861, he left the Class and enlisted in the 3d Tenn. Vols., and served in Kirby Smith's Division at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was promoted to captain and quartermaster; was in Bragg's Kentucky campaign; as major of cavalry, served at Vicksburg till its capture, July 4, 1863. The following Sept. 11, on being exchanged, he rejoined the Army of Tennessee, and fought with it till its surrender, April 26, 1865. Then he studied law; practised in Cincinnati, O., till 1869; practised in San Francisco till 1887, when he removed his office to Oakland. In 1880, was delegate to the National Democratic Convention, where he put Judge S. J. Field in nomination. He married, at Temescal, Calif., Sept. 23, 1875, Elsie Ann Alden, by whom he had nine children. — Dr. Richard Henry Derby, son of Elias H. and Eloise L. (Strong) Derby, died in a sanitarium at Litchfield, Conn., July 4, 1907. He was born in Boston, March 12, 1844, and entered Harvard from the Boston Latin School. After graduating in 1864, he studied medicine with Prof. Jeffries Wyman at the Harvard Medical School; was house surgeon at the Mass. General Hospital; M.D. in 1867; went abroad and studied at Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London till 1870. On his return he settled in New York. He was a specialist in ophthalmology. He was active in charitable work, a member of the State Charities Aid Association and of the Advisory Board of the Health Department of New York City, and an officer of various medical societies. He married, in New York, Nov. 1, 1877, Sarah Coleman Alden, by whom he had four children. Of his three sons, Richard graduated in 1903, and Roger Alden in 1905. After

the death of his wife early last spring, Dr. Derby's health gave way. — Col. W. R. Livermore, having reached the age limit, was placed on the retired list of the United States Army Jan. 11, 1907; he intends to settle in Boston. — G. G. Crocker has been appointed a member of the Mass. Commission on Commerce and Industry, representing transportation. — Dr. W. L. Richardson has resigned as Dean of the Harvard Medical Faculty and has been made Professor *Emeritus*.

1865.

G. A. GODDARD, Sec.,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

A. E. Chase left the principalship of the Portland, Me., High School at the close of the school year, 1906. — Rev. W. H. Warren resigned his position of Home Missionary Superintendent of the Congregational Churches in Michigan on May 17, 1907, having held it for 12 years. — G. D. Williams has gone home to Greenfield to live. — Two addresses: Dr. Henry Hooper, 10 Astor St., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. W. H. Warren, 379 Ferdinand Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

George Tyler Bigelow, non-graduate with us, died in Denver, Colo., July 12, in his 62d year. He was a civil engineer, and has of late years practised in Milwaukee. His son, G. T. Bigelow, Jr., graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1906. — Prof. W. G. Farlow, who represented Harvard at the Linnaean Bicentennial, received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Upsala. — The Secretary has changed his address to 70 State St., Boston. — Moorfield Storey spoke at the Jamestown Exposition on June 29 at the celebration of

Commonwealth Day. — Dr. Edwin Farnham, for many years medical inspector and physician to the Cambridge Board of Health, has resigned from his position as medical inspector, as he feels physically unable to continue to carry on the duties of the two positions. — After Nov. 1, D. G. Haskins's address is 7 Buckingham Pl., Cambridge.

1867.

F. H. LINCOLN, Sec.,
53 State St., Boston.

The 40th Anniversary was celebrated by a Class supper at the Hotel Vendome, at which 31 members were present. Interesting features were the presence of Hanscom, who was with the Class for the first time since graduation, having crossed the continent from California for the purpose, and Davis, who had not met with the Class for a like period. — 40 graduate members have died in the 40 years since graduation. — The Secretary's 12th report was issued in June. — George Tyler Bigelow died in Denver, Colo., July 12, 1897. He was born in Boston, Dec. 16, 1845, and was the son of George Tyler and Anna Shaw [Miller] Bigelow. His father was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and a member of the celebrated Harvard Class of 1829. Bigelow's boyhood was spent in Quincy. He was fitted for college at Dixwell's school in Boston and entered with the Class of 1866. He joined the Class of 1867 in Freshman year and finally left college in the Junior year. In May, 1866, he went to Omaha and entered the engineer corps of the Union Pacific R. R., and remained in that service for about a year. He then returned east and was in the service of the United States Coast Survey for about the same length of time, in North Carolina and Maine. He then went to Utah and returned to the

employ of the Union Pacific and remained with that company as assistant engineer until the completion of the road. He then spent three years or more engineering in Minnesota, Canada, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and was for a time assistant engineer to the Mahoning Coal Railway in Ohio. He afterwards withdrew from engineering, and went to Colorado to carry on a sheep ranch, where he was in 1876. He returned subsequently to engineering, and in 1891 was in San Francisco. Later he lived in Detroit, and since 1898 in Milwaukee, practising his profession as civil engineer. He was chief engineer of the Tennessee Central R. R. during its construction, and in 1901 was principal assistant engineer of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling R. R. Dec. 16, 1879, he was married in San Francisco, to Elizabeth V. Waters, who with two sons survives him. Both sons were educated at the University of Wisconsin, one completing his course there as civil engineer in 1906, and the other taking his degree of LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1906.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.,
2d Nat. Bank, Boston.

On June 25 the Class dined at the Algonquin Club, 27 men present. It seemed to be the opinion of all that we had a very good time. A telegram was sent to A. E. Willson, the Republican nominee for Governor of Kentucky, hoping that he would be elected. A telegram of good wishes was sent to M. S. Severance. The Class meeting was held at Thayer 5 on Commencement Day, and, following our custom, notices were read concerning our classmates who had died during the year, E. T. Comegys and A. G. Lamson. — Kaiser Wilhelm has conferred on Prof. F. G. Peabody the Order of the

Crown, second class. Western Reserve University has made him an LL.D.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec.,
18 Highland St., Cambridge.

Charles Fuller Woodard died at Bangor, Me., June 17, 1907. He was born there April 19, 1848, the son of Abram and Jane (Fuller) Woodard. Fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy; from 1870 to 1872, studied at the Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1872; that October was admitted to the bar in Bangor, where he practised during the rest of his life. Oct. 8, 1872, he married Carrie Varney, of Bangor, by whom he had two sons, one of whom is living. — F. K. Pendleton, whom Mayor McClellan has appointed corporation counsel of New York City, is a son of the late Senator George Pendleton of Ohio, who was candidate for Vice-President on the same ticket on which the mayor's father, Gen. McClellan, was nominee for President in 1864.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,
1294 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

John Lord King died at Syracuse, N. Y., June 18, 1907. He was born in Springfield, Nov. 19, 1849, and fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. Studied a year in Cassel, Germany; then at the Harvard Law School till 1875. Has practised law at Syracuse, N. Y. Was president of the Split Rock Cable Road Co.; secretary of the Tully Pipe Line Co.; vice-president of the New York Brick and Paving Co.; director in the Salt Springs Nat. Bank of Syracuse; counsel for the Solvay Process Co. Was a member of the University and D. K. E. Clubs of New York City; and of the Century, Syracuse, Ragout, and Athletic Clubs of Syracuse; one of the

founders and the president of the Syracuse Harvard Club. Gov. Odell appointed him to a commission of three to investigate the cause of the overflow of rivers in Northern New York. He married, May 16, 1878, Sally White Sedgwick of Syracuse, who died Dec. 19, 1882. Their children are Caroline H. and Chester H. (H. C. 1902). — Senator Lodge is to preside at the Mass. Republican Convention on Oct. 4. — The Class dined at the University Club on the night before Commencement in observance of their 30th anniversary, and 40 members were present. D. H. Bradlee presided, and Judge Jabez Fox was toastmaster. Informality was the rule, but short speeches were made by Bonaparte, Pillsbury, Warren, and Johnson. — G. A. O. Ernst has been appointed by Gov. Guild a member of the commission to investigate the finances of Boston.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,
126 State St., Boston.

Frank Hasbrouck was elected president of the Holland Society at New York, April 8. — Dr. Marcello Hutchinson gave up his position as superintendent of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane, Waterbury, Vt., about a year and a half ago, on account of ill health, and is now residing at Lynnfield Centre. — L. C. Ledyard has been elected a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. — Arthur Lord delivered the Memorial Day address at Kingston, taking as his subject "A Soldier of the Revolution, Gen. John Thomas." At the annual meeting in June of the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth he was elected president. He is also treasurer of the Mass. Historical Society. — Rev. T. F. Waters has published "Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1633-1700," through the Ipswich Historical

Society, of which he is president. — M. P. White has removed his office to 95 Milk St., Boston. — C. H. Hovey is living at Pasadena, California. — The Class celebrated its 35th Anniversary by a dinner at the Union Club, Boston, June 25. E. W. Hutchins presided with G. F. Babbitt as toastmaster. 24 members were present: J. M. Allen, Charles Almy, G. F. Babbitt, W. S. Beaman, J. F. Brown, Walter Burgess, A. T. Cabot, E. B. Callender, W. H. Elliot, Thomas French, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, H. E. Hill, Arthur Holland, E. W. Hutchins, C. G. Kidder, E. P. Miller, E. L. Parks, C. F. Pousland, E. S. Sheldon, F. S. Sherburne, J. F. Tufts, C. A. Williams, Louis A. Wyman. Thanks to Hutchins and C. A. Williams, who had the dinner in charge, and to the toastmaster, the occasion was most enjoyable. — At the Commencement meeting at Thayer 4, C. G. Kidder, chairman, C. A. Williams read the Secretary's reports for the past year, which were accepted; memorials of W. W. Carter, J. C. Brooks, E. C. Sherburne, and Arthur Mills were presented and adopted for entry in the Class Records. E. W. Hutchins was elected to the Class Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. C. Sherburne. A vote was passed authorizing the Secretary to contribute from the income of the Class Fund a sum not exceeding \$10 per annum towards the expenses of the Alumni Association.

1873.

A. L. WARE, Sec.,
Milton.

Samuel Lord Morison died at London, England, May 21, 1907. He was the son of Horace and Mary E. (Lord) Morison, and was born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1851. Although but ten years of age at the outbreak of the Civil War, he served the Sanitary Commission

for two years, and went later to Exeter, where he fitted for college. After graduation from Harvard he was for a time connected with the woolen and iron trades and subsequently adopted as his life-work the profession of hydraulic engineering. He established filtration systems for many cities in this country and in Europe and Asia — among which may be mentioned those of Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, Trieste, Austria, and various places in England, France, Russia, and India. He was a member of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain and of the Association Générale des Ingénieurs de France, Tunis, Belgique, et Grand Duché de Luxembourg. He was also a member of the Cincinnati and of various social clubs in America and Europe. He was twice married, and is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son, Horace, who graduated in 1900.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.,
53 State St., Room 940, Boston.

The Class had its annual dinner at the Union Club, Boston, on June 25. 34 were present. Paul Dana presided. The following were present: W. F. Abbot, E. W. Cate, G. H. Cate, Cutter, P. Dana, R. H. Dana, Devens, Dole, Dorr, Forster, Green, Harding, A. G. Hodges, Lawrence, Lawton, Lull, Lyman, Mason, Merwin, Minot, H. L. Morse, Nichols, Patton, Penhallow, Piper, W. R. Richards, G. P. Sanger, Southworth, E. P. Stone, W. P. Warner, Wigglesworth, Woodward, J. P. Wyman, and W. Reed. The annual Class golf competition took place on the links of the Essex County Club at Manchester on June 25. Harding and Devens won the two cups offered for the best gross and net scores respectively. — At the Commencement Day meeting in Hol-

worthy 4, the financial statement of the Class Secretary was read and accepted and other formal business was transacted. — Thomas Simms Bettens died at Bar Harbor, Me., on July 2, 1907. He was born in Vevay, Indiana, March 6, 1851, the son of Alexander and Louise E. Bettens. After graduating from Harvard he received the Harris Fellowship and specialized in modern languages, taking the degree of A.M. in 1875. From 1875 to 1878 he taught Greek and History at Lake Forest Academy, Illinois. In 1878 he joined the staff of Cutler's private school in New York City, where he taught Latin and Greek until his death. He was a member of the Archaeological Institute, the American Philological Association, the Harvard Club and the University Club of New York City, and of the Bull Dog Club of America. He was unmarried.

1875.

JUDGE W. A. REED, Sec.,
Brookton.

On June 25, 41 of our members availed themselves of the invitation of Dr. Morton Prince to his summer home in Beverly. After a sojourn with him they took ship for a trip along the north shore of Massachusetts as far as Gloucester, and returning, stopped at the Eastern Yacht Club House on Marblehead Neck, for dinner. After enjoying a shore dinner, they reached Boston by the last train. — At the Class Spread on Commencement Day, the men were so well satisfied with their outing, that the proposition of a dinner at the Harvard Club in New York next spring, was hilariously received. — W. A. Reed has been appointed by Gov. Guild trustee of the General Savings Insurance Guaranty Fund under the new Mass. Savings Insurance Law. — Ignatius Sargent, a temporary member, born at Brookline,

April 18, 1852, died there May 27, 1907. He was the son of Winthrop and Sarah E. (Sargent) Sargent. Left the Class during Freshman year. Lived for several years at Falmouth, and since 1893 at Waltham. Married at Falmouth, April 30, 1885, Annie E. Childs.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.,
19 Milk St., Boston.

On June 11 exercises in recognition of Dr. D. W. Abercrombie's 25 years' service as principal of Worcester Academy were held in Walker Hall, Worcester. Addresses were made by Judge Gaskill, Pres. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Dean W. C. Sabine of Harvard University, and Hon. C. D. Wright, President of Clark College, and by Dr. Abercrombie, in response. — Pres. C. F. Thwing of Western Reserve University is devoting his sabbatical year to a trip round the world. — J. T. Wheelwright read the Phi Beta Kappa poem on June 27. — Prof. Eugene Wambaugh has been compiling for the use of the U. S. Attorney-General statutes affecting corporations.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, Sec.,
73 Tremont St., Boston.

The Class met on the evening before Commencement Day at the Union Club, in Boston, and ate its 30th Anniversary Dinner. Singularly enough just 77 men were present. Lindsay Swift presided. E. S. Martin read some verses; C. S. Bird, A. L. Lowell, and the Secretary made speeches, and the rest of the evening was taken up by a show of about 160 stereopticon pictures thrown upon a sheet at the end of the room. These were collected and prepared by C. S. Bird, and were received with great applause. There were pages from a certain

record book which once upon a time in the period from '73 to '77 disappeared in a mysterious manner from the Office in University Hall. The records of the sins of '77, both in matters of omission and commission, are therein duly recorded by one Mr. James W. Harris of blessed memory; and as reproduced by the stereopticon are more than interesting at this period of our lives. Pictures of the old buildings, the old professors, local celebrities at Cambridge in the olden time, Attwood's *Lampoon* pictures, reproductions of the likenesses of various members of the Class in '77 and in 1907, and others too numerous to mention, were reproduced with great effect. After a very enjoyable evening, we adjourned at about midnight. — At the meeting on Commencement Day it was proposed that the Class have its next midwinter dinner at the Harvard Club in New York, and it was so voted. It is probable that it will take place Feb. 22, 1908. — Degrees to the following '77 men were granted as of the year '77, namely: M. L. Crosby, Frank Brainerd, and C. C. Bolton.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec.,
Box 3573, Boston.

The regular annual meeting was held on Commencement Day at Stoughton 4. The Secretary made brief allusions to the members of the Class who had deceased during the year. He then read a communication that he had received from the Alumni Association, and on motion it was voted to lay it on the table. It was voted that the Class Committee and the Secretary consider a plan of celebration for next year, our 30th anniversary.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, Sec.,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.
The Annual Golf Tournament of the

Class was held on June 25, at the Essex County Club. In the medal handicap singles H. O. Underwood won first prize and H. Baily second. In the two-ball handicap foursomes H. Bailey and F. M. Briggs tied C. P. Nunn and H. O. Underwood. The prizes in both the singles and the foursomes were the new medals in honor of President Eliot. That evening 63 members of the Class dined at the Algonquin Club, Boston. I. T. Burr presided, W. B. Hill acted as toastmaster, and W. M. Richardson had charge of the singing. There was speaking, more or less informal, by I. T. Burr, F. W. Taussig, E. C. Felton, F. J. Swayze, S. Shillito, F. L. Crawford, H. P. Amen, and R. W. Ellis; Ellis and L. B. Harding sang the solos of the songs, and R. P. Clapp, W. B. Hill, and F. B. Patten read verses which have since been printed in a report sent by the Secretary to all members of the Class. On Commencement Day some 50 members met at noon at 18 Holworthy, and 19 attended the speaking in Memorial Hall in the afternoon. — E. C. Felton is president of the Philadelphia Harvard Club. — The address of C. S. Hanks before the Fitchburg Board of Trade, April 3, on "The Benefit of the Hepburn Law to the Banker, Broker, Shipper, and the Public," has been printed by request. — C. G. Weld (*m* '81), for a time a member of the Class, has lately built and furnished an addition to the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, which is to contain the valuable Japanese and other Oriental collections of the Museum, and is to be known as the Weld Hall of Ethnology.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Western Reserve has conferred on Hart the degree of LL.D. Pres. Thwing

said: "Upon Albert Bushnell Hart, son of a father, himself a beloved son of this university, historian, inspiring teacher of history, who, in re-creating America's past, is not forgetful of present problems and duties, is conferred the degree of doctor of laws."

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.,
Cambridge.

G. D. Markham was elected an Overseer at Commencement. — W. Binney, Jr., is a member of the firm of Wilson, Slade & Co., bankers, Providence, R. I. — The Class held its annual subscription dinner at the Tavern Club, Boston, on the evening before Commencement. 41 members were present. — W. R. Thayer delivered the Commencement address at Wellesley College on June 25. — H. S. Ballou is president of the Mass. Universalist Historical Society.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,
89 State St., Boston.

The Class celebrated its 25th anniversary with great enthusiasm, 118 members of the Class being present. On Sunday afternoon there was a service at Trinity Church, Boston, in which the Episcopal clergyman of the Class took part, Garrett preaching the sermon. Monday forenoon the men visited the College Yard and new buildings and lunched at the Union. In the afternoon the Class Secretary and his wife gave a reception at their country home on Brush Hill Road in Milton to the men and their wives. In the evening there was a vaudeville show at Copley Hall, Boston, in which only members of the Class took part. Pendleton, Tuckerman, and Weld gave the operetta of *Boz and Cox*, with Wister at the piano. Tuesday, came a trip by steamboat to Manchester, where the Class were entertained by

Putnam, and while the men were away Mrs. Greenough gave a lunch to the ladies at her home in Cambridge. Commencement Day was spent at Cambridge, the Chief Marshal giving the usual lunch to the Class and other invited guests in the Faculty Room at University Hall, and the wives of the '82 members of the Faculty gave a lunch to the wives of members of the Class at Prof. Beale's house. H. W. Cunningham was Chief Marshal of the Alumni, and the following '82 men served as aids or marshals on his staff: Bowen, Thatcher, F. M. Stone, Wister, G. L. Kittredge, Gage, Hoyt, Putnam, Pendleton, Chapin, E. J. Wendell, Babcock, Beale, Buell, J. P. Clark, Greenough, Matthews, Paine, Storer, Sturgis, Wait, Weld. On Wednesday evening came the Class dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston, with Wister presiding, and speeches by the Secretary, G. L. Kittredge, Wait, Babcock, Bartlett, Olmsted, Sherwood, Whitman, Woodworth, and Pendleton. Every one except the Secretary spoke upon the same subject, "the time I wasted in College and what it did for me." Harvard honored our leading scholar Kittredge with the degree of Litt.D. The Class raised among its members \$100,000, which has been given to the College, the principal to be kept intact and known as "The Fund of the Class of 1882," and the income to be used by the Corporation for any purpose connected with the "College." Three group pictures were taken during the celebration: (1) members of the Class at Milton, June 24; (2) wives of members at same place; (3) members of the Class at Manchester, June 25. The photographer, Elmer Chickering, 21 West St., Boston, will be glad to sell to '82 men copies of any of these pictures at \$1 each. — McLaurin Jameson Pickering died Feb. 20, 1907. He was the son of McLaurin Foster and

Georgiana (Jameson) Pickering, and was born at Gorham, Me., Nov. 3, 1859. He fitted for college at the Cambridge High School, and after graduation engaged in business with his father's firm, M. F. Pickering & Co., shipowners and commission merchants, first in Boston and for many years prior to his death at the Produce Exchange in New York. He married at Chicago in January, 1890, Isabel Higgins, who survives him.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Dr. Sollace Mitchell died at Readville, Me., of progressive pernicious anaemia, on May 15. He was born at Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 13, 1858, and was the son of Dr. Joseph D. Mitchell, a native of Maine, who went to Florida in 1852, and was a noted practitioner. Sollace was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and graduated with honorable mention in Natural History, ranking among those to whom Disquisitions were assigned. After leaving Harvard, he spent two years at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, where he graduated with great distinction in March, 1885, and then entered the Hospital as house surgeon, remaining until October, 1886. Since then he had been practising at his home in Jacksonville, and had become widely known and loved as one of the most eminent physicians of his State. For 12 years he was chief surgeon of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West R. R., and later consulting physician of the Plant system of railways. He was president of the Duval County Medical Society and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1898, Dr. Mitchell had charge of the Sand Hills Hospital, where his skill and devotion were conspicuous. He

was married on Nov. 8, 1887, at Woodbridge, N. J., to Evelyn Austin Sollace, who died April 6, 1896; and on Nov. 8, 1899, he married Florence Terry, of Lockport, N. Y., who, with a son and a daughter, survives him. — Our Class Dinner, on June 26, proved the pleasantest of all our more informal reunions. Between 40 and 50 men assembled, and talked, laughed, and sang as the spirit moved them, the Secretary presiding to a microscopic extent. There was no speech-making, but a great deal of music; and Dorr's *jodel* and *calliopean* magic, aided by the contributions of Codman, Earle, and Hamlin, furnished an entertainment that seemed never more enjoyable. Greetings were exchanged with '71 and '73, who were also dining at the Club, and the former presented a choice bottle of Burgundy, dating from their graduation, from which libations of friendship were poured. — A. C. Burrage is conducting an interesting experiment at South Hanson, where over 3000 acres of land are being utilized in the construction of cranberry bogs. The dikes necessary to regulate the flowage are being built by specially-invented automobile dumping-cars, and many other novel methods have been introduced which are likely to be of great advantage to an important industry. — Dr. W. L. Burrage is in charge of the collaborators from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, who are contributing to the "Cyclopedia of American Medical Biography," a work in two volumes, which is planned to include the biographies of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the United States and Canada. He is also engaged in preparing a volume on Gynecology, and in other literary and professional work. — Prof. J. R. Brackett, as the delegate from Massachusetts to the National Convention of Charities and Cor-

rection, replied to the address of welcome at Minneapolis, Minn., on June 12. He delivered, on July 16-19, before the Harvard Summer School of Theology, a series of four lectures on "Leading Principles of Scientific Charities." — Dr. S. H. Knight is treasurer of the Harvard Club of Michigan, and was active in arranging the details of the reunion of the Associated Harvard Clubs on June 1, at Detroit, at which four '83 men were present, — Eaton, Lane, Pennocks, and himself. — Joseph Lee, vice-president of the Massachusetts Civic League, read a paper on "Play as a Training in Citizenship," before the Playgrounds Association of America, at Chicago, on June 20. He traced the development of the child from the beginning of the social instinct, at the age of three or four, through the "Big Injun" period of self-assertion and self-sufficiency, up to the loyalty induced by membership in football or baseball teams and the rise of the "gang impulse," which latter is valuable as embodying a vivid ideal of social organization, but should lead to further growth into a larger whole (such as school athletic leagues) regulated by a spirit of wider loyalty. — R. B. Moffat has been appointed by the N. Y. Supreme Court to take evidence based on the Attorney-General's allegations of illegal combinations to increase rates, on the part of the Postal Telegraph and Western Union Cos. — The Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere has declined a call to St. Paul's Church, feeling that his present work at Grace Church, Providence, R. I., "presents larger general opportunities in religious interest, but particularly in institutional work." — Prof. J. L. Patterson, headmaster of the Patterson-Davenport School, Louisville, Ky., has been elected professor of Greek in the University of Louisville.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

Thirty-nine members of the Class dined at the Hotel Somerset the evening before Commencement. Gordon Abbott presided and Dr. J. T. Bullard acted as toastmaster. The evening was passed in listening to informal speeches. — The annual business meeting was held on Commencement Day at noon. After routine matters had been disposed of it was voted that the Class Committee, if it so desires, be authorized to add to its numbers other members of the Class to assist in preparing for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of graduation in 1909. — T. M. Osborne has been appointed by Gov. Hughes a member of the Public Utilities Commission of New York. — Harry Billings has been promoted to the special agency of the Freight Department of the Pennsylvania R. R.; address, 222 Arcade Building, Philadelphia. — J. M. Paton left Wesleyan in February, 1905, and after 18 months in Europe is now managing editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*; address, 65 Sparks St., Cambridge. — Frank Hamlin has been chosen attorney to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners of Chicago. — G. U. Crocker has been appointed by the Mayor of Boston one of seven members of a commission to investigate the finances of the city of Boston. — S. A. Eliot has been selected by the Massachusetts Agent of the Census Bureau to write a book to contain statistical information concerning the Unitarian Church in Massachusetts. — E. M. Pickon is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Thomaston, Conn. — W. C. Baylies has presented the College, for the use of the University Crew, with a new eight-oared shell built by

Sims, & Sons, of Putney, London, England, according to the English model and English rowing theories. It will be used by the University Crew next autumn. The shell was given in memory of the late H. E. Teschemacher, '78. — H. J. Cox passed several weeks early in 1907 in Europe on a tour of inspection of meteorological stations in England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. A complete report of his observations was published in the *Monthly Weather Review*, February, 1907. — John Andrew Noonan died at Jamaica Plain on May 19, 1907. He was born at South Boston, Aug. 25, 1862, the son of Ellen Landers Noonan and Daniel A. Noonan. He fitted for college at Lincoln Grammar and Boston Latin Schools. After his graduation from Harvard, he studied law at Boston University Law School, graduating from there in June, 1886. In the same month he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass. From that time until his death he was engaged in general law practice in Boston. He was married Aug. 18, 1896, to Anna C. Schenck, of Boston, who survives him with one daughter, Marjorie Anna. — Addresses: Rev. J. T. Nichols, Asbury Park, N. J.; Dr. M. W. Fredrick, 2152 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. S. S. White, Okayama, Japan; O. F. Hibbard, 56 Pine St., New York. — The Secretary would like to have the addresses of F. A. Whitney and of the following temporary members: W. H. Garrison, F. B. Lake, and F. P. Schmitt.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

On Commencement it was voted at the Class meeting to have a subscription dinner in Boston next winter. About 30 men sat down to lunch in Hollis 23.

J. V. Onativia, Jr., was present as a guest. He is the first son of '85 to take a degree. He received his A.B. in three years, as of 1908, his regular class. — F. A. Delano was re-elected a director of the Harvard Alumni Association. — The Rev. W. D. Roberts, after nearly 13 years' service at St. John's Church, East Boston, has accepted a call to St. Michael's Church, Milton. — In May, J. J. Storrow entertained at his summer home in Lincoln the pupils of the No. Bennet St. Industrial School. They gave an outdoor performance of *The Merchant of Venice*. Storrow is a director of the new Revere Sugar Refinery, and was one of the promoters of the Boston Old Home Week. — F. A. Delano was the prime mover for the bronze medals prepared as a memorial to President Eliot and a memento of Harvard. — Addresses: F. W. Batchelder, 55 Congress St., Boston; G. W. Rolfe, 344 Brookline St., Cambridge. The Secretary lacks the addresses of A. Z. Bowen, E. L. Collins, and Lewis A. Wood. — At the Agassiz centennial in Sanders Theatre, Prof. I. L. Winter read poems by Longfellow and Whittier. — H. M. Williams has been elected a director of the American Unitarian Association.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

J. F. McClure and family have been living in Switzerland for the past year. — W. G. Webster was a candidate for the office of United States Senator in the first primary election held under the new law in Illinois, and received 12,592 votes without conducting any campaign. — H. Lamont has returned from a ten weeks' trip in Europe. — Howard Taylor (temp.) is at present abroad. — Garrett Droppers, recently

in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Chicago, has been appointed clerk of the Mass. Commission of Commerce and Industry. — Dr. J. H. Huddleston's address is 145 West 78th St., New York, N. Y. — A subscription Class Dinner was held at the Country Club, at which Odin Roberts presided. W. C. Boyden, T. Sedgwick, G. Dropers, E. H. Nichols, and T. T. Baldwin spoke and Courtenay Guild acted as chorister. There was a good attendance at Hollis 4 on Commencement Day.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.,
340 South Station, Boston.

The address of T. C. Dawson, a temporary member, is care of State Department, Washington, D. C. — Samuel Storow is at Los Angeles, Cal. — E. E. Blodgett has dissolved his partnership with E. P. Carver and has formed a new firm for the practice of law under the name of Blodgett, Jones, & Burnham (E. E. Blodgett, '87, S. R. Jones, A. C. Burnham, '90, and F. W. Eaton, '00). — The plan of the Special Committee for the celebration of the 20th anniversary was carried out with most gratifying success. On Monday, June 24, 110 men were guests of Ayer at his home in Hamilton, where, after a luncheon, they were taken by automobiles to various points on the North Shore. Tuesday was spent at the Country Club, where '92 and '97 were also assembled. The greater part of the day was given up to tennis, golf, and such other amusements as appealed to the individual members. The great event was a ball game between '87 and '92, which was never finished, owing to some dissatisfaction of '87 with the work of the nine and the consequent invasion of the field by the Class in a body which carried off the players to the Class Din-

ner. 135 men met in the evening at Young's Hotel for the dinner. Alexander presided. F. S. Palmer read a poem and the other speakers were Hurlbut, Furber, Dawson, Hamilton, Huntington, Bartol, G. P. Baker, Shattuck, and W. B. Scofield. A Class photograph was taken by Tupper at the '87 Gate on Wednesday, and the usual spread was served in Hollis. — Christian Kestner died at Reading, Pa., Nov. 11, 1906. He was son of George L. and Catherine Kestner, and was born at Lewisville, O., March 4, 1866. His parents settled later in Reading, Pa., where the greater part of his childhood was spent and where he attended the Stewart Academy. He spent one semester at Berlin and three at Heidelberg, and, during the summers, in company with Sternberg, he traveled extensively in Europe, and to some extent in Africa. They returned together to Cambridge in the fall of 1889 and entered the Harvard Law School, where Kestner remained for two years. In 1891 he went to Denver, Col., and began the practice of the law, returning to the East in August, 1892, to marry Helen Louise McCarthy of Torrington, Conn. Returning then to Denver with his wife he continued in practice there until September, 1893, when, on the very day of the birth of his daughter Helen, he was run over by a cable car and so seriously injured as to endanger his life and make him permanently lame. As soon as he was able to bear the journey he was taken by his family to Reading and, after some years of practice as a lawyer there, removed to the home of his wife in Connecticut, and settled there. The injuries sustained in his accident incapacitated him entirely for active employment for a considerable period, and he was never afterward in really robust health. He died at Reading, Nov. 11, 1906, of

Bright's disease, leaving a widow and daughter.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,
413 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

C. F. Adams, 2d, has been appointed a member of the Mass. Commission on Commerce and Industry by Gov. Guild, '81. — T. Q. Browne has received degrees of Master of Arts from Columbia University and of Master in Education from Teachers' College of Columbia University. — W. P. Daniels is assistant secretary of the Manhattan Trust Co., 20 Wall St., New York City. — C. W. Gleason has published "First Greek Book"; "Greek Primer"; "Greek Prose"; "Composition for Schools"; "Story of Cyrus"; "Cyropaedia"; "Term of Ovid." — W. G. Horton's address is 14 Cheswick Road, Boulevard Sta., Boston. — G. B. Leighton entertained the Harvard Club of Keene, N. H., at his farm at Monadnock on July 26. — C. B. Rogers has been chosen a trustee and treasurer of Hamilton College, Utica. — C. J. Rolfe is engaged in advertising, with office at 531 John Hancock Bldg., Boston. — The Class Field Day at the Hoosick-Whisick Club in Canton on June 25 was highly entertaining to the members present. Most of them went from Boston in automobiles. The portly and lazy spent the day on the clubhouse piazzas, while the energetic played tennis and base-ball. Despite Judge Bolster's decisions as umpire, the "Rabbits" beat the "Mud-Turtles" (it is said) 34-9. After luncheon, there was a very free and general discussion of a program for the celebration of next year the 20th. Those present were Austin, Bailey, W. J. Gallivan, Butler, Churchill, C. W. Gleason, S. Gleason, G. P. Cogswell, Francis, Fowler, H. M. Plummer, F. Plummer, Pulsifer, H. M. Clarke, Hesselstine, Francis, Rolfe,

Whipple, Bolster, Leighton, Rantoul, Hopkins, D. C. Holder, Gay, Pease, T. Q. Browne, Codman, J. W. Saxe, Livingood, L. S. Thayer, Cram. — On Commencement Day a formal meeting of the Class was held at noon and resolutions were adopted on the death of Wm. Beals.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

W. G. Howard's address is 25 Conant Hall, Cambridge. — Angelo Hall's address is 37 Madison St., Annapolis, Md. — G. L. Osgood, Jr., is treasurer and manager of John Chmiel & Co., Inc., 36 Portland St., Boston, manufacturers of shaving and toilet soaps, perfumes, and toilet and chemical specialties. — F. W. Coburn is a member of the Summer Exhibition of the Copley Society of Boston. — Rev. C. L. Slattery is lecturer at the Albany Cathedral, Summer School of Theology. — Kenneth Brown is writing a new novel. — Graham Jones is at 1834 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill. — The following '91 men were at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Detroit: C. C. Smith, Bowman, Simons, Mariner, Lowell, Bigelow, Burlington. — The Rev. L. B. Thomas's address is 650 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. — Prof. Kenneth McKenzie represented Yale at the Aldrovandi Celebration in Bologna on June 12. — C. E. Stearns is city solicitor of Waltham. — H. A. Davis has removed his law office to 63 Wall St., New York City. — E. C. Moen has formed a new law partnership under the firm name of Moen & Dwight, with offices at 52 William St., New York City. — F. H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster-general, has been suggested as chairman of the Republican National Convention. — H. McC. Kelly, professor of biology at Cornell College, Iowa, has received a

degree of A.M., Harvard College. — W. M. Randol has returned to Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Col. — J. R. Finlay, expert mining engineer, has an office at 2 Rector St., New York City. — E. S. Mack has published a pamphlet, "The Founding of Milwaukee." — 25 members of the Class enjoyed an outing at the Nahant Club on June 25, where they met and played games with the Class of '90. A ball game was played, and when the score was 7 to 6 in our favor it was suddenly discovered that the tide was running out, whereupon '91 declared itself victor and adjournment was made to the swimming-pool, where it was found that the temperature of the water was such as to prevent the swimming races scheduled. It was, however, mutually agreed that a prize should be given to F. W. Coburn, '91, as he stayed in the water longer than his nearest competitor, who stayed in 4 seconds. Mr. Coburn received a bottle of hair restorer as a prize. The two classes then assembled for an excellent dinner, during which speeches were made by J. W. Lund and T. W. Slocum for '90, and by A. J. Garceau for '91. Solos were sung by John Codman, W. D. F. Lockwood, and T. S. Woods for '90, and by R. D. Willard and A. J. Garceau for '91. After the dinner the '91 contingent went to Wonderland for the rest of the evening. It was an exceptionally enjoyable occasion, and the Secretary here takes the opportunity to express his thanks to the members of the Class who provided the automobiles for the trips. Those present were E. S. Berry, Nelson, King, Woodworth, Gettemy, W. A. Parker, Coburn, Bussey, Bean, Woods, H. E. Sawyer, Little, Lowell, W. P. Jones, Wilkinson, Willard, H. I. Cummings, Keene, and the Secretary. These outings will be made a feature every June and it is hoped that more members of the Class

will take advantage of them. — Albert Goodell Liscomb, died suddenly on July 10. He was son of the late Nathaniel Stott Liscomb, of Worcester, was born Nov. 8, 1867, and entered College in our Freshman year. After staying one year, he went into business with his father at Worcester. He afterwards became associated with the firm of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, and later with Wanamaker & Co., of New York. He married, Sept. 16, 1891, Caroline Allen Sumner, of Shrewsbury, but no children survived him. Although he had been ill for about a year his death was a great shock to his friends. — Henry Arnold Peckham, son of Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, N. Y., died at Hollywood, California, on Feb. 16, 1907, of tuberculosis. He was born Aug. 6, 1868. He married Catharine Longworth Anderson in April, 1896, at Cincinnati, and three children, Harriet, Rufus W., 2d, and Henry A., Jr., survive him. He entered the Class in our Freshman year and stayed two years, going then to Union University, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1891. Until his health began to fail in 1900, he was a successful lawyer in Albany.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

The celebration of the 15th anniversary was highly successful from beginning to end. Nearly 100 members of the Class enjoyed the hospitality of J. T. Spaulding on board the steam yacht *Isis* on the afternoon of June 23. A trip was made from Boston Harbor along the North Shore. Monday evening, June 24, the Class dined at the New Algonquin Club. T. W. Lamont presided, M. D. Follansbee was toastmaster, and A. M. White was poet. Among the speakers were J. F. Morton, H. McK.

Landon, H. F. Hollis, A. R. Hussey, L. F. Berry, and A. R. Benner. There were songs by L. Berry, J. Codman, H. Whitney, and C. H. Porter. Too much credit cannot be given to the Music Committee, who did a large part toward increasing the enthusiasm of the occasion, and who prepared a special edition of songs for the dinner. The Music Committee consisted of J. W. Cummin, chairman, C. H. Porter, J. Codman, L. S. Thompson, and H. Whitney. Telegrams were received from various classmates, and appropriate telegrams were sent to the Crew and to the Nine. Greetings were exchanged with Yale, '92, celebrating at New Haven. A cable message was also sent to Cameron Forbes at Manila. Tuesday morning, June 25, the Class gathered at the Country Club in Brookline, where the day was filled with athletic sports, in competition with the classes of '87 and '97. The baseball game between '92 and '97 resulted in a victory for the latter Class by the score of 8 to 7, in six innings. The Class remained at the Country Club for dinner in the evening. Commencement Day the Class assembled in the College Yard. Hollis 24 was the headquarters as usual. In arranging the various events of the anniversary the Class Committee were assisted by the Boston Association of '92. The Class signified its appreciation of the hospitality of the Boston men by a special vote at the dinner of Tuesday evening. — Addresses: E. E. Cauthorne, 600 East Twelfth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. C. Damon, (home) 295, Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. — G. P. Costigan has been elected dean of the Law School of the University of Nebraska. — Rev. Eliot White has resigned from the pastorate of St. John's Episcopal Church, Worcester. — M. F. Riddle's business address is 90 Wall St., New York City.

— J. T. Lincoln was given the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1892 at Commencement, and L. G. Smith received the degree of A.M. — T. G. Bremer's address is Fisher Ave., Brookline. — Gov. Guild has named Jeremiah Smith, Jr., as a member of the proposed state sanatoria for tubercular patients; he is also a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy. — A. H. Woods is fourth deputy police commissioner of Greater New York.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

S. M. Ballou writes: "The President has appointed me Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii. The bench, which was formerly two Yale and one Harvard, is now two Harvard and one Yale." — F. G. Benedict has left Wesleyan University to become director of the new Nutrition Laboratory established in Boston by the Carnegie Institution. — R. Bisbee has become a member of the law firm of MacFarland, Taylor & Costello, 63-65 Wall St., New York City. — R. H. Bowles reports: "I have resigned my position as instructor in English in the Phillips Exeter Academy and have accepted an editorial position with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153-157 Fifth Ave., New York." — Calvert Brewer has removed his residence from Great Neck, L. I., to 50 West 43rd St., New York City. — J. A. Burden has been for the past year the president of the Burden Iron Co., of Troy, N. Y. — J. W. Carr has been elected vice-president of the American Dialect Society. — C. S. Chase's address is 59 View St., Franklin, N. H. — D. Churchill, M.D., has removed to 352 Broad St., Providence, R. I. — A. S. G. Clarke is teaching at St. George's School, Newport, R. I. his

New York City address is 150 Nassau St. — F. S. Converse writes: "I have resigned my position at Harvard and am going abroad for two years to devote myself entirely to composition. My address will remain Westwood, Mass., until further notice." — W. K. Converse's permanent address is Lock Box 74, Winchendon. — H. H. Cook has removed to 916 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. — J. N. Deahl is professor of education at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. — W. Duane reports: "Have accepted a research position in the Radium Laboratory of the University of Paris. Address, Radium Laboratory, 12 Rue Cuvier, Paris, France." — H. A. Eaton writes: "Have been Secretary of Syracuse Harvard Club for the past three years. Permanent address changed to 609 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y." — A. B. Fletcher's address is 37 Ashland St., Medford. — P. B. Goetz is teaching at the Lafayette High School, Buffalo, N. Y. — S. P. Hall writes: "Am at present established as assistant to one Horace Trumbauer, now engaged in collaring all the good architectural jobs in the profesb. in Philadelphia and a good many in New York and Washington. Nothing very startling to report, but have worked hard, and made corresponding progress from time to time. My best forwarding address is still 910 Madison Ave., Plainfield, N. J." — W. J. Henderson has left the Nashua High School and has been teaching for the past year in the Boston English High School. — J. L. Hildreth has resigned from the Topographical Bureau of Brooklyn and is now in the Board of Water Supply, Long Island Division; address, Babylon, L. I., N. Y. — C. G. Hubbell has been appointed State Examiner of Automobiles and Chauffeurs under the Massachusetts Highway Com-

mission, 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston. — W. P. Humphreys has been to Europe on matters connected with the insurance adjustments on the San Francisco fire; address, 2101 Webster St., San Francisco, Cal. — G. H. Ingalls writes: "My present address is No. 505 La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill., and my official position is freight traffic manager of the New York Central Lines West." — C. H. Lincoln has left the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress and is now custodian of manuscripts, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester. — H. O. Marcy, M.D., has moved his office from 665 Boylston St., Boston, to his home address, 180 Commonwealth Ave. — D. S. Muzzey received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia University at Commencement this year. — A. A. North has left Greenville, O., and is doing actuarial work with the Cleveland Life Ins. Co. at Cleveland. — W. E. Parsons's address is 92 Marion St., Brookline. — N. T. Robb, formerly captain of "C" Company, Twelfth Regiment, New York, has been elected major of its new third battalion. — L. P. Sanders's address is Hirbour Bldg., Butte, Mont. — J. H. Steinbart's address is P. O. Box 1070, Havana, Cuba. — "James A. Wilder has 'arrived' as an artist," reports S. M. Ballou, secretary of the University Club of Hawaii. "Painted a large portrait for the University Club of Dr. Day, its late president, and has many other commissions. He is also president of the Harvard Club of Hawaii." — C. L. Young continues instructor in English Literature at Wellesley College.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

About 30 men assembled for the annual subscription dinner of the Class



Front of Lower Room.



Corner of Paneled Room.



Tudor Fireplace.



Corner of Paneled Room.

HARVARD HOUSE.
Stratford-on-Avon.

at Hotel Thorndike the evening before Commencement. Resolutions were passed instructing the Secretary to express the sympathy of the Class to the families of those of its members who had died during the preceding year: D. F. Farquharson, R. W. Gilchrist, S. V. R. Thayer, H. F. Wood. The Class also voted its thanks to the Class of 1909 for presenting to the Harvard Union a large portrait of Marshall Newell. The portrait hangs in the periodical room, and bears the following inscription on a brass plate: "Marshall Newell. Born 1871. Died 1897. The Class of 1909 presents the Harvard Union with this picture of Marshall Newell, of the Class of 1894. Although he died before he was twenty-seven years old, Newell had proved himself not only a great athlete and a loyal Harvard man, but also a lover of books, of nature, of mankind, and of the truth." The suggestion of this present was due originally to Mr. Copeland, who spoke on Marshall Newell at a dinner of the Class of 1909. — Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer, the son of S. V. R. Thayer, '70, and Alice Robeson, died at Vichy, France, June 24. He was born July 15, 1871. He was associated with the Class at College as a special student for three years. He was a member of several clubs in Boston and New York, and of various scientific societies, notably those devoted to research in folklore and archaeology. He married Julia Matthews Porter at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 5, 1895. He had been traveling abroad with his family for several years before his death. — Louis Anton Ernst Ahlers died at Colorado Springs, Col., July 10, after a painful attack of aneurism. He was born at Oldenberg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1863, and came to America in 1881. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and after graduation, studied a year in Germany. In 1895 he was appointed

head of the Department of Modern Languages at Colorado College, and held that position until his death. He made his department one of the best in his college and in the West: he took an active part in college administration and was head of the athletic board. He was married to Mary Russell Gilman at Wellesley, Mass., July 8, 1896. — L. D. Hill, who has been a junior master in the Rindge Manual Training School for the last seven years, has accepted the chair of physics and chemistry in the Normal College of the City of New York. — A. Dickinson has moved to Seattle, Wash., and "like the place so well I have decided to stay." He is at present with McGraw, Kittinger & Case (real estate), 259 Colman Bldg., but later will practise law. — H. Gordon Johnson is a private tutor, 124 Chandler St., Boston. — H. C. Marshall has returned from a trip around the world, spending several months in China and Japan; he reports that O. M. W. Sprague is very favorably regarded as professor of political economy at the Imperial University of Tokio. — R. T. Fox is in charge of the street-cleaning bureau of Chicago; he served for nine years in New York in a similar capacity under Col. Waring. — W. J. Pelo has been reëlected superintendent of schools at Swampscott. — *Addresses:* E. T. Houghton, 1305 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; C. L. Lawrence, 8 Norway St., Boston; L. I. Prouty (after Dec. 1), 1806 Beacon St., Brookline.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Nearly 50 men attended the subscription dinner at the Riding and Driving Club, Commencement Day. Some of the more strenuous members of the Class indulged in a ball game before dinner. It

was played with a soft ball, so there were no casualties and a goodly number of runs. The informality of last year prevailed at the dinner; no toastmaster and no speeches. This was our second annual subscription dinner and proved even more successful than the first. It is therefore expected that the custom of having these informal dinners on Commencement Day will be continued. — Wm. E. Clark is living at Sharon Heights; address, P. O. Box 1, Sharon. — W. D. Collins, since July, 1906, has been making water analyses for the Water Resources Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey at Urbana, Ill., and since the opening of the Jamestown Exposition, at the Exposition Station. His address, after Dec. 1, will be U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. — Wm. Emerson's address is 281 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. — C. S. French has moved his law offices to 70 State St., Boston. — S. E. Johnson is senior member of the firm of Johnson & Meeker, bankers, 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — H. W. Loker, principal of the Needham High School for the past six years, has been made principal of the Swampscott High School. — C. S. Pierce was promoted, July 1, to be asst. general solicitor of the Boston & Maine R. R. — J. G. Robinson's address is 7507 Kelly St., Pittsburg, Pa. — Rev. L. W. Snell, formerly engaged in religious work for workingmen in New York City, is following the same work in the South End of Boston in connection with the Shawmut Church; his permanent address is 81 Davis Ave., Brookline. — W. W. Stevens is an instructor in mathematics at the Atlantic City, N. J., High School. — Whitman Symmes's address is 1044 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — W. P. Woodman's address is Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., where he teaches the classics.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

About 80 members of the Class were present at the informal dinner held at the Boston Yacht Club, Hull, on June 26, and they enjoyed a sail down the harbor, swimming, and a fish dinner. It was the opinion of those who were fortunate enough to take the trip that the Class should have, annually, an outing of this nature. Arrangements were made for 60, and in view of this many of those who accepted should not have dropped out. — Moses Ely is a member of the firm of Ely & Fuller, with offices at 2 Rector St., New York. — M. F. Carney is attorney for the F. M. A. & P. G. Ins. Co., with office at 100 William St., New York. — Jonas Viles is professor of American History at Univ. of Missouri, and is president of the Columbia (Mo.) Harvard Club. — R. W. Cone is farming at Lawrence, Kan. — J. B. Lewman has become a member of the firm of Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, in Louisville, Ky. — W. C. Gray is a member of the firm of Fuller & Gray, lawyers, 78 Bedford St., Fall River. — C. H. Kauffman received a degree of Ph.D in Botany at the Univ. of Mich. in June. — M. W. Stackpole has been appointed school minister at Andover Academy. — G. W. Creelman is teaching mathematics at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. — F. Outerbridge is 1st Lieut., Troop 2, Squadron A., N. G. N. Y. — E. M. Grossman is attorney for the Board of Education in St. Louis, being again returned to office on account of his previous record. — Rev. S. P. Delaney has become dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee. — E. J. Marsh, Jr., has been appointed ophthalmic inspector of the Paterson, N. J., schools. — L. Middleton is with the *Chicago Daily*

News at 10 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and would be glad to see any '96 man who visits Paris. — L. W. Kline is teaching in the State Normal School, Duluth, Minn. — P. R. Dean is first asst. in mathematics at the Curtis High School, New York. — J. G. Hall is asst. plant pathologist, State Agricultural Experiment Station, W. Raleigh, N. C. — J. H. Wheeler is teaching in St. Paul's Academy, St. Paul, Minn. — I. I. Lemann is lecturer in medicine in Tulane Univ., Medical Dept. — R. J. Ham has been appointed professor in Romance Languages, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. — J. L. O'Brian is professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Univ. of Buffalo Medical School, and is a member of the New York Assembly. — P. E. Sargent is conducting a travel school for boys in a round the world tour. — R. S. Hosmer is supt. of forestry, Honolulu. — G. N. Lewis is asst. professor of research at the Mass. Inst. of Technology. — A. H. Hildreth is a member of the firm of Phillips, Van Everen & Fish, lawyers, 53 State St., Boston. — D. Townsend is medical director of the Boston Day Camp for Consumptives. — C. F. Atwood is school physician and member of the Board of Health, Arlington. — J. C. S. Andrew is teaching at the Lynn High School. — J. H. Morse, Jr., is associate headmaster of the Nathan Hale School, New York. — H. R. Storrs, in accordance with his foreword in the last Class Report, is practising medicine in Vancouver, B. C., with office at 414 Westminster Ave. — H. S. Johnson died at Azusa, Calif., on June 24, aged 32. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School. After leaving Harvard he was with the Bank of Redemption and then went to California on account of his health. At the time of his death he was cashier of the National Bank of Azusa. —

Addresses: E. V. Frothingham, 15 William St., N. Y.; P. M. Hamlen, 27 State St., Boston; M. F. Carney, 906 Summit Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; I. W. Kingsbury, 36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.; E. P. Fay, 26 Cortlandt St., New York; W. R. Buck, 1506 Arch St., Philadelphia; James Harrison, 322 N. Boyle Ave., business, Kinlock Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Tatlock, 730 So. Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; G. D. Scott, 118 W. 80th St., New York; C. H. Brown, 134 Myrtle St., Lynn; E. DeW. Wales, 959 No. Meridian St., business, 320 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. H. Tryborn, 50 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.; J. G. Palfrey, 60 State St., Boston; Allan Abbott, 545 W. 148th St., New York; E. S. Benedict, 60 Wall St., New York; Willis Munro, 61 Erie Co. Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. H. Fuller, 1030 Kimball Bldg., Boston; Ex Norton, 52 Exchange Pl., New York; W. E. Blodgett, 602 Fine Arts Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; G. E. Smith, 15 William St., New York; H. D. Brown, 152 Medford St., Arlington; F. E. Parker, 21 Dane St., Beverly; C. A. White, Whately; J. C. S. Andrew, 158 Crest Ave., Beachmont; B. B. Howard, 382 Michigan Ave., Chicago; I. I. Lemann, 6110 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.; L. M. Kline, 1931 E. 5th St., Duluth, Minn.; Rev. S. P. Delany, 637 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Outerbridge, 29 Broadway, New York. — *Lost Men:* C. B. White, L. E. Denison, H. G. Wyer, A. C. Thompson, L. B. Myers.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

The Decennial Celebration proved to be not only a distinct success, but doubtless established new records for attendance and enthusiasm. We were blessed with beautiful weather, and were

enabled to carry out our entire program without change or modification. The official figures of attendance were — 187 men on the trip to the Point Shirley Club, \$230 at the Class Dinner, and \$271 at the Country Club. In addition to these, several men were unable to be present either of the first two days, but they appeared at Cambridge on Commencement Day, so that it is probable that the total attendance reached very close to 300. As it is the Secretary's intention to edit for the Class a pamphlet account of the entire celebration, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the details here. The Class Committee wishes to take this opportunity to extend formally its thanks to the men in New York and elsewhere for their generous contribution of more than \$1000, which was presented to the Treasurer for the Class Fund, at the dinner. The Secretary would appreciate copies of any photographs taken on any of the days of celebration. There have already been sent in pictures from G. B. Weston, E. Hollister, F. F. Lamson, and E. DuPont. Many of these are excellent, and there are doubtless others which would be valuable illustrations for an account of the Decennial. — The degree of A.B. as of the Class of '97, was awarded to S. C. Kimberly, at Commencement. — Stephen Douglas Merrill has reported to the Secretary that he was enrolled in the Lawrence Scientific School during Freshman year, leaving at the end of that time on account of ill health. His present address is, care of Metropolitan Coal Co., 30 Congress St., Boston. His name has not hitherto appeared in our Class lists. — Information has been sent in regarding the following men whose names appeared in the list of "Lost Men": Letters will reach A. H. Anderson if addressed, care of Southern Pacific R. R., Oakland Mole,

Cal.; S. D. Demmon's address is 908 Crozier Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. L. Tuckerman was present at the Decennial and can be addressed at 971 Madison Ave., New York City; D. Grant, M.D., is at Concord Junction; L. M. Closson, M.D., is at 1015 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. — R. C. Chittenden has changed his address to 35 Gooch St., Melrose. — The Secretary desires to correct an erroneous item sent to the June number of the *Graduates' Magazine*. James Duncan Philips was married to Nannie Jenckes Borden at Headcorn, Kent, England, March 20, 1907. — Since the publication of the Third Class Report, the following men have died: John Duncan Rodger, at Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1907, of heart failure, in his 33d year; Charles Thresher Rawson, at Brookline, July 2, 1907, from an attack of diphtheria, in his 33d year; Charles Creighton Dana, at Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1907.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
ANDOVER.

About 40 fellows attended an informal dinner of the Class in the "Old Dutch Room" of the Copley Square Hotel on June 25. J. H. Perkins presided and most of the evening was given over to an informal discussion of plans for our Decennial Celebration. Your Secretary would be pleased to receive suggestions for this celebration, particularly from Western men, and will see that they are properly considered by the various committees to be appointed. The usual Class spread was held in Holworthy 23 on Commencement Day, and about the usual number of men turned up. — H. L. Gray received his Ph.D. on Commencement. — C. N. Greenough has resigned his position at Harvard as instructor in English and curator of American literature in the College

Library, and has accepted a professorship in English in the University of Illinois. — Rev. Allen Jacobs, rector of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, R. I., has received a call from Christ Church, Cambridge, as curate, and will assume his new duties in September. — Fletcher Dobyns is a member of the law firm of Sheriff, Dents, Dobyns & Freeman, 925 Rookery Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — J. W. Wood, Jr., has been appointed headmaster of the Rindge Manual Training School, Cambridge. — R. W. Osborn is with the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — P. D. Rust is a director of the Union Nat. Bank, Eau Claire, Wis., a director of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Co., and secretary of the Gulf Lumber Co. — Preston Player has left Jackson & Curtis, Boston, and has opened an office of his own at 15 State St., Boston, for engineering reports on factory, electric railway, light and power companies. — F. L. Waldo is Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania; he has also recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. This makes three members of the Class who have been elected members of this Society, the other two being A. H. Rice and Tyler Morse.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

There was an informal subscription dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, on June 24. It was most successful and bids fair to be an annual event. 65 men were present, including B. H. Dibblee, who came from San Francisco, and W. C. Burton, from Minneapolis. J. F. Perkins, chairman of the Class Committee, presided. — The following members of the Class attended the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard

Clubs at Detroit; F. C. Dickson, W. J. Taylor, W. G. Silberberg, E. J. Wolbach, Malcolm Donald, W. C. Burton, T. E. Catlin, D. K. Catlin, O. F. Richards, Arthur Adams, F. M. Alger. There were about 250 graduates at the meeting, which was very interesting and enthusiastic, and the Michigan Harvard men made excellent hosts. These meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs are the most enthusiastic gatherings of Harvard men held anywhere, and are well worth going a long way to attend. — Malcolm Donald is a partner in the new firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, lawyers, 84 State St., Boston. — The firm of Hyman, Campbell & Eaton (all '99) has been dissolved. Mark Hyman and A. R. Campbell will continue the business under the firm name of Hyman & Campbell, and W. D. Eaton will practise law by himself. The addresses of all remain unchanged at 25 Broad St., New York City. — Rev. H. W. Barker was ordained to the P. E. priesthood by Bishop Lawrence in Christ Church, Quincy, on May 9; he will be assigned to the Church of the Holy Nativity, Thornton, R. I. — W. C. Hanson is assistant to the Secretary of the Mass. State Board of Health; he has written a paper entitled "The Effect of Industry on Health," published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 4, 1907. His address is 36 Gray St., Cambridge, where he has his office. — H. P. Dowst is member of firm of Ellis & Dowst, proprietors of E — Jep Co. Advertising, 10 High St., Boston. — R. F. Blake, J. F. Perkins, and George Marvin rowed on the Harvard "gentlemen's eight," which defeated Yale in the annual race for the Graves Cup at New London. June 26. — Pliny Jewell, 2d, is with Perry, Coffin & Burr, bond-brokers, 60 State St., Boston. — W. B. Coffin received the degree

of B.S. in Architecture at Mass. Institute of Technology in June, and is in the office of R. C. Sturgis, '81, under W. S. Parker, '09. The latter has charge of construction of the new building for the First Nat. Bank, Boston, of which Mr. Sturgis is the architect. — Langdon Pearse is with the People's Water Co., Oakland, Cal., engaged on the filtration problems of the company. — E. P. Davis stroked the Harvard crew which won the first Harvard-Yale four-oared race ever rowed on the Mississippi River, at St. Paul, on June 27. The race was very close, the Harvard four winning by 3 feet. The course was one half-mile and the winners received small white tea-cups bearing the inscription, "Intercollegiate Regatta, June 27, 1907. M. B. C., St. Paul, Minn." The other members of the crew were L. G. Brooks, '02, Arthur Locke, '03, and C. W. Locke, '01. Davis writes also that he is "to represent the Minnesota Boat Club here in two eight-oared races in a regatta held on the 13th and 14th of July." — W. S. Simpson represents Swartmont & Appenzellar, bankers and note-brokers in Dallas, Tex. — E. D. Brooks is with Laurence Minot, engaged in the management of real estate; address, Kimball Bldg., Boston. — In sending out notices this spring letters addressed to the following men were returned to the Secretary as being incorrectly addressed: Henry F. Barker, Frederick M. Conklin, Jean P. Dresser, John L. Gleason, Arthur S. Harding, Charles W. Hardy, William S. Hayes, William Leshner, Thomas S. R. Nelson, Walter J. Osborn, Walter R. D. Owen, Henry H. D. Sterrett, F. R. Stoddard, Jr., Bertram C. Weill. Any information concerning these men will be gratefully received by the Secretary. — Winthrop E. Brown a temporary member, died at Troy, N. J., March 29, 1907.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

Dr. W. J. Phippen is on the staff of the Salem Hospital. — J. G. Oglesby was reelected to the Illinois Legislature and has been Speaker *pro tem.* of the House. — F. M. Buckland has been appointed postmaster at West Hartford, Conn. — F. Palmer, Jr., has been studying in the Graduate School the past winter on leave of absence from Haverford College, where he is an instructor of Physics. — C. B. Curtis has been appointed private secretary to the ambassador at St. Petersburg. — B. A. G. Fuller has been appointed instructor in Philosophy for the coming year at Harvard. In the March number of the *American Philosophical Review* he had an article on "Aristotle's Idea of God." — E. L. Adams is an instructor in the University of Michigan. — H. F. Armington is agent for the Warren Bros. Co. — Dr. W. L. Barnes is practising medicine in Lexington. — P. Blackwelder is assistant librarian in the Public Library at St. Louis. — H. H. Fox is superintendent of construction with the Turner Construction Co.; he has been engaged in erecting reinforced concrete warehouses. — C. M. Brown has started in business for himself under the name of Worcester Metal Goods Co., manufacturers of buckles and wire trimmings. — G. W. Billings is secretary of the Republican Town Committee, of Milford. — W. A. M. Burden is a member of the stock brokerage firm of J. D. Smith & Co., New York City. — H. S. Bowers is manager of the bond department of the Chicago office of Goldman-Sachs & Co. — H. B. Baldwin has been appointed stenographer and clerk in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at Boston. — Dr. A. F. Down-

ing has been appointed medical inspector for the Mass. Civil Service. — R. W. Stone is with the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington. — L. Burley is teaching school in Antwerp. — H. S. Gale, assistant geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, has made a survey of the White River and Grand River, Colorado, and has had several articles in the *Bulletin* of the U. S. Geological Survey. — F. G. Ballentine is assistant professor of Latin in Bucknell University, and has published "Some Phases of the Cult of the Nymphs," *Harvard Studies*, vol. xv. — F. P. Bennett, Jr., is editor of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, and also associate editor of the *United States Investor*. His paper, "Cotton Prices and Wool Prices," was read before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and has been quoted in the papers of both England and the Continent. — Dr. H. K. Boutwell is practising medicine at 665 Boylston St., Boston; he is also serving as district physician to the Boston Dispensary. — C. O. Swain has been appointed assistant general attorney of the Standard Oil Co., offices at 26 Broadway, New York. — F. O. Bartlett has published "Mistress Dorothy" and "Joan of the Alley," and is now a special writer with the *Boston Sunday Herald*, and is also writing short stories for *Ridgeway's*. — C. K. Meschter is an instructor in English in Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. — Dr. C. S. Oakman is assistant surgeon in the Detroit Post-Graduate Dispensary, also assistant editor of the *Michigan State Medical Journal* and assistant to the chair of Pathology in the College of Medicine. — Dr. J. D. Barney is practising medicine at 502 Beacon St., Boston. — H. C. Boynton, metallurgist with John Roebblings' Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., had an

article in the *Journal of Iron and Steel Institute*, vol. ii, London, on the "Hardness of the Constituents of Iron and Steel." He still holds the Carnegie Research scholarship and is continuing his research work. — R. C. Bolling is assistant general solicitor of the United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York. — F. W. Aldred is advertising manager of the B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co., Providence, R. I., and has been appointed secretary of the Old Home Week celebration in that city. — K. S. Barnes is superintendent of Division 4 of the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. — H. J. Alexander is assistant engineer in charge of the construction work in the New York subways. — Walter Lichtenstein is curator of European History at the Harvard College Library. — W. Morse has been appointed secretary to the commissioner of the State Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa. — F. L. Higginson is a partner in the banking firm of Higginson & Co., London; address, 8 Princess St., London. — J. L. Saltonstall is a partner in the firm of Hunt, Mann & Saltonstall, bond business, 60 State St., Boston. — A. D. Converse is a member of the Mass. Legislature. — Dr. C. E. Fraunfelter is practising medicine in Canton, O. — H. K. Fooks is secretary and treasurer of the Laurel Furniture Manufacturing Co., Laurel, Del. — J. D. Dunstan is a stock broker with Hornblower & Weeks, New York. — E. C. Carter in April attended the conferences of the World's Student Christian Federation, in Tokio, Japan. — J. C. B. Davis, 2d, is in the banking business at 25 Broad St., New York. — R. R. Whiting has in preparation "A Ball of Yarn," and has also written for the *Smart Set*, *Everybody's*, and other current magazines. — G. S. Parker is with Whitefield & King, architects,

New York. — C. R. Woods is secretary of the Bates Advertising Co., New York. — W. R. Castle, Jr., is assistant dean of Harvard College. — R. D. Crane has resigned his position with the Boston & Maine R. R., and is with the E. C. Fuller Co. of New York, bookbinders' and printers' machinery. — G. S. R. McLean is an architect in Boston. — H. E. Stephenson is a stock broker in the Journal Building, Boston. — H. C. Pierce is president and treasurer of the American Engine Co., Boundbrook, N. J. — R. H. McNaught is president of the Eskins Co., manufacturers of garden furniture, in stone and marble, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. — R. Pulitzer has been elected president of the Pulitzer Publishing Co., which prints the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. — F. W. Doherty is with W. F. Schrafft & Sons, Boston. — A. M. Tozzer has published "The Comparative Study of the Mayas and Lacondones." — William Phillips has returned from Pekin and has been appointed to the Department for Eastern Affairs in the Department of State, Washington. — J. H. Cabot, 2d, has written "A History of Italy" in the "Lodge History of Nations" series. — D. G. Harris has formed a partnership for doing real estate business under the name of Harris & Vaughn, with offices at 1416 Broadway, New York. — Sidney Stevens is general manager of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow. — C. V. Whitbeck is publisher of the *Evening Record*, Hackensack, N. J. — L. E. Wyman has formed a partnership for practice of law in Manchester, N. H., under the name of Taggart, Dickinson, Wyman & Starr. — Dr. Chas. Moline has been appointed medical inspector in the schools of South Deerfield. — F. H. Kirmayer, who has been headmaster of the J. A. Browning Private

School in New York, will open in October private classes for boys, Madison Ave., New York. — F. D. Washburn has been appointed to the chair of Fine Arts in the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Iowa. — R. H. Watson is metallurgist with the Homestead Steel Works, at Munhall, Pa. — S. B. Snow is minister of the Unitarian Church at Palo Alto, Cal. — G. A. Morison is secretary and treasurer for the Henrietta Mining Co.; his address is care of Bucyrus Co., South Milwaukee, Wis. — C. F. Wellington is salesman for the *Success Magazine*, besides being regular correspondent of the *Fall River Evening News* and the *Providence Journal*. — E. H. George is with Stone & Webster, Boston. — C. W. Goodrich is teacher of science in the Waltham High School. — Dr. I. S. Kahn has temporarily given up the practice of medicine and is traveling in the Southwest. — W. R. Martin is assistant general agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J., in charge of agencies for Kansas and Western Missouri, with offices at Kansas City. — F. W. Lane is with the Hazen Box & Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. — E. W. Howard, besides doing general real estate and cattle business, writes that he is engaged in collecting fire insurance arising from the San Francisco fire and in cleaning lots of ruins and in rebuilding. — J. W. McQueen is practising law in Elgin, Ill. — H. R. Johnson is investigator at the Station for Experimental Evolution at the Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. — Dr. G. P. Howe sailed from Victoria in May, 1906, with the Anglo-American Polar Expedition; at present, he is near Herschell Island in the Arctic Ocean. — H. R. Hubbard has been appointed teacher of science in the High School at Plainfield, N. J. — F. Rawle, Jr., is assistant to the general manager of

the Dragon Automobile Co., Philadelphia. — T. B. Shertzer is resident engineer of the Portland Bridge District, Portland, Me. — R. W. Kaufman is assistant editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and is engaged in assisting Channing Pollock in preparing a dramatic version of his novel "Frances Baird." — C. G. Fitzgerald is spending his time farming and traveling. — W. S. Davis has received an appointment as associate professor of European History at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O. — F. Wyman, 2d, is a note-broker with W. O. Gay & Co. in Chicago. — A. Washburn is rector of the Church of the Saviour, at Providence, R. I. — M. Churchill, in January, was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to field artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. — Floyd Field is junior professor of mathematics in the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. — Robert Livermore is a mining engineer in Telluride, Col. — W. N. Seaver is private secretary to R. R. Bouker, at 298 Broadway, New York. — A. L. Dean is chemist with A. D. Little, chemical expert and engineer, at 93 Broad St., Boston; besides teaching in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, he has had charge of the chemical work of the forest surveys of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in New Haven. — Dr. H. Linenthal has received an appointment as medical inspector in the Roxbury Schools. He is also visiting physician to the Mt. Sinai Hospital, Boston. — Dr. Louis Nelson is studying physiological chemistry at Strassburg, Germany. — Dr. H. L. Leiter is practising in Syracuse, N. Y. — G. A. Thompson, assistant professor of English at the University of Maine, is on leave of absence, taking graduate courses at the University of Chicago. — W. P. Eaton is dramatic critic for the *New York Sun*; he has also written sev-

eral articles and stories this past winter for *Everybody's*, *American Magazine*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Atlantic Monthly*, etc. — R. L. Mason has been elected president of the Mason Brush Works of Worcester. — A. T. Winslow is secretary of the Security Trust and president of the Suburban Realty Co., Boston. — F. B. Lake is practising osteopathy in Cambridge, having graduated in January from the American School of Osteopathy. — Dr. J. F. Morrison is assistant physician in the Lincoln Hospital for Insane, at Middletown, Conn. — A. J. Thomson is practising law in Toronto and is a member of the firm of Thomson, Tilly & Johnston. — A. B. Myrick is professor of Romance Languages in the University of Vermont. — H. G. Clough has been elected councilman in Manchester, N. H. — R. W. Bliss, in February, left St. Petersburg, where he spent the past year acting as second secretary of the American Embassy, and took up his duties as secretary of the American Legation at Brussels. — Rev. H. W. Starr is rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and is also dean of the Des Moines Deanery, Diocese of Iowa. — R. L. Reed is teaching at the Fessenden School, Newton. — Dr. J. B. Hawes, 2d, is practising at 295 Beacon St., Boston; he is assistant physician to the out patients, Mass. General Hospital and the Carney Hospital, in charge of the tuberculosis cases, on which subject he has written various articles and reports in the medical journals this past winter. — E. W. Stix is secretary of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo. — O. D. Evans is sub-master of the Boston School System. — Charles Osborne is a civil engineer and surveyor, at Chappaqua, N. Y. — C. S. Forbes is engaged in wireless telegraphy, with offices at 31 State St., Boston. — Dr. W. P. Hager has been

appointed assistant to the surgical staff of the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital at North Hampton. — L. Eaton is vice-president of the Lake Superior Mining Co.; address, Iron Belt, Wis. — G. R. Osborne is bass soloist at Trinity Church, Boston, and created the bass rôle in Mr. F. S. Converse's opera, *The Pipe of Desire*. — C. R. Taylor is supervising principal of the Wollaston Field's Grammar School. — R. G. Pratt has started a plant for the manufacture of loom supplies at Worcester. — A. S. Clark is assistant news editor of the *Spokesman's Review*, at Spokane, Wash. — E. E. Sargeant is practising law at Hide Block, Spokane, Wash., and is secretary for the Federated Merchants of Spokane, an influential civic organization. — D. F. Davis is a member of the St. Louis Public Library Board and Public Baths Commission; he is also a member of the House of Delegates of the St. Louis Municipal Assembly; and has written several articles on public playgrounds and civic centres. — A. M. Fairlie has been elected secretary of the American Brass Founders' Association. — R. F. Phelps is field agent in connection with the Decimal Commonwealth Census; is also associate editor of the *Mass. Labor Bulletin*, and has published "Employment and Residence of the South End (Boston) Factory Operatives." — D. F. Carpenter is practising law in Colorado Springs, Col. — A. H. Shearer is instructor in history at Dartmouth College, and has published two volumes in the "History of Nations" series on England, Ireland, and Scotland. — C. M. Underwood has been instructor in Romance Languages at the University of Cincinnati; in September he will be at Simmons College, Boston. — Dr. M. Fabyan is assistant instructor in Pathology at Johns Hopkins University; he has published "Studies in

Arterio-Sclerosis." — F. M. Smith had an article on "Augustus Thomas and Some of his Works" in the *Sewanee Review*, also short stories in *Gunter's Magazine*, *The Blue Book*, and other current magazines. He coached the High School students at Lawrenceburg, Ind., for their class play. — P. A. Atherton is practising law with Morse & Friedman, 53 State St., Boston. — R. A. Sanborn is engaged in ranching and real estate business in North Yokima, Wash. — H. H. Morse is at the head of the Department of History in the Mt. Hermon, Mass., School. — C. B. Hersey is teacher of Physics in the Masten' Park High School, Buffalo, N. Y. — W. C. Mendenhall is geologist, with offices at Los Angeles, Cal. — S. G. Wellington has charge of the legal department in the office of Wellington, Sears & Co., commission merchants, Boston. — J. O. Wells is manufacturing hosiery at Jackson, Mich. — R. S. Moore is manager of the Australian branch of Whitall, Tatum Co., of New York; address, 10 Barrack St., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. — Edward Addison Dunlap died July 13, 1906, at St. Louis, Mo. — Wesley Johnson Gardener died June 15, 1906, at Washington, D. C. — First Lieut. W. H. Armstrong on July 1 was transferred from San Juan, P. R., to Cayey, P. R. — Dr. W. P. Woodbury completed his surgical internship at the Children's Hospital, Boston, in August, and is now surgical interne in the Mass. General Hospital. — J. N. Page has been re-appointed territorial auditor of Arizona, and is also a bank comptroller; also, mining expert, with offices at Phoenix, Ariz. — Rev. F. H. Steenstra has served on the clergy staff at Grace Church, New York, the past year; in July he started work in Manville, R. I. — A. E. Pecker is with the Swamscott Gelatine Co. — H. L.

Ewer's address is 64 Canton Ave., Milton. — Dr. R. K. Whiton is a member of the Board of Health at Quincy. — H. G. Robinson has charge of the office pay-roll department of the Dunn & McCarthy Shoe Co., Binghamton, N. Y. — A. M. Rock, assistant to J. E. Spurr in the American Smelting & Refining Co., is engaged in examining the mines belonging to the American Smelting & Refining Co., Smelters' Securities Co., and the Guggenheim Exploration Co. in Mexico and the United States. — R. J. Davis is professor of English at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. — Dr. H. B. Smith is practising at 295 Beacon St., Boston. — A. G. McGregor is teaching in the Kentucky State College, Lexington, Ky. — H. S. Elliot is a mining engineer at Ely, Nev.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Frank Shute is studying in Germany, especially the language and literature of that country; address, 424 Emerson St., East End, Pittsburg, Pa. — S. S. Drury is now in America; address, Bristol, R. I.; he has been traveling in Japan and under Bishop Brent has been minister in charge of the missions at Bagino, P. I. — C. T. Hanson is in the real estate and insurance business with the Irving B. Hiatt Co., 614 Madison Ave., Toledo, O. — E. W. James is a civil engineer, address, care of Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I.; has traveled extensively; his permanent address is 61 South Highland Ave., Ossining, N. Y. — Benjamin Boss is in charge of the U. S. Naval Observatory, Tuituila, Samoa. — Walter A. Parker, 184 Winchester St., Brookline, is with the Morse Bros. Paper Box Co., 141 Franklin St., Boston. — J. F. Jennings's address, 15 Elm St., Springfield; he is

practising law with Carroll & McClintock. — C. C. Brayton is manager of the Dairy Farm Mining Co., Vantrent, Cal. — C. M. Rotch is with T. L. Dabney & Co., bankers, Boston. — Richard Dexter is studying medicine in Vienna; address, care American Express Co., Rue Scribe, Paris, France. — J. K. Robinson's address is 1122 South 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. — Walter Channing, Jr., is with Robert J. Clark, real estate, 50 Congress St., Boston. — John Joseph O'Donnell died Aug. 15, 1903, while teaching in the Philippine Islands. He was the son of the Rev. J. J. O'Donnell, 211 Tremont St., Boston. After leaving college he immediately took up teaching, and in the heroic devotion to his work he was stricken and died of cholera. — P. L. Sullivan's address is 145 W. 143d St., New York, N. Y. — J. H. A. Symonds is in business in New York; address, 229 W. 134th St. — L. B. Reed is European auditor of the American Radiator Co., 89 Shoe Lane, London, E. C., England. — S. M. Klein, 409 New Jersey Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C., is a civil engineer with the Penn. R. R. Co. — Conover Fitch is with the American Waltham Watch Co.; address, 265 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — About 200 men attended the Sexennial festivities June 24 to 26, inclusive. These included men who since the Triennial had established themselves in business or in professions as far away from Cambridge as Seattle, Wash., Butte, Mont., and the Philippines. The reunion began with a Class reception on Monday morning in private rooms at the Hotel Bellevue, which were appropriately decorated for the occasion. The reception committee was composed of James Lawrence, Jr., Roger Swain, and S. H. E. Freund. Lunch was served from 11.30 to 1.30, after which the Class "formed fours" and headed by the Boston Cadet

Band marched to Otis Wharf, where the Steamer *General Lincoln*, reserved for the Class, was boarded. As the procession passed City Hall it was reviewed by Mayor Fitzgerald from a stand built for him to pass judgment upon 7000 parading Mystic Shriners. The Mayor's few apt words were responded to by a Class cheer and later reports intimate that the Shriners' demonstration was mild in comparison. The good ship *General Lincoln* left Otis Wharf at 2 P.M., and an hour later landed its cargo safely at Nantasket Point, where special cars were taken to the Beach. Having donned crimson bathing suits, provided by the Sexennial Committee, the Class disported itself upon the beach and in the water until 6.30 P.M. It then adjourned to the Palm Garden at Paragon Park, and enjoyed an excellent fish dinner. Songs and music were in order "from the fish chowder to the coffee," after which the "shows" in Paragon Park were visited and greatly appreciated. At 10 P.M. the return trip by steamer was made under a full moon. The committee in charge of the Nantasket Beach and Paragon Park part of the entertainment was composed of Laurence Endicott, R. E. Goodwin, and H. L. Shattuck. Tuesday dawned clear and hot, and at 9.45 a special train was taken from the South Station for the Riverside Recreation Grounds by both 1901 and 1904, the latter celebrating its Triennial. 1901 was supplied with large farmers' straw hats, draped with the Class colors, and also with the crimson bathing suits used the day before at Nantasket. During the day various competitions with 1904 were indulged in. In the war-canoe race and the tennis tournament, held in the morning, 1901 were invincible. In the afternoon the Class thought it fair that honors should be equally divided, and, therefore, 1904

was allowed to win the relay race and the baseball game. Swimming contests, fat and thin men's races, and other pastimes were resorted to; also a tent under which cooling drinks were served throughout the day. The "Field Day" Committee was composed of H. R. Hayes, B. S. Blake, and W. Channing, Jr. Upon the arrival at Boston of the return special train the Class again "formed fours," and headed by the same old band marched to the Hotel Vendome. There the Class Dinner was held in the large dining-hall, which was a mass of red and white with appropriate mottoes interspersed. Menus and song-books, illustrated by E. T. Putman, '01, were at each plate. Shortly after the beginning of dinner, C. J. Swan was introduced as toastmaster and until nearly midnight amused the assembly with his quick witticisms. With the coffee were distributed vaudeville programs, prepared by C. J. Swan, which contained many original and amusing advertisements and "exhibits" of members of the Class, who were forthwith called upon by the toastmaster to perform. Among the "hits" of the evening were the following: Rotch and Blake, The Slippery Slippers, in a "Duck and Swing Dance"; Percy Fish, Baritone Phenomenon; Bill Wheelwright, Poem; R. M. H. Harper, Songbird; C. F. Shaw, the father of the Class Baby, etc. Delegations from 1901 visited the Class Dinners of '67 and '04, the former in another part of the Hotel Vendome and the latter at the Somerset Hotel. The Dinner Committee was composed of C. J. Swan, C. M. Rotch, and C. W. Jaynes. On Wednesday, Commencement Day, the Class assembled at about noon in Hollis 9 and 11, where the usual Spread was served. At this Spread, which ended the Sexennial, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the celebration had

been an unqualified success. — E. A. Wye has returned from the Philippines.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Sec.,
358 Marlboro St., Boston.

P. M. Allyn is with Allyn & Bacon, publishers, 172 Tremont St., Boston. — R. W. Atkinson is with B. F. Dillingham & Co., Honolulu, H. T. — Crawford Blagden is with Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, New York. — R. H. Bland is a lawyer, care of Bartlett & Bland, Baltimore, Md. — J. G. Bradley is a lumber and coal merchant, Clay, West Va. — H. M. Bruce is a physician; office, 319 Washington St., Brookline. — H. M. Channing is a lawyer, 73 Ames Bldg., Boston. — E. B. Cole is a lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps. — Walter Cook, Jr., is a lawyer in New York City. — E. G. Cushman is a lawyer at Taunton. — J. F. Dwinell is with the N. E. Tel. Co., Milk St., Boston. — J. F. Floyd's address is care of Boeder, Adamson & Co., 70 High St., Boston. — J. C. Grew is 2d Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg, Russia. — W. W. Hall is a duck-raiser at Lakeville. — Clifton Ham is with Rand, McNally & Co., publishers. — W. D. Haviland is a pottery manufacturer at Limoges, France. — S. W. Kaufmann is with Lexow, Mackellar & Wells, 43 Cedar St., New York. — Edison Lewis is manager of Bond & Goodwin's note-broker's office, New York City. — R. D. Pruyn is with Redmond & Co., bankers, New York City. — C. H. Schweppe is manager of Lee, Higginson & Co.'s Chicago office, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill. — Russell Sturgis is a lumber dealer at Fewaing, Fla. — J. B. Trevor is a lawyer; address, care of Robert Winthrop & Co., New York City. — L. B. Wehle is a lawyer at St. Louis, Mo. — E. C. Williams is with the State St. Trust Co., Boston.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Lost Addresses: The Secretary has no addresses of the following men and would be glad of any information as to them: S. Blaikie, A. R. Campbell, O. J. Campbell, G. H. Conant, G. C. Cone, P. Davis, R. C. Dorr, H. W. Fitts, E. H. Fletcher, L. J. Folkins, J. H. H. Glover, F. A. Golder, M. F. Graupner, E. M. Greene, O. S. Hills, E. W. Lewis, Jr., G. W. Luske, C. E. Maltby, M. M. Mann, H. R. Maxson, W. S. Nichols, W. P. Sawyer, J. F. Seinsheimer, F. S. Shepard, P. F. Strout, E. Swift, M. G. Torossian, H. E. Walker, G. R. Wallace, L. Ward, J. P. Whalen. — H. H. Atwood has been appointed assistant register of probate for Worcester County, Mass. Address, still 444 Main St., Fitchburg. — H. L. Eames, Manila, P. I., is in the Department of Commerce and Police, assistant engineer, Bureau of Public Works. — G. B. Fernald will be teacher of English at St. Mark's School, Southboro, next year. — B. J. Rees was made assistant professor of English at Williams College, May 9, 1907. — E. Bowditch, Jr., is to spend two years in Manila, P. I., engaged in legal work for the Philippine Commission. — R. W. Child expects to practise law in New York. — F. A. Golder is engaged in missionary work in Arizona. — Matthew Hale will be in the law office of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, Boston. — Alfred Swenson died Nov. 16, 1904. — Charles Louis Story died at Palo Alto, Cal., March 24, 1907. — Henry William Becker Stern died at Milwaukee, Wis., of heart disease, March 30, 1907; he was born at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 28, 1881. — G. L. Jones, Silverbell, Ariz. (via Red Rock), is with the Imperial Copper Co. and the Arizona Southern Ry. — H. B. Baker is practising law in the office of Gardner,

Pierce & Thornley, 924 Banigan Bldg., Providence, R. I.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,
Freeport, N. Y.

The Triennial was a rousing success. Over 300 men, from parts of the world as widely distant as Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, were back for one or more of the events, and all enjoyed every minute of the reunion. The Secretary is having written up a report of the proceedings which will be published and sent to all members of the Class. — R. D. Skelley is with the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Ishpenning, Mich. — F. S. Heath is minister in charge of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Bowdoin Sq., Boston; address, 325 Harvard St., Cambridge. — E. W. Taylor is manager and owner of the Lexington and Concord Sight-Seeing Co., and the Boston Palace Sight-Seeing Car Co. — D. A. McCabe is still a student in the economics department at Johns Hopkins. — The New York *Evening Post* speaks of M. K. Hart, a member of the New York State Assembly, as "a liege type of public servant," who "has attained a position of influence rivaling that of many of the older members." — H. S. Whitehead is commissioner for Port Chester, N. Y., of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. — B. C. Van Wye has been appointed instructor in public speaking and English in the University of Cincinnati, O. — H. F. Phillips is a lawyer at 1117 Old South Building, Boston. — P. S. Estes is with the Marshall Jones Co., 212 Summer St., Boston. — R. E. Marshall has entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City; address, 33 Pintard Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. — G. C. Cunningham is with the Colorado

Fuel and Iron Co., Boston Bldg., Denver, Colo. — E. H. Ball is with the *Architectural Record* of New York; address, 601 W. 138th St., New York City. — H. G. Ferguson is assistant geologist in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I. — H. Bennett is a member of the firm of Forbush & Bennett, lawyers, 53 State St., Boston. — H. S. Stewart is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Connersport, Pa. — A. Locke is a mining engineer at Ely, Nev. — S. J. Gilman is a lawyer at 607 Carney Bldg., 43 Tremont St., Boston. — M. Baron is rabbi in charge of Congregation B'er Chayim, at Cumberland, Md. — H. E. Westcott is manager of the American Surety Co. of New York, in Manila, P. I.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
Lawrence, Nassau Co., N. Y.

Addresses: D. P. Cook (home), 10 Germain St., Worcester; J. A. Scott, 28 Fountain St., Roxbury; T. S. Hall, care of Mason, McDuffie Co., Berkeley, Cal.; R. G. Carroll, 1515 26th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; K. H. Koehler, 172 N. 19th St., Portland, Ore.; P. L. Swain, care of Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y., 140 Broadway, New York City; F. H. Haskell, care of American Express Co., Paris, France (he expects to be two years in Paris studying architecture); F. L. Wood (home), 7 Wolcott Road, Lynn; G. M. Heathcote, care of 23d St., Y. M. C. A., New York City; A. P. Rice, 249 West Newton St., Boston. — J. R. Barclay's home address is R. F. D. No. 1, Beaver, Pa.; he is a computer on a topographic and hydrographic survey of the Long Sault Rapids and adjacent territory, Barnharts, N. Y. — J. L. Orear's home address is 10 Ossipee Road, West Somerville; his business address is care of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., Boston. —

Alfred C. Burrill is student assistant in the forestry exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. — G. D. Scholl is in the smelting department of the U. S. Metals Refining Co., Chrome, N. Y. — E. B. Whittlesey's address is 299 Broadway, New York Board of Water Supply. — J. A. P. Neal's address is 1601 London Road, Duluth, Minn.; next fall he intends to enter the Minnesota College of Law, Minneapolis. — H. F. Cutter's address is care of Northern Texas Traction Co., Ft. Worth, Texas. — H. P. Pratt, 2 Bluff, Tokyo, Japan, is business mgr. of the *Japan Daily Advertiser*. — A. C. Benton is assistant to A. L. Filene, pres. of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston. — F. E. Voeglin's business address is care of U. S. Metals Refining Co., Grasselli, Ind.; his home address is Columbus Ave., Montclair, N. J. — J. T. Nichols is in the Dept. of Vertebrate Zoölogy at American Museum of Natural History, New York City. — F. A. Tobin's home address is 91 Irving St., Everett; he is engaged in photographic work. — E. P. Cobb is Chicago cashier of the J. K. Armsby Co., dried fruit and canned salmon dealers, River St., Chicago; home address, 254 East 47th St., Chicago, Ill. — Sidney Curtis is assistant secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston, and is also assistant instructor in English at Harvard. — R. W. Lord is manager of the Montreal Branch of the Carter White Lead Co. — C. L. Chandler has just been promoted to the vice-consulship at Dalny, China. — Walter M. Jones is a coffee planter at Ponce, P. R. He is working on a coffee-roasting plant which he is going to open in New York for the coffee he grows, so as to be able to sell direct to his customers. — The Class reunion at Commencement was attended by a large number of men.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,

9 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.

The following addresses and probable occupations of 1907 men have been received: R. L. Abeles, 4140 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — S. L. Abrahams, 123 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, student of electrical engineering. — S. H. Ackerman, Jr., 742 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Harv. Med. Sch. — W. W. Aldrich, Warwick, R. I., Harv. Law Sch. — W. B. Alexander, 89 Francis St., Everett, teaching. — J. H. Alexandre, 35 E. 67th St., New York, broker. — Richard Ames, 11 Frisbie Pl., Cambridge. — R. R. Ames, 11 Frisbie Pl., Cambridge. — J. A. Amory, Readville, cotton broker, with G. H. McFadden & Bros. — G. E. Anderson, 80 Oxford St., Cambridge, technical chemistry. — A. A. Andrews, 1477 Beacon St., Brookline, business. — C. H. Auten, Princeville, Ill., banking with Auten & Auten. — F. R. Appleton, Jr., Ipswich, business. — H. F. Arens, Lawrence 12, Cambridge, Episcopal Theological School. — R. M. Arkush, 203 W. 87th St., New York City, law. — J. H. Armstrong, 220 W. River St., Hyde Park, teaching. — H. S. Ashton, Fall River. — H. Askowith, 17 Winslow Ave., W. Somerville, literary work. — G. L. Austin, 38 Sander-son Ave., Lynn. — L. A. Babbitt, 228 North Jackson St., Media, Pa., electrical engineering. — R. L. Bacon, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., Harv. Law Sch. — G. W. Bailey, 45 Grandview Ave., Wollaston, with United Shoe Machinery Co. — I. W. Bailey, 80 Buckingham St., Cambridge, forestry. — E. Ballantine, 321 St. James Ave., Springfield, musician. — G. B. Beach, 54 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn., insurance, with Travelers Ins. Co. — Du B. Beale, Hudson, N. Y., law. — B. Beckhard,

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PROBABLE ADDRESSES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Graduate School.—John Murdoch, Jr., forestry; care of U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C. — L. C. Hodgkins, teaching English at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Chatham, Ontario. —

- F. W. Cushwa, instructor in Phillips Exeter Academy; Martinsburg, W. Va. — Newton Edwards, Haddon Hall, Boston; broker. — Rev. G. W. Benn, 54 Fayette St., Cambridge; clergyman. — D. W. La Rue, Ransom, Pa., R. F. D. No. 2; teaching. — S. B. Clarke, Union City, Mich.; teaching, Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, O. — E. E. Greenwood, 88 Providence St., Worcester; Prof. of French in Trinity College, Durham, N. C. — C. W. Killam, 919 Exchange Bldg., Boston; architectural engineer. — J. F. Conner, 78 River St., Florence; teaching. — Manton Copeland, 40 Winthrop St., Taunton; Harv. Grad. Sch. — F. F. Harbour, 3 Bowdoin Ave., Dorchester; teaching. — A. M. Drummond, 59 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.; instructor in oratory, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y. — J. R. P. French, Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.; teaching. — E. P. Frost, 20 Lincoln St., Hudson; college instructor. — F. B. Snyder, Rockford, Ill.; teaching. — H. P. Forté, 13 Stoughton Hall, Cambridge; mechanical engineer. — Maurice Ferber, care of J. B. Ferber, Kimball Bldg., Boston; theatrical work. — William Jackman, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; instructor in economics. — E. D. Congdon, Lima, N. Y.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — H. A. Gehring, 64 Amicourt, Cleveland, O.; teacher. — H. C. Chapin, 97 Lake View Ave., Cambridge; chemist. — J. W. Hudson, 39 Conant Hall, Cambridge; Harv. Grad. Sch.; also assistant in philosophy. — W. E. McNeil, Pittsfield, Me.; teaching. — O. H. Peters, 49 Wendell St., Cambridge; Harv. Grad. Sch. — G. W. Thayer, 304 Oak St., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.; assistant, Univ. of Cincinnati. — L. S. Dederick, 113 South Boulevard, Dayton, O.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — H. M. Sheffer, 36 Divinity Hall, Cambridge; Harv. Grad. Sch. — O. C. Gallagher, 5 Ruthven St., Roxbury; master in English High School, Boston. — W. L. Hoopes, 72 Sparks St., Cambridge; clergyman. — L. D. Hyskell, Smicksburg, Pa.; instructor in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. — S. P. R. Chadwick, instructor in Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H. — W. C. Brenke, 35 Eustis St., Cambridge; teaching. — W. G. Vinal, Mount Blue; teaching. — A. E. Brown, University School, Cleveland, O.; teaching. — M. T. Copeland, 65 Washington St., Brewer, Me.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — F. A. Braun, Hickman Mills, Mo.; teaching. — H. H. Blossom, 7 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; landscape architecture. — Armour Caldwell, 55 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.; instructor. — J. M. Adams, 7 Howland St., Cambridge; teaching physics in Simmons College, Boston. — J. E. Gould, Univ. Station, Seattle, Wash.; asst. professor of mathematics and astronomy in the Univ. of Washington. — G. P. Paine, Ripon, Wis.; prof. of mathematics in Ripon College. — W. T. Hastings, instructor in English, Brown University, Providence, R. I. — C. E. Persons, Renwick, Ia.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — F. F. Lewis, 476 Arlington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; pastor of Morris St. M. E. Church, Indianapolis. — T. B. Hewitt, Williamstown; teaching. — J. E. Downey, 677 Dudley St., Boston; teaching. — H. W. L. Dana, 113 Brattle St., Cambridge; Harv. Grad. Sch. — Philip Emerson, 9 Beede Ave., Lynn; principal of Abbott Grammar School. — W. E. Rappard, Les Fougères, Sécheron, Switzerland; study. — W. B. Cartmel, 801 Middle Ave., Elyria, O.; prof. of physics and electrical engineer. — C. W. Gleason, Volkmann School, Boston; teacher. — F. W. Mead, 220 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline; architect. — G. L. Kelley, 272 Main St., Everett; teacher. — J. H. Wilson, 531 Cattell St., Easton,

Pa.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — M. C. Stewart, 1803 Jersey St., Quincy, Ill.; instructor at Harvard, 43 Holyoke House. — I. B. Joralemon, 542 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; mining engineer in Mexico. — J. F. Boyd, Jr., 52 Harrison St., Brookline; architect. — J. A. Lomax, College Station, Texas; associate prof. of English in Texas Agricultural Coll. — E. E. Day, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; teaching. — F. M. Erickson, 529 Woodside Ave., Ripon, Wis.; prof. of Greek, Ripon Coll. — R. T. Congdon, Syracuse, N. Y.; associate prof. of English, Syracuse Univ.

Medical School, 1907. — F. G. Barnum, Auburndale; interne, Boston City Hospital for 16 mos. — M. A. Dailey, Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor, for 12 mos. — C. O. Chase, 33 Lawrence St., Haverhill. — T. W. Harmer, 18 Adams St., Somerville; surgical house officer, Mass. Gen. Hospital. — R. A. Sadler, 83 Congress St., Milford. — Irving Sobotky, Northampton. — F. A. Stanwood, Wellesley. — C. W. Waddell, Fairmount, W. Va. — H. S. Forbes, Milton; Harv. Med. Sch. — J. P. Leake, Boston City Hospital for 16 mos.

Divinity School, 1907. — W. J. Campbell, 7 Fayette St., Cambridge. — Abbot Peterson, Lancaster. — E. M. Slocombe, Unitarian minister, Augusta, Me.

Bussey Institution. — L. Y. Stiles, 50 Trowbridge St., Cambridge; still at Bussey. — S. W. Michie, Tlahualilo, Durango Co., Mexico; cotton growing. — H. J. Miles, Concord; farming. — W. S. Buchanan, Troy, Ala.; teacher at Tuskegee, Ala.

Law School, 1907. — G. E. Kimball, North East Harbor, Me. — C. E. McMahon, Randolph. — D. M. Moffat, 306 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pa. — Doane Gardiner, 41 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y. — D. K. Keller, Canton. — C. A. Bingham, Talladega, Ala. — J. L.

Stettinius, 309 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. — S. St. F. Thaxter, Portland, Me. — F. H. Bradley, 811 Cooper St., Camden, N. J. — Henry Bradshaw, 901 C St., N. E., Washington, D. C. — W. H. Daly, 214 Chestnut St., Lawrence. — E. H. Abbot, Jr., 1 Follen St., Cambridge. — S. E. Wardwell, 2 Richmond St., Haverhill. — T. W. Streeter, Concord, N. H. — Frank Stollenwerck, Jr., Montgomery, Ala. — C. F. Rowley, 80 Mason Terrace, Brookline; in office of Choate, Hall & Stewart, Boston. — H. W. Gardner, 17 Benevolent St., Providence, R. I. — Gordon Fairchild, Tennis & Racquet Club, Boston. — G. D. Frost, 106 Pleasant St., Newton Centre; was admitted to the Mass. Bar, Feb. 15, 1907. — P. W. Wemple, Waverly, Ill. — R. W. Gardiner, Jr., Gardiner, Me.; law in Boston. — R. L. Scales, 42 Kirkland St., Cambridge; law in Boston. — W. W. Fox, 1515 Bridge St., Lowell. — J. A. S. Johnson, Winnetka, Ill. — W. H. Miller, law, realty, and mfg. at Wooster and Canton, O. — F. G. Goodale, 5 Berkeley St., Cambridge. — William Lilly, Lambertville, N. J. — J. F. Brown, Hammondport, N. Y.; law office in New York City. — E. M. Rabenold, 25 Broad St., New York City. — H. O. Ruby, York, Pa. — B. V. Kanaley, 115 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; real estate and mortgages. — Preston Davis, 1118 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky. — C. B. Bradley, Newark, N. J. — D. W. Lincoln, 49 Elm St., Worcester; with Choate, Hall & Stewart, Worcester. — Nathan Peres, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. — Fay Ingalls, Harvard Club, New York City. — Gilbert Bettman, 1222 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, O. — W. B. Flint, care of Clephane & Clephane, Fendale Bldg., Washington, D. C. — J. H. Cummings, Jr., 37 Langdon St., Cambridge. — R. A. Turner, Greensburg, Ind. — R. D. H.

Emerson, 1 Trowbridge Pl., Cambridge; law in Boston. — Edward Hohfeld, 58 Liberty St., San Francisco, Calif. — W. H. Mahoney, with Chase, Caboon & Regan, 307 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — W. M. Wharfield, 40 Church St., Springfield.

Dental School, 1907. — H. A. Lane, 110 Radcliffe St., Dorchester. — J. E. Tibbetts, Rockland, Me. — Reinhold Ruelberg, 100 Day St., Boston. — Albert Pfeiffer, 27 Tavistock Sq., London, Eng. (For other addresses, see report of Dental Alumni Meeting.)

Scientific School, 1907. — E. I. Terry, Claverack, N. Y.; forestry. — A. M. Deane, S. Weymouth; bridge engineer. — G. D. Cutler, 3 Menlo St., Brighton; Harv. Med. Sch. — H. D. Gaylord, 43 Hemenway St., Boston; teaching. — F. A. Alden, 60 Gorham St., Cambridge; mechanical engineer. — J. V. Quinlan, High St., Brookline; telephone engineer. — R. E. Aphthorp, Milton. — L. M. Maitland, Negaunee, Mich.; mining engineer. — C. B. Lewis, 369 Lexington Ave., New York City; engineering corps Penn. R. R., East River Tunnel. — E. J. Wendell, 2d, Wayne, Pa.; landscape architect. — M. F. Weiskopf, 666 Rockdale Ave., Cincinnati, O.; chemist. — W. C. Brinton, West Chester, Pa.; industrial engineering.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, s '73, chief of the division of chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has been engaged by the French Government to make a scientific inquiry into the charge that French wines have been grossly adulterated.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, h '01, has received the degree of Litt. D. from Lafayette College.

N. R. Pound, L. S. '06, is a professor in the Northwestern Law School.

Dr. Sherman Perry, m '07, is house officer at the Worcester City Hospital.

J. T. Stearns, l '99, of Burlington, Vt., is candidate for nomination as Vermont Secretary of State.

Edward Sandford, l '97, is legal adviser to Gov. Hughes of New York.

Dr. H. L. Burrell, m '79, professor of clinical surgery at the Harvard Medical School, is president of the American Medical Association.

W. H. Lewis, l '95, is head of the new Naturalization Bureau, Boston.

K. C. M. Sills, p '01, is professor of Latin in Bowdoin College.

The University of Maryland has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Dr. W. T. Councilman, h '99, of Harvard.

Stanwood Cobb, Div. Sch. '09, is teaching English and Latin at Roberts College, Constantinople, for 3 years.

"Augustus Saint Gaudens — a sculptor whose art follows but ennobles nature, confers fame and lasting remembrance, and does not count the mortal years it takes to mould immortal forms." Thus spoke Pres. Eliot at the Harvard Commencement in 1897, conferring upon the sculptor the honorary degree of master of arts. Mr. Saint Gaudens died at his home in Cornish, N. H., after a wasting illness on Aug. 3. He was born in Dublin, Ire., March 1, 1848; son of Bernard Paul Ernest and of a Dublin woman named McGuinness. His parents emigrated to Boston in his infancy, and later removed to New York, where Saint Gaudens studied drawing at Cooper Institute, 1861; student at National Academy of Design, 1865-66; at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867-70; married in Boston, 1877, Augusta F. Homer. In Rome, 1870-72, producing there in 1871, his first figure, "Hiawatha"; settled in New York, 1872. Among his works are "Adoration of the Cross" (in St. Thomas's Church, New York), "The

Puritan," "Diana" (on tower of Madison Square Garden, New York); statues of Abraham Lincoln and John A. Logan, Chicago; Admiral Farragut, New York; Peter Cooper, New York; Col. R. G. Shaw, Boston; monument to Gen. Sherman, New York, and numerous other statues, busts, etc. Corresponding member of Institute of France; officer of the Legion of Honor. Received medal of honor, Paris, 1900; special medal of honor, Buffalo, 1901.

Dr. T. F. Harrington, *m* '88, of Boston has been chosen by the Council of the Massachusetts Medical Society to deliver the annual oration in 1908. Dr. Harrington is the author of the "History of the Harvard Medical School" and vice-president of the alumni association of the School. In the associated district committees of the Massachusetts Medical Society for the prevention and control of tuberculosis, Dr. Harrington is secretary.

Judge Abram Quick Garretson, L. S. '63, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died June 2, at his home in Morristown of pneumonia. Judge Garretson was born in Somerset Co., New Jersey, March 11, 1842, the son of Martin S. and Anna Beekman (Quick) G.; was a graduate of Rutgers, '62; studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was a director of many corporations until 1900, when he resigned upon being appointed to the Supreme Court bench of New Jersey. He married at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1879, Josephine Boker.

The Rev. H. R. Wadleigh, *Sp.* '92, has been appointed rector of the P. E. Church of the Ascension in Munich, Bavaria.

Dr. Charles Humphrey Turner, *m* '98, died May 29, in a hospital in Worcester. He was born in Richmond, Va., was graduated from Williams College

in 1881, and from Harvard Medical School in 1898. For several years he practised his profession in Holyoke and then went to London to study for special eye and ear practice. On his return he located in Haverhill, where he remained till his health broke down. In the mean time, he had married a daughter of C. A. Archer of North Adams.

C. S. Murkland, *t* '83, is principal of the Brewster, N. H., Free Academy.

Dr. Winthrop Butler, *m* '66, died at Vineyard Haven April 22. Dr. Butler was born in Tisbury, June 25, 1838, a son of Matthew Pease and Martha Allen (Robinson) Butler, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Nicholas Butler, who came to America from Kent, England, in 1637. Dr. Butler received an elementary education in the schools in Vineyard Haven and subsequently attended a private school in Middleboro. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. S. W. Butler, *m* '43, of Newport, R. I., and later at the Harvard Medical School, entering in 1859, and remaining until April, 1862. In that year he entered the navy as assistant surgeon and served under Farragut in the West Gulf blockading squadron and under Dahlgren in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He continued in the navy until Nov. 23, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. In the spring of 1866 he was graduated from the Medical School and commenced practice in Groveland. He remained there one year and then removed to Vineyard Haven, where he has since resided, practising his profession for 37 years, until failing health compelled him to retire from active duty. He sold his business to Dr. O. S. Mayhew, *m* '01. Dr. Butler was a member of the Mass. Medical Society, the Bristol South District Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; also of the Loyal Legion and Henry Clay Wade

Post 201, G. A. R. He was president of the Vineyard Haven Free Public Library Corporation from the time of its organization up to within two years, and was an ardent supporter of the same. He married, in 1862, Adelaide Howland, who survives him.

Dr. Oscar Burbank, *m* '48, of Eldora, Ia., is believed to be the oldest Harvard man in that section of the Northwest.

Col. Francis Skinner Fiske, *l* '46, formerly United States Commissioner, and for 34 years bankruptcy clerk of the Boston District Court, died at his home in Milton on Aug. 5. He was born in Keene, N. H., Oct. 9, 1825. He attended the public schools there, entered Dartmouth College in 1839, and graduated in 1843. He then came to the Harvard Law School. After graduating he traveled for several years, and on his return married Miss Annie Wilson, daughter of Gen. James Wilson of Keene, N. H. He engaged in business in Boston until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was believed to be the first New Hampshire man to offer his services to the Union. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and served with distinction until the close of the war. He then took up business again in Boston, and was bankruptcy clerk of the District Court, which position he resigned two years ago on account of ill health. He was a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and Masonic Lodge of Keene, N. H. He is survived by three daughters, Mary W. Fiske of Milton, Mrs. E. H. Bradford of Boston, and Mrs. George C. Hitchcock of St. Louis, and by a son, Redington Fiske of Boston.

S. J. Barrows, *l* '75, secretary of the New York State Prison Association, has been in Europe on a tour of investigation, and has been permitted to visit the German prisons.

Earle Robinson Greene, Dent. Sch. '08, died at his home at Milford, of typhoid fever, on May 1. He was born at Milford, May 17, 1885; attended the local schools, Wilbraham Academy, and Williston Seminary, and entered the Harvard Dental School in 1904. His father is Randall B. Greene.

Ex-Gov. F. W. Rollins, L. S. '80, of New Hampshire, was the originator of the Old Home Week movement.

Lucian Bisbee Thompson, *l* '67, of Dorchester, died there of pneumonia on May 7. He was born in Hartland, Me., Jan. 29, 1838. Both his parents were direct descendants from passengers of the *Mayflower*. He graduated A.B. at Tufts in 1863. He assisted in raising a company in the war of 1861; was at Savannah and Charleston with Sherman's army, and assisted Gen. Anderson in raising the old flag at Fort Sumter April 14, 1865. At the close of the war he studied law in the Boston office of his brother, Roscoe H. Thompson. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1867, after which he was in the office of Lothrop & Bishop, and was admitted to the Boston Bar Oct. 2, 1868, and to practise in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1881. He was a prominent member of the Mayflower Society. In 1867 he was appointed bankruptcy clerk of the U. S. District Court, where he remained seven years. On retiring from this office he practised law. He was never married, and is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

William Payne Sheffield, L. S. '44, a former representative in Congress and United States Senator from Rhode Island, died at his home at Newport, R. I., on June 2. He was born on Block Island, Aug. 30, 1819, his parents being descendants of early settlers of Rhode Island. He studied in the Harvard Law School in 1844, and practised continu-

ously until 15 years ago. He represented New Shoreham, Tiverton, and Newport in the General Assembly of Rhode Island at different times, serving more than 25 years, being a member of the Judiciary Committee, and framing many of the laws on the statute-books of the State. He was a member of the Constitutional conventions of 1841 and 1842; a representative in Congress in 1861-63, and was appointed U. S. Senator on the death of Henry B. Anthony in 1884, serving until a successor was elected by the Legislature. He was the author of many historical papers and addresses dealing with the history of Rhode Island. He was a member of the Rhode Island Society of Cincinnati and many historical societies. He married, in 1847, Lilius Sanford White, of Boston. He leaves three children, one of whom is Col. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., L. S. '78, a lawyer of Newport and a member of the R. I. Commission to the Jamestown Exposition.

Dr. F. L. Dunlap, *p* '95, who has just been appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, a member of the United States pure food and drug inspection board, has long been an instructor in the University of Michigan, from which university he was graduated in chemistry in 1892, and from Harvard in 1895. Since that time he has devoted his time to college work in chemistry.

Baron K. Kaneko, *l* '78, has been appointed presiding commissioner of the international exposition to be held in Japan in 1912.

William Le Baron Jenney, L. S. S. '52, inventor of the skyscraper, and for many years one of the foremost of America's architects and engineers, died in Los Angeles, Cal., June 15. He was born in Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832. After studying at the Lawrence Scientific School he entered, in 1854, the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manu-

factures at Paris, France, graduating in 1856. In 1858 he again visited France, spending a year and a half in the study of architecture and art. Upon his return to the United States, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed captain and aide-de-camp, U. S. A., and assigned to engineer duty at Cairo, Ill. He served as engineer officer on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant from Cairo to Corinth, then, at Gen. W. T. Sherman's request, he was transferred to his command and put in charge of the engineer works at Memphis. He accompanied Gen. Sherman as member of his staff on the Vicksburg expedition, was chief engineer of Fifteenth Army Corps at the siege of Vicksburg, and continued to serve on the staff of Gen. Sherman until he resigned in May, 1866. In the fall of 1868 he went to Chicago and began his professional career. Mr. Jenney's most important work, and that for which he is best known, was the invention and first application of the skeleton construction now in general use for tall buildings throughout the country. In the fall of 1883 he was appointed architect for the Home Insurance Co. of New York City and instructed to prepare designs for a tall, fireproof office building in Chicago. Among other prominent buildings built by Mr. Jenney are the Union League Club, Horticultural Building at the Columbian Exposition, Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store, the Association Building, the New York Life Building, Chicago National Bank Building, the Trade Building, and the Fort Dearborn Building. The last work in which he was actively interested was the designing of the Illinois Vicksburg memorial, a monument constructed by the State of Illinois on the battlefield of Vicksburg. In the spring of 1905 Mr. Jenney retired from active practice and made his permanent residence in Los Angeles.

Gordon Taylor Hughes, l '94, died of heart disease in New York City on April 10, 1907. He was born at Hamilton, O., June 10, 1870. In college he was prominent as an athlete. On graduating from the Law School, he formed the law firm of Lawrence & Hughes, at 120 Broadway, New York. He leaves a widow, a daughter of ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland.

Brown University has conferred the degree of Sc.D. on Prof. W. C. Sabine, p '88, Dean of the Scientific School, and on Dr. G. F. Jelly, m '68.

Edward Davis Thayer, e '76, the largest individual woolen manufacturer in the United States, died on July 17, in Worcester, after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Worcester, June 24, 1856. After being graduated in engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1876, he entered the woolen mills in Worcester established by his father, one of the pioneers of the business in New England. He was proprietor of the Ashworth & Jones Mill at Cherry Valley, the Worcester Woolen Mill, and the Harding Mills at East Dedham. Several years ago he invented a shuttle-changing device, very important in the manufacture of looms, and organized at the time the Crompton & Thayer Loom Works, sold about six months ago to the Crompton & Knowles Co. He was one of the richest men in Worcester, and a year ago purchased the Jonas E. Clark home on Elm Street, the finest estate in the city proper, which he fitted up in an elaborate manner. He was a member of the Quinsigamond Boat Club, the Worcester Club, the Commonwealth Club, and was a director in the Worcester Trust Co. His brother Ernest, author of "Casey at the Bat," graduated in 1885.

Dr. James Venables, m '67, died at Halifax, N. S., on July 4.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Lawrence Lewis, '01, of Pueblo, Colo., has contributed to the *Engineering and Mining Journal* a series of illustrated articles on the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

A volume of sermons by the late Phillips Brooks, '55, translated into German by R. Bolt, is meeting with favorable reception. The German pastor still preaches to the *Bauer*, and has no very high regard for his auditor's intellectual capacity. The frankness and boldness of Brooks, and his evident desire to bring before his congregation his intellectual best, strike the German readers of his sermons with no little astonishment. The sermon on the "Light of the World," well known to American readers, seems to attract special attention. Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, writes a commendatory introduction for the volume, which bears the title, "Ein Ruf in die Höhe." (Berlin: Martin Warneck.)

M. A. Potter, '95, of the Department of Romance Languages at Harvard, has edited "Cuentos Alegres" by Luis Taboada. (Heath: Boston.)

Lawrence Mott, l'00, has recently published "To the Credit of the Sea."

Dr. H. W. Wiley, s '73, has issued (through Blakiston, Philadelphia) "Foods and their Adulteration," a volume of 625 pages with many illustrations.

W. T. Davis, '42, has issued through the Memorial Press, Plymouth, a new volume, entitled "Plymouth Memories of an Octogenarian."

W. J. Hale, '98, instructor in general chemistry in the University of Michigan, has brought out in collaboration with Prof. Alexander Smith (University of Chicago) a revised, third edition of "A Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry." The merits of the original work, published in 1899, are well known. The authors have endeavored to introduce into this revision such improvements as teaching experience and general progress in knowledge of the subject have suggested to them. The book is compactly put together, and its blank leaves enable the student to jot down his notes conveniently. We wonder that there is no index. (Century Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 90 cents.)

G. F. Schwarz, Sp. '95, author of "Forest Trees and Forest Scenery," has brought out a valuable study of one of the most important of our trees. His study is entitled "The Longleaf Pine in Virgin Forest." Mr. Schwarz's method is to study the life of the tree on all sides — its relations to soil, altitude, rain-supply, and climate. He watches it as it grows in a forest of its own kindred, or in colonies among other species of trees. He discusses it from the point of view of the botanist and from that of lumber dealer. One of the important subjects he touches upon is fires, which, with the kerosene saw-mill, are depriving us of our forests. His book is thorough in method and well illustrated by cuts, map, and diagrams. It should be read with interest by many persons besides professional foresters. (Wiley & Sons: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25 net.)

Prof. Isaac Flagg, '64, of the University of California, has edited, for Prof. H. W. Smyth's Greek Series, "The Apology and Crito of Plato." (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo.) In an interesting introduction, Prof.

Flagg surveys the Socratic dialectic in general and these two dialogues in particular, and makes a statement of the attitude of Socrates towards his Athenian fellow citizens. The index is really critical, that is, the editor gives in it not merely the etymology and meaning of words, but an account of the things they stand for, or of the duties of officials (see, for instance, *δικαστής*), or a brief notice of historical personages (see *Καλλίας*, *Πλάτων*, etc.). The footnotes to the text explain difficulties in syntax or phrase.

Among the many tributes which the Longfellow Centennial called out none is more admirable than the sketch which Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, prepared for the beautiful little volume of "Longfellow's Chief Autobiographical Poems," issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In his sketch, Prof. Norton gives with remarkable distinctness, considering the brevity, not merely the main points in Longfellow's life and critical estimates of his work, but also a bird's-eye view of the conditions amid which the poet grew up and produced. The selection of poems, which includes some 30 pieces, has especial value: because nobody else now living could state as Mr. Norton can which of them are really autobiographical and which objective. In the list are certainly many of Longfellow's best lyrics. This little volume alone would justify an enduring reputation. The publishers have done well to issue it in paper, as well as handsomely bound in cloth, and thus to assure to it a wide circulation. There are two excellent portraits. (Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents net.)

"The Nameless Diary of An Explorer," by Robert Dunn, '98, is announced by the Outing Publishing Co.

John Corbin, '92, has written a novel of contemporary life called "The Cave Man." (Appleton & Co.: New York.)

Dr. Julius Goebel, of the German Department at Harvard, has edited the First Part of Goethe's *Faust* so satisfactorily that his book may be recommended to the general reader not less than to the student. Dr. Goebel offers the rare combination of a German *Gelehrter*, who is also a literary critic of unusual taste. So he is able to do philology full justice, without forgetting that literature is, after all, the end of *Faust* and of every other literary masterpiece. And he has been able also to keep his head amid the cyclone of *Faust* criticism. He knows Goethe's life thoroughly, so that he is continually drawing upon it for apt illustrations to special passages. His introduction can hardly fail to find favor even with readers who imagine that there is no fresh word to be said on this subject. It is to be hoped that Dr. Goebel will edit the *Zweiter Teil* also. (Holt & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois, '90, has collaborated with Pres. B. T. Washington, A '96, in writing "The Negro in the South." (Geo. W. Jacobs & Co.)

G. D. Latimer, '89, who has recently retired from his parish at Salem, has issued a volume called "Concerning Life Sermons." (Amer. Unitarian Association: Boston.)

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, t '54, has followed up his very interesting autobiography with a volume entitled "My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men of the East," which contains another fund of recollections. Although the larger part of the book is filled with memories and descriptions of Dr. Conway's journeys in Australia and India, it has also allusions and asides which touch other continents and many persons. Robert Ingersoll, Moozooandar, Mme. Blavatsky, Agassiz, John Bright, Arabi Pasha are a few among the multitude whom Dr. Conway conjures to appear. He has the born

story-teller's artful artlessness; one thing leads to another; the gossip changes, but is never dull; and Dr. Conway's zeal gives ballast to it all. He is interested in everybody — whether it be the Mormon polygamists in Utah or the *yogi* in Bengal. Some of his material — John Bright's letter on Gordon at Khartum, for instance — has value as a sidelight to history. That reader must be a dyspeptic who cannot find much that is appetizing in this volume. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

A delightful volume of short essays is "The Young In Heart," by Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95; delightful, because it has the quality specified in the title. Mr. Pier is mature enough to have had experience, and he is keen enough to observe: but nothing has robbed him of his youth. He looks at things in the wholesome, brave, trustful way of youth. He has, too, a pleasant vein of humor, and when he touches on social foibles he indulges in friendly satire. He loves books, and sports — read what he says, for instance, on tennis and swimming — and comradeship. He relishes equally the joys of work and of play. Altogether, a healthy, sympathetic book. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.25 net.)

In a handsome volume, "Le Théâtre au Collège du Moyen Age à nos jours," M. L.-V. Gofflot devotes a long chapter to "Le Théâtre Scolaire Français en Amérique," in which he gives the history of the Harvard Cercle Français. His account is illustrated by several half-tones of groups and "shingles." The entire study will interest readers who like to explore academic bypaths. M. Jules Claretie writes the preface and M. Gofflot adds a bibliography and several appendices. (Librairie Honoré Champion: Paris, 5 Quai Malaquais, 7 fr. 50.)

The "Types of English Literature" series, under the general editorship of Prof. W. A. Neilson, p. 96, of Harvard, is auspiciously started by a volume on "The Popular Ballad," by Prof. F. B. Gummere, '75, of Haverford College. The work, needless to say, shows great familiarity with ballad material and skill in analyzing and classifying. We do not feel sure, however, but that more clearness might have been attained: Take the much disputed question of the origin of ballads; can you visualize the following statement? "There is seen," says Prof. Gummere, "in the primitive stages of poetry, and in certain survivals, a throng of people without skill to read or write, without ability to project themselves into the future, or to compare themselves with the past, or even to range their experience with the experience of other communities, *gathered in festal mood, and, by loud song, perfect rhythm, and energetic dance, expressing their feelings over, an event of quite local origin, present appeal, and local interest.*" The longer you try to see the process described in the lines we have italicized, the more likely you will be to arrive at the conclusion that Prof. Gummere has deceived himself by words which really explain nothing. We venture to say that not a single ballad in Child's Collection originated in this way. We do not believe that any stanza of any ballad originated in the simultaneous, unpremeditated, collective shouting of a throng of people, — no matter how "energetic" their dance — any more than we believe that when a throng of cavemen first beheld a reindeer they all shouted out "reindeer" in whatever language they used. Some individual uttered the word first; then the others echoed him. So some individual must have originated the first hints of every ballad, which may subsequently have been amplified,

changed, perfected, as much as you please, by one, or ten, or a hundred fellows. But, except for such vagueness as is implied in an example like this, Prof. Gummere's book merits a cordial welcome. Especially interesting are those sections in which he draws from ballads testimony concerning the customs, beliefs, and ideals of by-gone times. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

"The Many-Sided Roosevelt: An Anecdotal Biography," by George William Douglas, is an entertaining book which lives up to its title. Mr. Douglas has collected with skill anecdotes bearing on each period of Pres. Roosevelt's life and every phase of his public career. A stranger from Mars could not fail, in reading these anecdotes, to perceive that here is a very engaging personality. A psychologist might be puzzled to define just what quality it is that makes the President perpetually interesting. Is it his downrightness, or his unexpectedness, or his vivacity, or the pantherlike intensity with which he pounces upon every matter, be it large or small? The Rooseveltian humor certainly enters into the reckoning — for that is a quality not always found in cases where the ego is exuberantly developed. Mr. Douglas wishes his work to be a contribution to the biography of a man of distinction. He groups his material according to periods and topics. All that is needed to make his little book a "source" for future biographers, is to add the authorities from which he has drawn his material. He has achieved his purpose in making an agreeable book. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$1 net.)

Prof. B. G. Wilder, s. '62, wrote the words and composed the music of the "Founder's Centenary Hymn, in Honor of Ezra Cornell, 1807-1907." (Cornell Coöperative Society, Ithaca, N. Y.)

Ex-Sec. J. W. Foster, L.S. '55, is doing what it would be well that more mature experts should do: he is formulating, at the end of his career, what experience and study have taught him. Having been engaged in some of the most important diplomatic missions of our generation, and having served the United States as Secretary of State, he is peculiarly fitted to write on "The Practice of Diplomacy." He treats the subject in such a way that his book will be acceptable not only to the professional and to the historian, but also to the average intelligent reader, who desires to know exactly what functions ambassadors, ministers, envoys, and consuls have played and are playing in our international relations. Mr. Foster treats his subject on all sides. He discusses questions of rank, dress, receptions, and other ceremonies; the duties and immunities of diplomats; the various engagements, by compact, treaty or arbitration, which a diplomat may be called upon to make; and the precedents that govern international procedure. He illustrates by frequent citation of concrete cases, which he has taken from the records at Washington or the biographies of our diplomats. On the whole, considering the apparent slap-dash method of appointing many of our representatives abroad, and the bestowal upon others of embassies in return for cash contributions to the party treasury, one wonders at the small number of actually costly blunders that have been made. That Mr. Foster has brought his work up to date appears from his reference to the Storer incident, in which he says, "The Secretary of State took the unusual and summary method," etc. Mr. Foster endeavors to maintain throughout an impartial attitude. He shows unquestionably that the United States, since 1789, has had a worthy part in purifying international relations.

(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

Charles S. Hamlin, '83, former Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, has compiled "Inter-State Commerce Acts, Indexed and Digested." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Cloth, 4to, pp. 480.) It contains the text and a digest (in alphabetical order) of the six acts which specially concern shippers and carriers, with other acts and resolutions bearing on these. The list includes the Carrier's Liability Act; Safety Appliance Acts; the Act requiring Reports of Accidents; Arbitration Acts; the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, etc. The arrangement makes it possible to turn at a moment's notice to any clause, subject, or section, and cross-references lead the searcher to whatever else bears on the point he is investigating. The usefulness of the work is as evident as the care and comprehensiveness with which the compiler has performed his task.

One of the happy signs of the times is the publication of a "household edition" of the "Poetical Works of Edward Rowland Sill." That Sill, who had a real vein of poetry, a modest, retiring temperament, nothing to startle, no stuff for fad or cult to foster on, should have reached the point where, twenty years after his death, this collective edition is demanded, must gratify not only his special admirers, but all those who like to believe that in the long run excellence comes to its own. The editor of this volume, Mr. W. B. Parker, '96, has prefixed a brief but excellent biographical sketch, with sympathetic criticism. There are also a fine portrait of Sill's idealist face, and several illustrations. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.)

Wm. Schofield, '79, had an article in the *American Law Register* for May on "Christopher Columbus Langdell," '51.

A beautiful book, and as interesting as it is beautiful, is "The Golden Days of the Renaissance in Rome," by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, h '86. It covers in detail the half-century which includes the pontificates of Julius II and Paul III, but it gives also many details of life at earlier and later times. Prof. Lanciani does not restrict himself to the archeology of Rome. He has a thousand stories, facts, anecdotes concerning the people and their customs. He magnifies, however, the service the popes and great patrons performed for art. Paul III, for instance, appears in his most attractive light. Prof. Lanciani groups round Michelangelo, Vittoria Colonna, and Raphael much of the art, history, and gossip of that half-century. More novel to most readers will be the chapter on Agostino Chigi, who was the J. P. Morgan — and much more — of his generation. There is hardly a dull page in the book. Its illustrations have been chosen with excellent judgment and they are finely executed. Prof. Lanciani's knowledge of Rome, ancient, medieval, and modern, seems boundless, and he has the gift of making whatever he tells interesting. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 4to, profusely illustrated, \$5 net.)

The lectures which W. H. Mallock, the English writer, delivered at Harvard last spring, have been issued in a handy pamphlet by the National Civic Federation, and bear the simple title "Socialism."

Under the title "The Major Symptoms of Hysteria," the Macmillan Co. publish the lectures delivered last fall at the Harvard Medical School, by Prof. Pierre Janet, of the Collège de France.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Mass. Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board makes a volume of 250 pages, with 12 half-tone illustrations. The Board con-

sists of H. H. Sprague, '64, chairman, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, and J. A. Bailey, Jr., '88.

Prof. J. L. Patterson, '83, has edited "The Cyclops of Euripides." (Alexander Gardner, London, and the Macmillan Co., publishers). He has almost ready for press an edition of the "Lament for Adonis" with commentary, and translation into English verse.

The volume on "Massachusetts," by Prof. Edward Channing, '78, of Harvard, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for early publication in their American Commonwealths series.

To the *American Journal of Numismatics* for April, Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, of Newport, R. I., contributed his 72d list of "Medals, &c., Illustrative of the Science of Medicine." He has reached number 2402.

Pamphlets Received: "Discrimination against the Japanese in California," by Herbert B. Johnson, D.D.; Courier Publishing Co. Press, Berkeley, Cal. — "What Agassiz did for Cornell University," by B. G. Wilder, s '62; reprinted from *Cornell Era*, vol. 39, June, 1907.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Amer. Hist. Rev. (July.) "Mortmain in Medieval Boroughs," C. Gross.

Atlantic. (June.) "The Colonel in the Theological Seminary," S. M. Crothers, h '99; "George Meredith," H. C. Greene, '94; "The Forest Philosophy of India," P. E. More, p '93. (July.) "The Power that makes for Peace," H. S. Pritchett, h '01. (Aug.) "What is Progress?" J. Bryce, h '07; "Charles Russell Lowell," H. D. Sedgwick, '82.

Bostonia. (July.) "Carducci," J. Geddes, Jr., '80.

Century. (July.) "Eugène Carrière," H. C. Greene, '94; "Outdoor Boston," S. M. Crothers, h '99. (Aug.) "The Case of the Evanstons," D. Gray, '92; "The Non-Resistance of Amos," R. W. Kauffman, Sp. '96.

Educational Rev. (June.) "A Hellenist's View of Italian," W. C. Lawton, '73.

Harper's. (June.) "The Origin of Our Moon," W. H. Pickering. (Aug.) "Old Times at the Naval Academy," A. T. Mahan, h '95; "Moods of a City Square," E. S. Martin, '77.

Nuova Antologia. (July 1.) "Giuseppe Mazzini," W. R. Thayer, '81.

Scribner's. (June-July.) "Impressions of Contemporary France," B. Wendell, '77. (June.) "The Origin of Certain Americanisms," H. C. Lodge, '71; "The Avalanche," R. Herriek, '90.

World's Work. (July.) "Defending the Rights of the Poor," R. S. Holland, '00; "The Age of Elective Servants," A. W. Page, '05; "A Town owned by Negroes," B. T. Washington, '96.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *The Church's Attitude Towards Truth*. By Edward P. Usher, '78. (Published by the Author: Grafton, Mass. 1907.) We are indebted to the recent heresy trials in the Episcopal Church, if for nothing else, for this keen and masterly analysis of religious problems which are troubling all our churches. The author is a layman, and as such writes with a freedom and frankness which the clergy seldom attain in these delicate matters, while at the same time showing himself fully competent to treat all the biblical and theological questions involved. He is no malcontent, though feeling deeply the charges of dishonesty brought against those who listen to the advanced thought of the times. Such men, he insists, instead of leaving the Church should claim their legitimate place within it. They are its best interpreters, and will be needed to give their Church its proper place in the great religious movement, the "Second Reformation," which he believes to be near at hand. Of the three bodies into which his communion is divided, while belonging himself to the Broad Wing, he claims that all are necessary for the wholeness of the organization: only each must remember that the others have the same rights as itself. If the High Church is needed to keep the sanctities alive, the Broad is equally needed to keep the Church in touch with the intellectual life of the times. Our author is at much

pains to show that the freedom which he claims is really involved in the primitive attitude of his Church. By a careful study of the Episcopal formularies he points out that the one vital demand which they make upon both clergy and laity is to follow the Scriptures only, and to apply to them their own interpretation. The "spirit of comprehension, tolerance, and inclusion — even buried as it has been at times," he pronounces to be the "characteristic note" of both English and American Episcopacy. If he does not wholly persuade us on this point, he has an easy task in examining the creeds of the Church which have recently been declared "voices from above spoken once for all," and showing how antiquated they have become, and how impossible it is for any one, even if he wished, to accept them in their literal sense. If used at all, creeds must be recognized as symbols only, subject to various interpretations. "The creed is loose, vague, general, and it is to this that its vitality is due. . . . It is a skeleton frame on which each man hangs his ideas." The dogmas of the Virgin Birth and Infallibility, which modern theology rarely stops to discuss, but which have been brought anew to the front by the recent trials, our author proves with slight difficulty to have little biblical basis, even if they had otherwise any standing among thoughtful men. The Pastoral Letters of 1894 and 1904, which called out the present controversy, our author claims are in no sense the voice of the Church. In an interesting comparison between the English and American communions he shows that American Episcopacy is a purely federal union of many dioceses, sufficient for all religious purposes but with no recognized way of uttering or enforcing its opinions. The heresy trials expressed simply the sentiment of individual dioceses, while

the real verdict of the laity at large, he assumes, would have been quite different. He does not complain of this non-hierarchical condition of things; on the contrary he holds that "what leads in rare cases to repression and abuses operates all the time in a broad way for freedom and progress." To those of us outside the Episcopal Church all this reveals a very interesting situation which wins our cordial sympathy. If the time comes when our author's conception of the true function of his Church is officially accepted, Christianity will have taken a great step forward. In the closing pages on "The Coming Faith" Mr. Usher goes out of his way, as it seems to us, to identify the higher religious ideals for which he pleads so finely with the old Greek theology as distinct from the Latin. The antithesis is a familiar one, and has a gleam of truth in it; but we cannot feel that the "coming faith" is made clearer or more persuasive by being fitted to an ancient terminology whose significance it has so far transcended. No intelligent thinker stops to ask himself to-day whether he is Greek or Latin. Apart from this gratuitous contention we have nothing but commendation for this timely pamphlet. The tone and spirit are fine and the style is unexceptionable. Our only regret is that in his title, "The Church's Attitude," Mr. Usher has adopted the bad journalistic fashion of using an impersonal noun in the possessive case.

— *An Introduction to Vulgar Latin.* By C. H. Grandgent, '83. (D. C. Heath & Co.) Two years ago last June, a notice of Prof. Grandgent's work on *Old Provençal* appeared in the *Graduates' Magazine*. It was suggested there that such a work was likely to be the forerunner of a similar treatise on the more studied subject of Old French, or more probably would be followed by a literary

study of the troubadours and their productions, such a work complementing fittingly the first or linguistic part of the *Outline of Old Provençal*. Instead of pursuing either of these routes, Prof. Grandgent has gone backwards to the fountain-head of the Romance languages, the Vulgar Latin. He has presented what the Romance student and, to a certain extent, the student of the Greek and Latin classics, must have long felt the need of, the requisite data for tracing the development of Romance words from their Latin sources. For the first time such data are made available in convenient form. Hitherto they existed only piecemeal in hundreds of mostly rather inaccessible and, in many cases, very obscure works. Prof. Grandgent treats the subject in the usual scientific manner familiar to the many students who have studied under him. Two maps introduce the subject, one showing the extent of the Roman Empire throughout which the official language was Latin; the other shows clearly the parts of Europe where Latin in its modern forms is now spoken. Then follows what will prove both to Romance and Classical scholars a boon, a Bibliography of the entire subject embracing references in black type, besides a number of subordinate references in ordinary type. These, in many cases, the best known sources of information on the subject, are continually referred to throughout the work, enabling the student to investigate farther for himself. Other references occurring less frequently are given in the text itself. The phonetic alphabet and the few symbols used to denote "open" and "close" sounds, palatalization, etc., are of the simplest character, being identical with those usually adopted in modern scientific linguistic treatises. The Introduction begins the work by describing the territory covered, by com-

paring the Classic and the Vulgar Latin, by showing the trend of the latter, and finally indicating the main sources of information for spoken Latin. The work proper is then divided systematically into four parts, Vocabulary, Syntax, Phonology, and Morphology, each part being properly subdivided, and treated with extreme care and very fully. An Index of 30 pages, comprising over 4000 references, gives an idea of the great amount of labor involved simply in collecting and co-ordinating the material. The sifting of a far greater amount and weighing it with a view to its applicability to the subject must have consumed much of the time of many years. Yet the most essential factor in a like work, a factor which gives the work its chief value, is that accurate knowledge that only the trained specialist can possess over so vast a field as that of Latin and the Romance languages. While Prof. Grandgent has, of course, drawn upon the well known sources of information like Corssen, Schuchardt, Körting, Seelmann, the Latin Glosses the modern scientific works of Meyer-Lübke, Gröber, Neumann, and the foreign reviews, nevertheless he has produced an original work. Moreover, he has kept his authorities up to date, availing himself of the very latest and best sources, such as Bausteine (1905), Anglade (1905), and Dottin (1906). He is as truly a pioneer in this field as in that of Old Provençal. It is precisely in these linguistic fields that the activity of English-speaking scholars is conspicuously lacking. Of the 75 authorities already noted in the Bibliography, 1 is Italian, 7 mostly Latin, 21 French, 41 German, and 5 English. This statement illustrates clearly and truly to just about what an extent German, French, and English scholars carry on investigation along these lines. We have, therefore, all the

more reason to feel proud of the work of a scholar which is the best of its kind not only in this country but in Europe.

J. G., Jr.

— *The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist*. By George Pierce Baker, '87, Professor of English in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York: Cloth, 12mo, \$1.75 net.) Prof. Baker has made a substantial addition to the small stock of American erudite criticism: and he has made it in precisely the field which seemed already gleaned to the last tuft of stubble. But, since "Shakespeare" means so much of human life, he can never, if we properly consider it, be exhausted: for whenever men come to take new, or seeming new, views of life, they must inevitably turn back to Shakespeare and see how those views apply to his works. That a single year should have produced Prof. Baker's book, Prof. Bradley's volume of critical essays, and Prof. Raleigh's monograph simply confirms this fact. The etymologists and philologists may indeed run dry, because they may discover the pedigree of the last word and the punctuation of the last comma; but critics of higher capacities and nobler outlook will always find fresh significance in Shakespeare. Mr. Baker purposes to study him as a dramatist, that is, to watch his growth in power from the 'prentice days, when he recobbled old plays, to the days of prime, in which he created *Othello* and *Lear*. Mr. Baker traces his advance in each form of composition — farce, farce-comedy, comedy, chronicle play, and tragedy. The chief point, to which Mr. Baker continually returns, is that Shakespeare was bent on writing to please the patrons of the Elizabethan theatre. His central attraction was the story, and not characterization. He watched his audiences; saw what took with them; improved upon it in his next;

and his genius supplied the rest. Mr. Baker does an immense service in thus bringing Shakespeare back to his position of practical playwright. Once restore him to that position, and you sweep away forever an entire school of *Tendenz* critics who have tried to foist an ethical purpose or an aesthetic significance on each of the plays. Throughout Mr. Baker's lectures, we find common sense prevailing. He breaks ground by describing the public of 1590, which Shakespeare, at his début, addressed. He then describes the Elizabethan theatre, showing how far it was adapted for dramatic representation, and the sort of stage business that would naturally spring from it. With this firm ground to tread on, he proceeds to analyze the plays from the technical standpoint of plot, situation, motivation, and characterization. Mr. Baker has not only a firm grasp on the dramatic detail of each of Shakespeare's plays, but wide knowledge of the works of Shakespeare's contemporaries; and this enables him the more surely to distinguish between what was original in Shakespeare and what he had in common with his fellow craftsmen. There has been no such study made of this as Mr. Baker has made. But his attention to the technique of the playwright's craft does not preclude him from inserting many excellent opinions in the field of literary criticism. His discussion of the feeble fourth acts in *Julius Caesar*, *Lear*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*, for instance, is capital. So too are his remarks on the way in which a modern star system has distorted our view. Shakespeare's audiences would have been astonished to see the magnification of Shylock or Malvolio: they watched the play unfold for the story bound up in it, and for the novelty or startlingness of the situations. And Shakespeare had as little intention of

obeying the canons of modern playwrights as to climaxes, as of observing the three unities. We wish that Mr. Baker's book could be read by every young student of Shakespeare, because it so admirably puts the mind on its guard against fads, formulas, prepossessions, and pedantries. It is as useful for the intelligent reader as for the specialist in dramatic construction. Many interesting illustrations help the eye to see the London and the theatre of Shakespeare's time.

— *Individual Training in Our Colleges*. By Clarence F. Birdseye. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net.) The problem which Mr. Birdseye discusses is the problem how to make our colleges more efficient. In this discussion he presents much interesting data. In the presentation, also, he includes the consideration of such topics as changes in our country after the Civil War, growth of our population, especially by immigration, our secondary schools, and their increase in number and aggregate attendance. The problem assumes a special form on the side of the student when it is said, "We insist that some substitute must be found for the ordinary restraints of home and of our earlier colleges, — to steady the young man at one of the crucial times of his life" (p. 170). The specific answer which Mr. Birdseye gives to his question of making colleges more efficient and of steadying "the young man at one of the crucial times of his life," lies in the graduates of the colleges taking a deeper interest in their *alma mater*, and also, in particular, in the development of the Greek Letter Fraternities. These methods are emphasized and re-emphasized with what some might regard as unnecessary force and iteration. Mr. Birdseye, however, also urges a closer relationship between the teacher and the student, although his hope of

securing the desired results through this method is not strong. "His problem is still that of young manhood, where he must have the help of a man who can understand his problems, and aid him in his personal family college life, during the four years that intervene between the family life of his parent's home and that by his own fireside which he should look forward to" (p. 246). There are, however, some opinions expressed in the volume which should not be allowed to pass without questioning. When Mr. Birdseye says, "We must come to realize that the beginning of college is the time for the young man to choose his profession or business, and then remodel the course accordingly" (p. 299), one hesitates to assent to such an apodeictic remark. And also when it is declared, "The so-called culture of our colleges, often but an empty tradition from the Individual Training of the earlier times, is frequently but veneer that covers a young man's vitality and integrity sapped" (p. 233), one is inclined to agree with the author to a certain extent, but not to the extent which the remark indicates. Furthermore, when it is affirmed that "A large entering class, mostly admitted by certificate and without any other winnowing process, is considered good evidence of the popularity of the college and the success of its administration, either in studies or in athletics, but as its endowment is too small, and too large classes will overtax its teaching and other facilities, every possible means must be adopted to weed out the classes, and reduce them to a size that will be accommodated" (p. 182), one asks for proof; and when, moreover, it is said that "The elective system, whose original merits have been almost lost in the manner in which it has been applied, and which, as applied, has proved one of the most potent means of breaking down

good mental training in our older and larger institutions" (p. 180), the reader is obliged to confess that he misses the sense of discrimination which it is the duty of the college under either the elective or the required system to train. Mr. Birdseye's book is in part a history, in part an argument, and in part a sermon. If the historical part were eliminated and the volume confined to argument and to appeal, its value would be increased.

— *The Life of Charles A. Dana.* By James Harrison Wilson, LL.D., late Major-General U. S. V. (Harpers: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.) Charles Anderson Dana was born of poor but respectable parents at Hindsale, N. H., in 1819; went as a boy to Western New York; entered Harvard College in 1839, but owing to impaired eyesight did not graduate with the Class of 1843; joined the Brook Farm community; and in 1847, began journalistic work as city editor of the *New York Tribune* at \$10 a week. Thenceforth, his life, except during three years, was that of an editor. Those years he served as Assistant Secretary of War during the Rebellion. In 1868, having had a brief unsuccessful experience with the *Chicago Republican*, he bought the *New York Sun*. From that time till his death, Oct. 17, 1897, he was busily and successfully engaged (to quote Mr. Joseph H. Choate's well-known epigram) in his effort every morning through the *Sun* to make vice attractive. His name became a by-word for cynicism and vindictiveness. He gave comfort to Tammany braves, and took pleasure in endeavoring to blight with his vitriolic ridicule virtuous causes supported by good men. When he encountered a man whom he desired to influence or to make use of, but whom he could neither terrorize nor pervert, Dana pursued him with unrelenting

malice: hence, his attacks on Grant and on Cleveland. Most appropriately, he made B. F. Butler his hero in 1884. Dana's eulogy of Butler is printed here in full, with evident satisfaction, by Major-General Wilson. The biographer, we need hardly state, has not drawn for us the real Dana of the *Sun*: but a large-hearted, benevolent sort of seraph, — a sort of Peter Cooper etherealized, — who went about doing good and showering bouquets from his rose-garden upon his fellow men. New Yorkers, who for thirty years bought the *Sun* every morning to see "what new wickedness old Dana has been up to overnight," will be much edified by the Major-General's portrait. But he cannot mystify posterity, for which the fact will suffice that the Brook Farmer, young idealist, and poet of 1844 had become in 1884 the eulogist of B. F. Butler and the main intellectual prop of Tammany Hall. For the historian the only important part of Dana's life was the time he spent as Stanton's assistant: his descriptions of the officers and movements of the Union armies which he visited are given at considerable length by the Major-General. But in view of Dana's post-bellum record it is not likely that historians will accept his statements without great caution. The traits which made him so successful on the *Sun* did not spring up in a day: they were in him when he wrote those war dispatches, and must often have determined his judgment. As for Major-General Wilson, let us say that he has performed his work admirably. When you start out to make a hero of a Charles A. Dana your only safe course is to make him the biggest kind of a hero. This the learned Major-General has done without flinching. His volume deserves a conspicuous place on the shelf with the white-washings of other misunderstood benefactors of the human race.

— *Life and Letters of Charles Russell Lowell*. By Edward W. Emerson, '66. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$2 net.) Mr. Emerson has performed a patriotic service in revealing Charles Lowell to a new generation. It is not only Charles Lowell the individual whom he makes to live again, but the type of the highest young Americans of 50 years ago, who were equal to any emergency, and fulfilled every duty. Lowell graduated first in the Class of 1854; went into a Chicopee mill as a workman; made a trip to Europe for his health; was local treasurer on the Burlington and Missouri R. R.; volunteered when the Rebellion broke out; distinguished himself as a disciplinarian and as a fearless fighter; was killed leading a charge at Cedar Creek. He went from duty to duty as naturally as a bird flies. "It is all in the day's work," was his favorite maxim. "Do not feel anxious: it is not our business," he wrote his wife. These letters introduce one to a very attractive character, in which the balance between head and heart is at perfect poise. They show, too, the state of mind in which many of the bravest men fought for the Union. Here is no pinchbeck patriotism, no gush, no fanfaronade. Lowell (and many like him) was aware of the corruption of the politicians, civil and military, who used the war for their own selfish purposes. In this memoir one gets better perhaps than in the lives of the chief statesmen and generals of the Civil War the deep, silent, but indomitable moral purpose which, in the last analysis, brought victory. The glimpses Lowell gives of army life, his reports of the views current in camp, his own clear observations, his straightforward dealing with man and fate, make this book equally interesting to the historian and to the lover of biography. To Harvard men it has a peculiar interest, because it

brings in many of the young Harvard volunteers — Barlow, R. G. Shaw, the Putnams, Major Henry L. Higginson, Col. W. H. Forbes — who were Lowell's intimates. Mr. Emerson's editing merits the highest praise. In more than 100 pages of notes he furnishes a mass of very interesting material. A capital index makes every item accessible. With such a memorial, Charles Russell Lowell's noble career will not be forgotten.

— *The May-Flower and Her Log*. July 13, 1620 — May 6, 1621. Chiefly from Original Sources. By Azel Ames, m '71. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 4to, illustrated, \$5.) We welcome this second revised edition of a very interesting book. Dr. Ames has done what every healthily inquisitive person would wish to do on becoming absorbed in the wonderful story of the immigration of the Pilgrims to Cape Cod: he has searched the original record for testimony on everything pertaining to the *Mayflower* and her voyage. He describes the earlier ship, the *Speedwell*, which was to bring the company from Leyden, but proved too unseaworthy to make the ocean passage. Then he takes up the *Mayflower*, and tells how she was chartered, with the names of the charterers and every detail of business transaction. Next follow minute accounts of the ship herself, of her officers and crew, of her cargo and provisions, of her accommodations and quarters, and of her passengers. Here you can learn what the daily ration was, or what tools and utensils were carried out for the mechanics and the husbandmen. Finally, there is the Log, a record day by day, compiled from the writings of the actual sharers in the enterprise. Avowedly a mosaic, it gives often a larger number of items than can be found in any of the original sources separately. An ap-

pendix contains several documents and a discussion of disputed questions. An excellent bibliography, a full index and maps add to the serviceableness of the volume. Among other matters to which Dr. Ames has given careful study is the genealogy of the *Mayflower's* passengers. His volume, with Winthrop's and Bradford's histories, ought to be in the library of every genuine American. It has been sumptuously made up and printed by the publishers, who have produced in it one of the finest recent specimens of American bookmaking. It is to be hoped that the text may be reprinted in a small, inexpensive volume, adapted to the purses of many readers who would prize it.

— *Sappho and Phaon*. A Tragedy. By Percy Mackaye, '97. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$1.25 net.) This is the best bid for poetry we have seen in an American "classical" drama. The species is, of course, exotic, and one can never be sure that the exotic will not, at any moment, lose its glamour and stand before us starkly artificial. Who reads now the modern "classic" dramas of yesteryear? Even Swinburne's *Atalanta* lives because of its choruses. But without issuing a caveat against posterity's possible change of opinion, we may say that Mr. Mackaye's *Sappho and Phaon* has much genuine dramatic quality; that although it evidently reveals a careful archaeological study, it still seems valiantly alive (that is, the personages have lived their real lives in Mr. Mackaye's imagination); and that it requires only the test of acting to show whether the inherent remoteness of its passion and treatment, can make it go with a modern audience. Many a fine play, which stands stock still on the stage, goes in the "closet" — that architectural mystery which every "reader of taste" is supposed to have, but which one never sees.

We remark that Sappho — the ideal Sappho, she of the glowing poems and the deathless passions — was above all things *lyric*, and that there is nothing harder than to transpose the *lyric*, with its quivering emotions and its delicate, varied, or intense self-revelations, into the *dramatic*. But this fact may not have prevented Mr. Mackaye from creating a dramatic Sappho of a very striking kind. That he has been honestly dramatic appears as much in the solicitude with which he develops his characters as in his refraining from lyrical outbursts. He does not make his play a quilt of purple patches. His device of the prologue helps to predispose the reader to accept what follows as a fragment of real life. Persons acquainted with Mr. Mackaye's earlier works will be glad to recognize that he gains constantly in dramatic capacity. His difficulty still seems to be to rid himself of archaic or remote themes.

— *The Arthur of the English Poets*. By Howard Maynardier, '89. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) For whatever reason, the Arthurian Legends have outrivaled all others in English. Literary investigators may find a Continental origin for them, but the English people have accepted them for a thousand years or more as native; Cornish scenery clings to them and a supposed typically English quality pervades them. Mr. Maynardier, of the Harvard English Department, has been well advised, therefore, to bring within the covers of a single convenient volume, in readable form, a statement of the origin and history of these legends and an account of their vicissitudes in popularity, down to the present day. He begins at the beginning, with the historic Arthur, the hero of Celtic Britons in their wars with the English, a personage who lived perhaps about A. D.

500. Then he goes on to describe the Arthur of popular story and of the chronicles, and the growth of the legends in prose and verse till they were fixed, so to speak, in Malory's masterpiece. Dr. Maynardier's chapters on the fate of the legends during the 19th century are among his most interesting. The later list of writers who sought plot or character in the Arthurian treasury begins with Scott and ends with the turgid and somewhat tawdry Richard Hovey, but it includes Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne, and (to go outside of English-writing poets) Richard Wagner, with his *Lohengrin*, *Tristan*, and *Parsifal*. Such a showing conclusively establishes the vitality of the legends. Dr. Maynardier has done his work carefully. He moves from point to point with scholarly solicitude. And he leaves his readers feeling assured that they have had a fair and intelligent analysis of an interesting subject.

— *An Ode to Harvard and Other Poems*. By Witter Bynner, '02. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo.) Mr. Bynner's "Ode" is the most delightful contribution of recent years to Harvardiana. It is grave; it is gay; witty, playful, tender. It will bring back to every Harvard man, who has a shred of memory left, many parts of his college life. It is written in loose verse, which fits easily the discursive matter, but is not incapable of carrying a fine phrase. The "Other Poems" reveal Mr. Bynner as a verse-writer of real promise — nay, more, of actual achievement. His subjects are alive to him — the first consideration — he sings them enthusiastically and for the most part musically. He thinks as well as feels, and he has an unmistakable talent for rhythm. Whoever reads his "Harvard Ode" — and the number among Harvard men ought to be very large — will be sure to turn

to the "Other Poems," and be glad to make their acquaintance.¹

— *Along the Labrador Coast.* By Charles W. Townsend, '81. (Dana Estes & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated.) Dr. Townsend's primary interest is birds, but in this description of a vacation trip to Labrador he has his eyes open for everything. He writes as an artist sketches, rapidly and off hand, and does not attempt to give a finished picture: but his glimpses are vivid, and they have about them that open-air quality which gives travelers' logs an essential, if not their best charm. Birds, animals, creeping trees, mongrel fishermen, Eskimos, fogs, icebergs are made very real through Dr. Townsend's keen vision. His illustrations, especially of icebergs, are striking. He has made a book for which many readers who never expect to follow his itinerary will be grateful. Among good works to which he calls attention are Dr. Grenfell's mission and the need of a society to prevent the extermination of birds.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Young in Heart. By Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, narrow 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Sappho and Phaon. A Tragedy. By Percy Mackaye, '97. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

A Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry. By Alexander Smith (University of Chicago) and William J. Hall, '98 (University of Michigan). (Century Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 90 cents.)

The Act to Regulate Commerce (as Amended) and Acts Supplementary Thereto Indexed, Digested, and Annotated. Including the Carrier's Liability Act; Safety Appliance Act; Act requiring Reports of Accidents; Arbitration Acts; Sherman Anti-Trust Act; and others. By Charles S. Hamlin, '83, Corporation Counsel, Boston Chamber of Com-

merce, etc. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. 4to, canvas, pp. 480.)

The Poetical Works of Edward Roseland Sils. Household Edition. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.)

Along the Labrador Coast. By Charles Wendell Townsend, '81, M.D. (Dana Estes & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated.)

An Ode to Harvard and Other Poems. By Witter Bynner, '02. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

The Church's Attitude Towards Truth. By Edward P. Usher, '73. (Published by the Author: Grafton, Mass. Paper, 12mo, pp. 173.)

Goethe's Faust. Erster Teil. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by Julius Goebel, Harvard University. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 16mo.)

Statistique des Grèves en Belgique. 1901-1905. (Bruxelles: Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Paper, 8vo, pp. lix, 247.)

Growth and Education. By John Mason Tyler, Professor of Biology in Amherst College. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Popular Ballad. By Francis B. Gummere, '75. Professor of English in Haverford College. Types of English Literature Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, square 16mo, \$1.50 net.)

On the Civic Relations. By Henry Holt, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net, postpaid.)

Individual Training in Our Colleges. By Clarence F. Birdseye. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.75 net.)

An Introduction to Vulgar Latin. By C. H. Grandgent, '83, Professor of Romance Languages in Harvard University. (Heath: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 219.)

The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist. By George Pierce Baker, '87, Professor of English in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$1.75 net.)

The Life of Charles A. Dana. '43. By James Harrison Wilson. (Harper: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

Plato's Apology and Crito. Edited by Isaac Flagg, '64, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Greek, University of California. American Book Co., New York: Cloth, 12mo, 205 pp., with introduction and notes, \$1.40.)

It. By Clivette. The Man in Black. (Pamphlet.)

Le Théâtre au Collège, Du Moyen Age à nos Jours. Avec Bibliographie et Appendices. Par L.-V. Gofflot. Préface par Jules Claretie, de l'Académie Française. (Librairie Honoré Champion, Paris, 5, Quai Malaquais. 7fr. 50.)

Pragmatism. A New Name for some Old Ways of Thinking. Popular Lectures on Philosophy, by William James, m'69. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.25 net.)

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A Sketch of

¹ One passage from the Ode is printed earlier in this issue. — Ed.

his Life by Charles Eliot Norton, '46. together with Longfellow's Chief Autobiographical Poems. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 75 cents net.)

The Golden Days of the Renaissance in Rome. From the Pontificate of Julius II to that of Paul III. By Rodolfo Lanciani, A '86. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 4to, profusely illustrated, \$5 net, postage, 32 cents.)

The Practice of Diplomacy. As illustrated in the Foreign Relations of the United States. By John W. Foster, L. S. '55. (Houghton Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, large 8vo, \$5 net, postage, 20 cents.)

My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men of the East. By Moncure Daniel Conway, t'54. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, large 8vo, \$3 net, postage 20 cents.)

The May-Flower and Her Log, July 15, 1620-May 6, 1621. Chiefly from Original Sources. By Azel Ames, m '71. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 4to, \$5 net, postpaid.)

The Many-Sided Roosevelt. An Anecdotal Biography. By George William Douglas. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Iliad, First Three Books and Selections. Edited by J. R. S. Sterrett, Professor of Greek, Cornell University. (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 619 pages, with map and illustrations, \$1.60.)

The Longleaf Pine in Virgin Forest. A Silvical Study. By G. Frederick Schwarz, Sp. '95. (John Wiley & Sons: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.25 net.)

Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Sixth Annual Report, Jan. 1, 1907. H. H. Sprague, '64, chairman. (Boston: State Printers.)

MARRIAGES.

* * It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1874. Woodbury Blair to Rose Brown Wallach, at Washington, D. C., July 6, 1907.

1881. Benjamin Metcalf Borland to Mary Weldon, at Steamboat Springs, Colo., June 1, 1907.

1881. Nelson Lemuel Robinson to Maude Richmond Henderson, at Lexington, Ky., June 25, 1907.

1888. Henry Lowell Mason to Estelle Kimball, at Boston, June 8, 1907.

1889. William Freeman Burdett to

Alicia Mabel Valentine, at Northborough, June 10, 1907.

1889. Robert Elkin Neil Dodge to Katherine Eleanor Staley, at Madison, Wis., June 18, 1907.

1892. Reginald Chauncey Robbins to Jane Ruthven Hall, at New York, N. Y., May 17, 1907.

1893. Alfred Julius Freiberg to Cecile Hellman, at St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1907.

1904. Elias Bullard Bishop to Elinor Burnett, at Southboro, May 21, 1907.

1894. Arthur Charles Lewis Brown to Octavia Grenshaw, at Somerset, Va., June 15, 1907.

1894. Henry Copley Greene to Rosalind Huidekoper, at Boston, May 14, 1907.

1894. Robert Homans to Abigail Adams, at Quincy, June 10, 1907.

1894. Lewis Isaac Prouty to Olive Chapin Higgins, at Worcester, June 12, 1907.

1895. Lincoln Bryant to Rose Standish Bryant, at New Bedford, June 5, 1907.

1895. Nathan Phillips Dodge, Jr., to Laura Whitney, at Brookline, June 11, 1907.

1895. Herbert Frazier to Juliet Rawle, at Atlantic City, N. J., May 23, 1907.

1895. Leo Victor Friedman to Anna Walcott Metcalf, at Boston, June 6, 1907.

1895. Carleton Eldredge Noyes to Mary Charlotte Metcalf, at New York, N. Y., June 1, 1907.

1896. John Frederic Osborn to Lucia Lincoln Boggs, at Cambridge, June 5, 1907.

1897. David Cheever to Jane Welles Sargent, at South Natick, June 8, 1907.

1897. James Duncan Phillips to Nannie

- Jenckes Borden, at Headcorn, Kent, England, March 20, 1907.
1897. Leonard Kingsley Smith to Alice Williams, at Glen Park, Colo., June 20, 1907.
- [1897.] Charles Williams Stott to Cornelia Saunders, at St. Paul, Minn., June 27, 1907.
1898. Wentworth Lewis Harrington to Lilian Gordon, at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1907.
1898. George Walker Hinman to Miriam Clarke, at North Reading, June 29, 1907.
1898. William Otis Kimball to Idelle Caine, at Boston, June 1, 1907.
1898. John Ernest Lansing to Lucy Caroline Wells, at East Onondaga, N. Y., June 27, 1907.
1898. Guy Newhall to Ethel Mary Newhall, at Lynn, May 29, 1907.
1898. Charles Minot Sheafe, Jr., to Mary Stanley Hoague, at Boston, June 18, 1907.
1898. Robert Palfrey Utter to Madeleine L. Böcher, at Cambridge, May 18, 1907.
1899. Mark Hyman to Louise Baer, at New York, N. Y., June 11, 1907.
1899. Howard Lane Blackwell to Helen Electa Thomas, at Cleveland, O., June 8, 1907.
1899. John Edward Brooks to Helen French, at Boston, April 27, 1907.
1899. Thomas Garrett, Jr., to Elizabeth Dorothea Kobbé, at New York, N. Y., May 15, 1907.
1899. Robert Louis Hoguet to Louise Robbins Lynch, at Paris, France, June 27, 1907.
1899. John Tucker Murray to Mabel W. Wesson, at Cotuit, June 25, 1907.
1899. Otis Weld Richardson to Lucile Johnson, at St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1907.
1900. Raynal Cauthorne Bolling to Anna Tucker Phillips, at North Beverly, June 25, 1907.
1900. John Montfichet Glidden to Grace Adelaide Borland, at Providence, R. I., June 1, 1907.
1900. Chester Odiorne Swain to Mary A. Kinney, at Winona, Minn., June 12, 1907.
1901. Benjamin Boss to Marguerite Gay, Aug. 30, 1906.
- [1901.] Walter Channing, Jr., to Cornelia Post Higbee, at Mattapoisett, July 10, 1907.
1901. Philip Edward Coyle to Edith White Woodbury, at South Orange, N. J., June 15, 1907.
1901. Augustus Henry Fiske to Esther Bennett, at Wayland, June 1, 1907.
1901. Edwin Warley James to Ethel Townsend, at Ossining, N. Y., March 4, 1907.
1901. John Silsbee Lawrence to Emma Atherton, at Boston, April 28, 1907.
1901. Charles Warren Locke to Helen Russell Davis, at St. Paul, Minn., June 29, 1907.
1902. Henry White Godfrey to Gertrude Abbott Williams, at Farmington, Me., June 25, 1907.
1902. Edison Lewis to Edith Greenough, at Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., June 15, 1907.
1902. Arthur Holdredge Morse to Esther Fisher Hallowell, at West Medford, Aug. 8, 1907.
1902. Francis Raymond Sturtevant to Avis D. Atwood, at Dorchester, June 12, 1907.
1903. Frederick William Choate Foster to Mabel Gladys Winslow, at Beverly, June 12, 1907.
1903. Albert Zabriskie Gray to Marian Anthon Fish, at New York, N. Y., June 12, 1907.
- [1903.] Curt H. G. Heinfeldten to Edith

- Laura Prentiss, at Haverhill, June 26, 1907.
- [1903.] Wyatt Wagner Jones to Alda Georgiana Nelson, at Rochester, Minn., June 19, 1907.
1903. Willoughby Joseph Kingsbury to Charlotte Woodruff Dennis, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1907.
1903. Arthur Francis Nazro to Evelyn Blunt Penhallow, at Jamaica Plain, June 17, 1907.
1903. Jonathan Thatcher Sears to Katherine Warner Brown, at Melrose, Aug. 8, 1907.
1903. Herbert Nathan Straus to Therese Kuhn, at New York, N. Y., July 15, 1907.
1903. Samuel Huntington Wolcott to Hannah Stevenson, at Readville, June 19, 1907.
1904. Paul Hastings Allen to Sue Hailey Scott Rutherford, at Florence, Italy, June 6, 1907.
1904. Emerson Woods Baker to Charleen B. Johnson, at Fitchburg, June 15, 1907.
1904. Arthur Atwood Ballantine to Helen Bailey Graves, at Springfield, June 19, 1907.
1904. Morris Baron to Reine M. Wiener, at Baltimore, Md., July 24, 1904.
1904. John Coolidge Davenport to Florence May Miller, at Norwood, O., June 25, 1907.
1905. Ralph Herbert Bollard to Kate Welch, at Topeka, Kan., May 25, 1907.
- [1905.] Sydney Salisbury Breese to Elizabeth Alexandra Morton, at Southampton, L. I., N. Y. July 20, 1907.
1905. Chester Holbrook Brown to Bertha Nichols, at South Boston, July 2, 1907.
1905. Paul Pembroke Crosbie to Mary Katherine Small, at Great Bend, Kan., Dec. 31, 1906.
- [1905.] James A. Hare to Christine C. Odenweller, at Roxbury, June 1, 1907.
1905. Sherman Leland Lewis to Helen Webster McAllister, at Methuen, June 27, 1907.
1905. Roy William Lord to Bernice Myrtle Edwards, at St. Petersburg, Fla., June 11, 1906.
1905. Thomas Hiram Trenholm to Eleanor Louise Holt, at Wheaton, Ill., April 20, 1907.
1905. Kenneth Tuttle to Lulia Alberta Miller, at Moira, N. Y., April 29, 1907.
1905. Solon Wilder to Edith Leavens, at Newtonville, June 12, 1907.
1906. Wirt Victor Hawkins to Mrs. Ethel Nason, at Seattle, Wash., May 28, 1907.
1906. Kenneth Moller to Elizabeth Soule Sweetser, at Brookline, June 12, 1907.
- S.B. 1900. Charles Herbert McNary to Mary Elizabeth Patterson, at Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 14, 1906.
- S.B. 1902. Gouverneur Morris Phelps to Helena Pelham Curtis, at Cambridge, June 3, 1907.
- S.B. 1903. Allen Granger Chapin to Gertrude M. Ryan, at Smithfield, Pa., June 26, 1907.
- S.B. 1905. Frederick McKendrie Lowe to Mary Myrtle Osborne, at Warrensburg, Mo., June 6, 1907.
- LL.B. 1899. Francis Edward Slattery to Lilian Cutten, at Roxbury, June 5, 1907.
- L. S. 1869. Joseph Story Fay, Jr., to Mrs. Grace Ely Koenig, at Longwood, May 29, 1907.
- M.D. 1899. Hartley Wales Thayer to Linda Washburn Seaver, at West Newton, June 29, 1907.
- M. D. 1900. Walter Thomas Burke to Mary C. Grady, at Medford, July 3, 1907.
- M. D. 1903. Zabdiel Boylston Adams

- to Anna S. Foster, at Chestnut Hill, June 4, 1907.
- Ph.D. 1903. David Raymond Curtiss to Sigrid Eckman, at Roxbury, June 25, 1907.
- Montague Chamberlain to Anna Sartoris Prout, at Northampton, June 15, 1907.
- John George Jack to Cérise Emily Agnes Carman, at Yonkers, N. Y., June 14, 1907.

NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 TO JULY 31, 1907.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS.
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.*

The College.

1843. Frederick Richard Sears, b. 20 April, 1824, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 June, 1907.
1848. Charles Porter Fisher, b. 18 May, 1828, at Oswego, N. Y.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 4 Jan. 1907.
1861. Henry Pickering, b. 3 Feb., 1839, at Boston; d. at Boston, 4 June, 1907.
1863. William Nichols, b. 26 Sept., 1842, at Boston; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 4 June, 1907.
1864. Richard Henry Derby, M. D., b. 12 March, 1844, at Boston; d. at Litchfield, Conn., 4 July, 1907.
1868. William Lane Swift, b. 17 Dec., 1846, at Washington, N. Y.; d. at Millbrook, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1906.
1869. Alfred Goodale Lamson, b. 6 Jan., 1848, at Lowell; d. at Lowell, 9 Feb., 1907.
1870. Charles Fuller Woodard, LL.B., b. 19 April, 1848, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Bangor, Me., 17 June, 1907.
1871. John Lord King, b. 19 Nov., 1849, at Springfield; d. at Syracuse, N. Y., 18 June, 1907.
1873. Samuel Lord Morison, b. 28 Oct., 1851, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at London, Eng., 21 May, 1907.
1874. Thomas Simms Betts, b. 6 Mar., 1851, at Vevay, Ind.; d. at Bar Harbor, Me., 2 July, 1907.
1882. McLaurin Jameson Pickering, b. 3 Nov., 1859, at Gorham, Me.; d. 20 Feb., 1907.
1883. Lynde Raymond Ferris, b. 6 Nov., 1860, at Brookline; d. at Boston, in March, 1907.
1883. Sollace Mitchell, b. 15 Sept., 1858, at Jacksonville, Fla.; d. at Readfield, Me., 15 May, 1907.
1884. John Andrew Noonan, b. 25 Aug., 1861, at South Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 19 May, 1907.
1894. Louis Anton Ernst Ahlers, A.M., b. 16 Oct., 1864, at Washington, D. C.; d. at Colorado Springs, Col., 10 July, 1907.
1894. Robert Jay Forsythe, A. M., b. 5 Sept., 1869, at Braintree; d. at Braintree, 23 May, 1907.
1896. Henry Sparks Johnson, b. 22 Oct., 1874, at North Brookfield; d. at Azusa, Cal., 24 June, 1907.
1897. Charles Thresher Rawson, b. 27 Jan., 1875, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 1 July, 1907.
1903. Henry William Becker Stern, LL.B., b. 28 Oct., 1881, at Minneapolis, Minn.; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., 30 March, 1907.
1904. Henry Sheafe Hutchinson, M. D., b. 14 May, 1882, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Lansdowne, Pa., in June, 1907.
1905. William Thomas Littig, b. 23 Feb., 1882, at Davenport, Ia.; d. at New York, N. Y., 12 March, 1907.

Medical School.

1854. Dana Warren Hartshorn, b. Aug., 1827, at Walpole; d. at Cincinnati, O., 23 May, 1907.

1862. Alonzo Lawrence Stickney, b. 26 May, 1835, at Townsend; d. at Ashburnham, 4 June, 1907.

1866. Clarence Tripp Gardner, b. 24 Oct., 1844, at Seekonk, R. I.; d. at Seaconnet Point, R. I., 23 May, 1907.

1867. James Venables, b. in May, 1839, at Halifax, N. S.; d. at Halifax, N. S., 4 July, 1907.

1890. John Joseph McGuigan, b. 24 Feb., 1864, at Danvers; d. at Lynn, 3 June, 1907.

Law School.

1847. William Wheeler Bolster, b. 6 July, 1823, at East Rumford, Me.; d. at Auburn, Me., 7 May, 1907.

1854. James Morris, b. 2 Oct., 1832, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 22 May, 1907.

1867. Lucien Bisbee Thompson, b. 20 Jan., 1838, at Hartland, Me.; d. at Dorchester, 7 May, 1907.

Scientific School.

1900. Simon Everard Williams, b. 2 March, 1872, at East Chester, N. Y.; d. at Jacksonville, Fla., 14 Jan., 1907.

Civil Engineer.

1876. Edward Davis Thayer, b. 25 Jan., 1856, at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 17 July, 1907.

Divinity School.

1859. Edward Beecher French, b. 20 Nov., 1832, at Lowell; d. at Harwich, 14 July, 1907.

1869. Edwin Smith Elder, b. 12 Dec., 1837, at Milton, N. H.; d. at Portland, Me., 4 Oct., 1906.

Graduate School.

1892 (A. M.) James Curtis Shaw, b. 11 May, 1861, at Stanhope,

P. E. I.; d. at Vancouver, B. C., 18 April, 1907.

Honorary Graduate.

1889 (A. M.) Jonathan Baxter Harrison, b. in 1835, in Greene Co., Ohio; d. at Franklin, N. H., 18 June, 1907.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[1855.] William Amory, b. at Boston; d. at Dublin, N. H., 16 June, 1907.

[1874.] William Gibson Colesworthy, b. 17 March, 1851, at Boston; d. at Boston, 25 April, 1907.

[1875.] Ignatius Sargent, b. 18 April, 1852, at Brookline; d. at Brookline, 26 May, 1907.

[1908.] Curtis Parker, d. at Rollinsville, Col., 4 July, 1907.

[M. S. 1861.] Eugene Augustus Bassett, died at Barre, in July, 1907.

[L. S. 1844.] William Paine Sheffield, b. at Block Island; d. at Newport, R. I., 2 June, 1907.

[L. S. 1863.] Abram Quick Garretson, b. 11 March, 1842, in Somerset Co., New Jersey; d. at Morristown, N. J., 3 June, 1907.

[L. S. S. 1851.] Nelson Curtis, b. at Medford; d. at Belgrade Lakes, Me., in July, 1907.

[L. S. S. 1851.] Alfred Lee Tyler, b. 19 May, 1834, at Norwich, Conn.; d. at New York, N. Y., 2 June, 1907.

[L. S. 1852.] William Le Baron Jenney, b. 25 Sept., 1832, at Fairhaven; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 15 June, 1907.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

In accordance with an announcement of Prof. J. L. Love, as chairman of the Harvard Summer School, a meeting of its members was held on Aug. 6, and a permanent organization, to be known as the Harvard Summer School Association, was effected. A list of names of some 60 persons, representing States and Territories of this country and sections of other countries, who will form the general committee of the Association, was read by Prof. Love. W. B. Head was then chosen chairman of the meeting, and the purposes of the Association were outlined. Briefly, they are a closer internal organization of the summer students, a better coöperation with the College Committee, and a more intimate relation with prospective summer students throughout the world. The following officers were elected: Pres., W. B. Head, Exeter, N. H.; vice-pres., A. H. Knapp, Springfield; sec., Florence E. Leadbetter, Boston. On account of the size of the general committee, an executive committee, to take the initial steps in matters of policy, was appointed as follows: Eleanor M. Colleton, Mary E. Wynn, Seth Sears, E. L. Raub, Maud G. Leadbetter, A. R. Winter, and W. B. Snow. All the members of the executive committee are teachers in Boston or its vicinity.

On Aug. 6, thieves broke into Gannet House and rifled the rooms of Price and Gansey: 6, J. E. Warner; 7, G. Forbes; 8, A. S. Hill (proctor); attic room, Henry Harris, porter of the New Lecture Hall.

Ex-Ambassadors J. H. Choate, '52, Horace Porter, L. S. S., '51, and J. W. Foster, L. S. '53, represented the United States at The Hague Peace Conference. Mr. Choate's pleas for the exemption of private property from capture at sea, and for a permanent arbitration tribunal,

were the most discussed speeches of the Conference.

The details of the projected School of Business have not yet been sufficiently worked out for a definite report to appear in this issue.

Several years ago when the extension of the franchise was under discussion the opponents of extension argued that it would place the College at the mercy of Professional School men who had no interest in Harvard College. The first group of the newly enfranchised voted for Overseers on Commencement Day. The total number of qualified voters, exclusive of the newly enfranchised, was, according to the check-lists used at the election, 9828. The total number of the newly enfranchised voters, according to said lists, was 597, making a total voting constituency of 10,425 voters. The total number of votes cast was 2000. The total number of newly enfranchised voters, who cast votes for Overseers at the election on Commencement Day, was 34. It would clearly appear from these figures that the A.B.'s are in no danger of being swamped.

Albert Francis Hall, who died in Somerville on July 22, at the age of 62, was a prominent mechanical engineer, who took up engrossing as a pastime and for 30 years engrossed the Harvard diplomas and prepared the addresses on parchment.

Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, has appointed on the finance commission G. U. Crocker, '84, G. A. O. Ernst, '71, Nathan Matthews, '75, and J. F. Moors, '83.

On Memorial Day 11 new memorials were dedicated in the Hall of Fame, New York City. Among the celebrities honored were Louis Agassiz, John Quincy Adams, and James Russell Lowell, of Harvard. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, spoke for them.

Gov. Hughes, of New York, has appointed C. H. Keep, '82, and T. M. Osborne, '84, members of the new Public Service Commissioners.

The total number of deaths recorded, in the necrology of Harvard University, published in the Boston *Advertiser* on Commencement, from the quarterly record in the *Graduates' Magazine*, was 190, of which 172 occurred since Commencement, 1906. Of those who died since Commencement, 1906, 93 were graduates of the College. The senior alumnus of the College is Charles Alfred Welch of Cohasset, Mass., of the Class of 1833. The Class of 1839 of the Medical School is represented by Bertrand Francis Bugard. The Class of 1838 in the Law School is represented by Charles Franklin Hamer and Luther Martin Shreve. The Class of 1851 in the Scientific School is represented by William Louis Jones. The senior alumnus of the Divinity School is probably James Ivers Trecothick Coolidge, of the Class of 1841, but no notice of the death of Samuel Isaac Hobson of the Class of 1839 has been received.

Gov. Guild, '81, has appointed Prof. H. L. Warren, h '02, head of the Harvard Architectural Department, a member of the Commission on the Extension of the Mass. State House.

A new clubhouse, estimated to cost \$40,000, is contemplated by the Pi Eta Society, the money to be raised by an appeal both to graduates and undergraduates, and to be built on the site of the present structure in Winthrop Sq., Cambridge. The building committee includes J. L. Nichols, '79, treas.; P. E. Presbrey, '85, O. B. Roberts, '86, N. H. White, '95, Walworth Pierce, '99, and A. W. Hollis, '00. Plans have been drawn providing for a two-story brick building, with basement and mezzanine floor. The present quarters, which were se-

cured in 1894, will be razed, leaving only the theatre in the rear, erected in 1896. The basement plan provides for a large café, which a roomy kitchen, pantry, and serving-room adjoin. The janitor's quarters are also here. On the first floor are the large living-room, opening upon a terrace facing the park, a coat-room, and lobby. A broad staircase, opening from the rear of the living-room, leads to the second story and mezzanine floor. The latter floor includes two good-sized committee rooms. The top floor has a library, of the same size as the living-room, a card-room, and a room for committees. The billiard-room is in the basement of the theatre.

The trustees of Boston University were the purchasers, through brokers, of the old Harvard Medical School property at 688 Boylston St., Boston. This property has a frontage of 264 feet on Boylston St. and 125 feet on Exeter St., and consists of 83,000 square feet of land, assessed at \$462,000, and a building assessed at \$134,000, making a total of \$596,000. The purchase was made for investment and future development.

The French medalist, Léon Deschamps, has made a medallion portrait of Pres. Eliot. On the reverse is a view of Harvard and Massachusetts Halls. These medals will be sold to graduates, officers, and students of the University at \$5 apiece, a sum which will approximately cover the bare cost of the medal, the cost of importation, duties, etc. The medals have been placed with E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston; with the Secretary of the Harvard Club of New York City, and at the office of F. A. Delano, Chicago, where they can be had by applying to Mr. John DeLaMater, 515 Western Union Building. It was through Mr. Delano's energy that the medal was made.

— *Pres. Roosevelt and Harvard.* In greeting a delegation of Harvard men at Lansing, Mich., on June 1, Pres. Roosevelt remarked that in a year and eleven months he hoped to be free to take an active part in Harvard affairs again. The press at once construed this as an announcement that after March 4, 1909, Pres. Roosevelt expected to be President of the University. Much discussion ensued. Dr. H. P. Walcott, next to Pres. Eliot the senior member of the Corporation, stated in an interview printed by the *Boston Advertiser*: "Pres. Roosevelt never will become the head of Harvard University as long as Charles W. Eliot is alive. I should not vote for his selection to the head of the Harvard Faculty, because, in the first place, he is not what you would call an academic man. There is no possibility of his ever becoming president of the University." Mr. Roosevelt, after reading Dr. Walcott's remarks, said, according to an Associated Press dispatch, "I have no more idea of succeeding Pres. Eliot than I have of becoming Grand Lhama of Thibet or a medicine man among the Apaches. I suppose," he added, almost exploding with laughter, "that good old Dr. Walcott, when he said that, had a mental picture of me riding up to the President's office on a cayuse with a couple of fortynines strapped to my waist, Bat Master-son following me with a knife between his teeth ready to be made Dean of the Faculty." Pres. Eliot also took the announcement humorously, and was quoted as saying at a public dinner: "Pres. Roosevelt is said to want my job when I get through. Let me say that I don't want his when he gets through."

— *The San Francisco Harvard Club* "has enjoyed a most successful (though uneventful) year and is proceeding in every way exactly as it was before the fire. Although we lost our records [the

Secretary writes, too late for his report to be printed in the usual place] and our little library in the fire, we did not lose so much but what we were able, even last year, to send a student to Harvard on our scholarship and we are doing the same this year — this year's student being K. Inahara of Stanford University. The officers of the Club for the present year are: Pres., Hon. M. C. Sloss, '90; 1st vice-pres., Hon. C. M. Belshaw, '83; 2d vice-pres., R. C. Harrison, '90; sec., Philip Bancroft, '03; treas., J. S. Severance, L. S. '61."

— *Phi Beta Kappa.* The Harvard Chapter met on June 27. The business meeting was held in Harvard Hall. The following Honorary Members were elected: J. T. Wheelwright, '76; H. W. Hardon, '82; W. C. Sabine, p '88; A. D. Hill, l '94, and J. E. Lodge, l '00. Four additional members from the Class of 1907, nominated by the Immediate Members, were elected, viz., R. B. Gregg, of Colorado Springs, Colo., J. H. Ijams, of New York, N. Y., J. L. Price, of Kent, O., and Edgar Bloom Stern, of New Orleans, La. The proposal, laid before the Society at its meeting in 1906, to enlarge the membership and to make some change in the method of election, was discussed at great length and was finally accepted. (The Committee's report on the subject was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine*, Dec., 1906, p. 316.) The changes provide for the election of 35 members from each class, instead of 30. The first eight are to be selected as at present by the Senior members from the 12 members of the Junior Class who stand highest on the Faculty records. These in their Senior year choose 22 more of their own Class out of 44 certified to them by the Office as standing highest on the College records. The 30 then choose 5 more who are not necessarily drawn from among the 44.

Before electing, the Immediate Members are required to make, by means of Committees appointed for the purpose, careful inquiry in regard to the merit of candidates. The discussion of these changes having consumed the whole time of the meeting, the question of changing the date of the Anniversary and the question of admitting ladies to the dinner were necessarily laid over to another year. The officers of the Society were re-elected: Pres., W. R. Huntington, '59; vice-pres., F. R. Fish, '75; cor. sec., W. C. Lane, '81; treas., H. G. Denny, '52. At noon the Society proceeded to Sanders Theatre, where an unusually large company was assembled. The Orator of the day was the Right Hon. James Bryce, h '07, the British Ambassador, who spoke on "What is Progress?" His oration is printed on pp. 1-18 of this issue. The poet was J. T. Wheelwright, '76, of Boston. Bishop William Lawrence, '71, made the introductory prayer as chaplain. At the conclusion of the literary exercises the Society marched in procession to the Harvard Union, where dinner was served.

W. C. Lane, '81, Cor. Sec.

TWO HARVARD MEMORIALS IN ENGLAND.

Tablet to President Chauncy.

On July 11, 1907, at Ware, England, there was dedicated, in memory of the second President of Harvard College, a tablet having the following inscription:

To the memory of
The Revd. CHARLES CHAUNCY,
M.A., B.D.,

Born at Ardeley Bury in 1589.

Vicar of Ware from 1627 to 1633.

Resigned, emigrated to America and became President of Harvard College, a position

he held from 1654 until his death in 1671. He lies buried at Cambridge, Mass.

ANCHORA SPEI

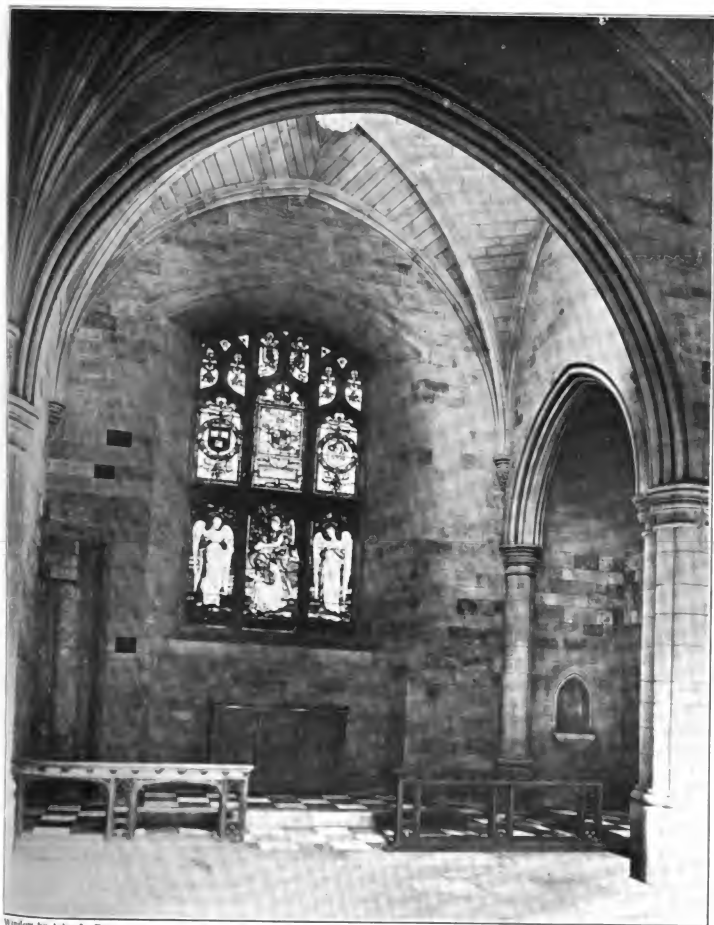
This tablet was erected in 1907 by his Lineal Descendant Miss Ellen Clarke of Brookline, Mass.

The American Ambassador, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, in unveiling the tablet, said:

"We are met on the spot where one of the miracle-workers of the New World began his career. From these islands, as all know, went out most of those who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries laid the foundation on which the imposing structure of the Great Republic has been reared. They conquered man and circumstance; they enlarged the boundaries of law and liberty; they civilized a continent and educated it.

"Of all these achievements the last was the greatest. The best recruits therefore that the colonies had, the most needed for the real work confronting them, the most useful for the protection and elevation of the State were the teachers and preachers. It was characteristic of those immortal colonists that they built a schoolhouse and a church as soon as they had finished a blockhouse. The moment they had guarded against the savage without, they armed against ignorance and immorality at home, and often the same leader of men was kept busy at all three tasks.

"That Vicar of Ware for whom, two and a half centuries after his death, you are now placing a permanent memorial on the very walls that witnessed his English labors, had the good fortune to be one of the earliest recruits in this corps d'élite of the colonies and to be assigned to one of its most conspicuous posts. How well he held it, what faithful and far-reaching service he rendered, may be briefly recited in the sketch of his life to which you are presently to listen. But it



Window by John La Farge.

HARVARD CHAPEL.
St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark.

cannot be adequately told either now or ever, till you can trace the individual work of all those who passed under his moulding hand, and whom he fitted for the task of that development which went on with ever increasing rapidity through the next half-century. What these men " " he had inspired.

You have done well to place a tablet here for him, and you have reason, too, to cherish his honest American fame as a part of your possessions in Ware, as well as ours in America. But the real monument to his enduring memory was begun by himself, and is still rising on the shores of the New World. While Harvard University is known among men, the record of Charles Chauncy's eighteen years' service as its second President, from 1654 till his death, will not perish from the grateful remembrance of those who love letters and liberty.

"By your authority and in behalf of the lady to whose gracious thought we are indebted for this new token of the ties that bind hearts in the Old Home to hearts in the New, I now unveil this tablet in his honour."

Mr. W. B. Gerish, Honorary Secretary of the East Herts Archaeological Society, gave a biographical account of Pres. Chauncy.

Dedication of the Harvard Chapel at St. Saviour's, July 17, 1907.

In the absence of Mr. Choate, who was unable to leave The Hague for London, Ambassador Reid was also the official American spokesman at the dedication of the John Harvard Memorial Chapel in St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark. This was the church in which Harvard was baptized, Nov. 29, 1607. While Mr. Choate was Ambassador in London, it was proposed that this chapel should be restored in Harvard's honor. Largely through the efforts of Mr.

William Phillips, '00, and Mr. John Ridgely Carter, the plan was carried through. A fund was subscribed, Mr. Phillips being one of the largest givers, if not the largest, and Mr. Choate gave a memorial window (a picture of which appeared in the *Graduates' Magazine*, vol. xiv, p. 202) designed by John Lafarge, which was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Southwark, in the presence of the American Ambassador, the Mayor and Corporation of Southwark, and a large congregation. The new vestries in connection with the cathedral were also dedicated. The Bishop, in his address, said the ceremony was twofold—one of its parts domestic, the other representative of an interest or tie which spanned the ocean and linked men and places on two continents to one another. It was an omission in the great and courageous work of restoration, which, under his most venerated predecessor, Bishop Thorold, brought back the church to beauty, that no provision was made for the robing of its choir and clergy. It was hard to see how a permanent place should be supplied, but the generosity of those who had restored the chapel drove them by a happy compulsion out of what had been the temporary vestry. The benefaction of the late assistant treasurer of the cathedral secured a narrow edge of ground along the north side of the building, upon which vestries could be and had to be built. A room had been provided for the members of the chapter, one for the rector and officers of the parish, and a large choir-room had been built, for the payment for which 800*l.* was still needed. Consequently the chapel, which former generations had not been ashamed to use as a small debtors' court, had no longer to serve as a cramped and insanitary vestry. They rejoiced to take part in a ceremony which in a singularly felicitous way brought

back the old for new use and delight. When 300 years ago John Harvard was baptized in the church, it would have seemed amazing that the child of a Southwark tradesman would be the means of transferring across the then hardly traversable ocean the great academical name of Cambridge, and would himself be the founder of perhaps the most famous centre of learning in a continent where then a few seaboard settlements had a precarious existence on the edge of a land of savagery and forest. The late Ambassador of the United States, the Hon. Joseph Choate, had at his own expense put in the chapel an east window, which he unveiled in May, 1905, and following the lead of a Harvard man, Harvard men had gone further, and the present Ambassador would convey on their behalf to the cathedral body the finished work in a complete restoration of what would always be known as the Harvard Chapel. He hoped that in the coming days Americans would feel that in the great metropolis of the old land which they visited so frequently and so affectionately one spot and sanctuary was specially their own, and for any purpose of Christian worship that was lawfully allowable they might ask the use of the chapel, and that Southwark Cathedral would come to be a name of familiar and cherished association in many American homes.

The bishop, clergy, lay clerks, and choristers singing the hymn "O God our help in ages past," then proceeded to the chapel, where the American Ambassador (Mr. Whitelaw Reid) said:

"My Lord Bishop: This structure, situated on or near the spot where three centuries ago John Harvard was baptized, is now to be turned over again to you.

"The College which he founded was the earliest in America, and under the

name of Harvard University it still maintains its place in the front rank. We may be pardoned for thinking that this and other educational institutions of high standing, founded in the colonies by Englishmen or under English auspices, Yale University, Dartmouth, King's College (now Columbia University), William and Mary and others, with the multitude that have sprung from their inspiration, constitute one of the strongest among the many ties which bind together our great countries, of common origin, and as we believe of common aims and aspirations and of a common high destiny.

"In behalf of graduates of Harvard University, who undertook this work of restoration and adornment, and by the authority of Mr. John Ridgely Carter, treasurer of their fund, and of the many contributors, including Mr. Choate, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Bradley Martin, I now request you, my Lord Bishop, to dedicate this Chapel as a memorial of John Harvard for use henceforth while its walls endure in Divine Worship."

HARVARD'S ROWING CRISIS.¹

To the Editor of the Transcript: The description of the Harvard-Yale university race in your paper of last Friday was admirable — absolutely fair and correct. You well said that the "glory was evenly divided between the victor and the vanquished . . . and every man in both boats had reason to be proud of having contributed to such a stirring spectacle." It is also true, as you say, that "with lighter and less powerful men, the Yale crew rowed a lower stroke and were able

¹ The following article, by Gen. Francis Peabody, who learned rowing at Cambridge University, and was a member of Bancroft's '79 crew, is from the *Boston Transcript* of July 6.

to hold their own against the other crew," and that "it was plain that the Yale crew was rowing a better stroke and a stroke that differed radically from the Harvard stroke."

While it is of no great moment whether Yale or Harvard wins in any particular year, it is very important that the rowing of the two universities should be put on a sound and equal basis, so that good men who go to Harvard University anxious to row may feel that they will be properly coached and have at least an even chance of winning the race if they are selected to represent their university. We want to win a fair proportion of university races in future years.

No man having the best interests of Harvard rowing at heart has felt at liberty to criticise Wray publicly before the race, lest by so doing it should hamper him and injure Harvard's prospects. On the other hand, Harvard graduates, especially those without rowing knowledge or experience, are very apt to criticise the coach and captain unjustly, after a race has been lost. I am most anxious to do Wray full justice and to avoid needless fault-finding, but it does seem that now, while this glorious struggle is fresh in our minds and there is a full year to prepare for the next Yale race, is an appropriate time to calmly consider the condition of rowing at Harvard University and what, if anything, can be done to improve it. The following are some of the historical facts in regard to international and inter-collegiate rowing which should help us in forming an estimate of the relative value of the present Harvard rowing style as compared with the style of Oxford, Cambridge, Cornell, and Yale.

In 1869 Harvard sent a four to England to row against a crew from Oxford University over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake. The Harvard men were at least as strong as those

from Oxford, and led for a part of the distance, but were rather easily beaten at the finish. The next international race was between a four from the Atlanta Club of New York and one from the London Rowing Club, and in this race the Englishmen won very easily. Since then Cornell, Yale, and Pennsylvania have sent eights to Henley, where the course is only one mile and a quarter. These crews were all beaten, although the Pennsylvania crew had been together for some years and was at that time the fastest crew in America. It is important to note that neither Oxford nor Cambridge sends its university crew to Henley, but the several colleges of these universities send their college eights. The unsuccessful attempt of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia to win at Henley is still fresh in our memories, while the race last September between the crew from Cambridge University and Harvard University brings down the history of international eight-oared racing to the present time.

When Courtney took Cornell to Henley in 1896 his crew was rowing 44 strokes to a minute, and yet they were defeated by a crew from Trinity Hall, one of the smaller colleges of Cambridge University. Courtney came home, went back to Ithaca, did not take the public into his confidence, brought his Cornell crew down to Poughkeepsie the next year and there, rowing the English stroke with only 28 strokes to a minute (a reduction of more than 50 per cent from the former Cornell rate), his crew won and Cornell crews have continued their almost uniformly victorious career ever since.

Kennedy went to Yale as a rigger of boats at first, but employed one summer of his life usefully in going to England and studying rowing there. Since then he has coached and has turned out crews

with nearly perfect style who have repeatedly beaten more powerful Harvard crews.

When it was proposed that the Harvard crew of 1906 should row the Cambridge crew at Putney many of us who believe that rowing is the finest of all sports rejoiced because we knew that the Harvard crew was made up of eight men of great strength and uniformity, that they were true sportsmen, would in every way give a good account of themselves, and would probably demonstrate by the race whether their style or the classic style of Cambridge was the faster over a four-mile course. We also felt confident that if Harvard were beaten, Wray and the members of the crew would learn much about rowing and that the experience would bring our coach and crew up to the level of those of Cornell and Yale.

In comparison with the Harvard crew the eight men in the Cambridge boat were not of such uniform size, were not on an average so strong, and were by no means so fit on the day of the race; indeed, they had rowed in their college or university crews continuously from October, 1905, and after Henley were in no condition to start in on five weeks of training in preparation for a four-mile race. This was so apparent that the coach, Muttlemerry, sent them over the full course but once in all that time, and number four was on the point of breaking down three days before the race.

Because the Harvard crew were so fit and so powerful and had made such an extraordinarily fast trial on the Saturday before the race (while it was apparent that the Cambridge crew was almost stale), most of us Americans in London expected Harvard to win. The Cambridge crew went away so fast from Harvard at first that they were more than three lengths ahead at a mile, and the

race never was in doubt, although the Harvard crew kept slugging away pluckily, and by a magnificent spurt for the last half-mile, reduced the distance between the two boats (which at one time had been four lengths) to two lengths and a half.

Thus it will be seen from the record of past international racing that the English style has been uniformly successful.

Let us now consider what has been the history of eight-oared racing here at home.

Before "Bob" Cook, the famous oar, went to Yale, he went to England with letters of introduction to rowing men of the London Rowing Club and of Oxford and Cambridge. Not only did he make a thorough study of the rowing methods, but rowed in the London eights in practice, as he did in one of our first Trinity eights, when he came up to Cambridge. He then came back to New Haven, rowed stroke of Yale, and was signally successful in the boat, and afterwards as coach.

The first eight-oared race between Harvard and Yale was rowed at Springfield in 1876; Yale, with Cook at stroke, won; in 1877 the race was rowed at New London for the first time, and Harvard won; in 1878 Harvard won by 1 m. 25 s., and in 1879 Harvard won (for the third successive year) by 1 m. and 43 s. These were Bancroft's famous crews, and they rowed a stroke as nearly as possible like the English stroke with a hard catch, good body-swing, and easy finish, shooting the hands away smoothly but sharply.

The big, broad difference between the present Harvard style and that employed by Yale, Cornell, and the English universities, is, that in the former most of the work is done at the end, and in the latter, most of the work is done at the beginning of the stroke. Or, to go a little more into detail, the latter crews are all taught to

reach well out (making the last part of the forward swing slow so as not to check the boat) and at the full reach to cover their blades applying all their power at once with a hard catch with the shoulders, not letting the slide start back until after the catch; they are taught to bring their hands in firmly, but without a jerk after the arms are bent, to sit up at the finish, shoot the hands away quickly, with an elastic recovery of the body, slowing up somewhat as the full reach is attained.

One reads and hears that English crews all go very far back, and that they are able to do this because, although the practice is very exhausting and a strain on the abdominal muscles, they have rowed so much before coming to the university. This is an entirely erroneous idea. The best English crews swing back very little beyond the perpendicular when rowing a racing stroke, nor do a larger proportion of men go to the English universities with rowing experience than go to Harvard and Yale. Stuart, who rowed stroke, and Baine, who rowed five of the Cambridge crew against Harvard, had never rowed until they went to the university.

But to what conclusion does all this ancient history and this dull technicality lead? How does it help Harvard rowing? My answer is this: It is a fact that Wray took hold of rowing at Harvard when it was in a bad way. Since he has coached, the 1905 crew rowed a close and gallant race, the 1906 crew won handily in the last quarter of a mile, and the 1907 crew rowed the grandest race that was ever seen over a four-mile course, and very likely if Glass had rowed would have won.

As we look back upon those three races it seems to me that Wray is entitled to much credit for the races of 1905 and 1906; but is it not a fact that in all these

three years the Harvard were much stronger than the Yale crews; that in 1906 Harvard won through superior strength and endurance and because in Filley they had a stroke of exceptional pluck and determination, and they fairly wore down a weak Yale crew? In October, 1906, Wray had as a nucleus six powerful, seasoned, experienced men, and admitting that he had bad luck in the way of sickness, yet Kennedy had equally bad luck losing two of his veterans, and having only a beaten stroke and seven to build up a crew with, and yet how perfectly that crew rowed and stayed. Is it not a fact that Wray went to England, saw a splendid Cambridge crew row magnificently, and came back — not only having learnt nothing, but convinced that his style is right and the English style wrong? Is he now converted after the Yale race? It is this aspect of the case which is discouraging to the last degree. A fair deduction from the premises is that Yale will go on beating Harvard just as long as Kennedy goes on coaching Yale and Wray goes on coaching Harvard in their present respective styles, unless Wray has much stronger and better material than Kennedy has.

If professional coaching of university eights could be eliminated, Yale, Harvard, and Cornell would start with equal chances and this is a consummation devoutly desired, but no one expects Yale to give up Kennedy or Cornell to give up Courtney. What, then, is to be done at Harvard? To keep Wray and allow him to go on teaching a style which history shows and which he himself now at last should know is inferior, seems to me utter folly. If, however, he has learned his lesson and will in good faith and with all his energies teach the proper stroke, perhaps it would be wise to keep him. At least we may fairly expect him, if he

stays, to insist upon strict observance of three elementary principles of rowing which he entirely disregarded during the last year. The first is that the crew should all be taught to hold on to the oar with the outside hand at the full reach and at the finish; second, that they should row in time, beginning and finishing their stroke together; and third, that the crew should keep their eyes in the boat.

Richardson, who has been made captain of the Harvard Crew, was probably the best oar in the 1907 Crew. We have other splendid material from this year's 'Varsity and Freshman Crews. If Wray will teach them to row in the style taught by Courtney, Kennedy, and the English coaches, Harvard should give a good account of herself at New London next June. If he will not, he should give way to some other coach — amateur or professional, — who will so teach the Harvard Crew to row.

Francis Peabody, Jr., L. S. '78.

VARIA.

¶ Among the recently printed letters of the late E. L. Godkin, *h* '71, editor of the *Nation*, is one dated Feb. 17, 1870, in which the writer says: "I was invited to the dinner of the Harvard Club last week, where [President] Eliot made his first appearance before a New York public. . . . He seems to have been born for the place, and has gone into the work with his whole heart and soul, and is winning golden opinions. . . . The general impression, . . . I think, is that . . . under his auspices America at last is going to have a university of the right sort." In February, 1881, Godkin tells of meeting President Eliot again: "He seemed very bright and active-minded, but perfectly simple and modest in telling about himself and his plans. *But he looked delicate.*"

MUMPS AT HARVARD.

Harvard, Fair Harvard, is down in the clumps
Because her brave sons are afflicted with mumps.
About on the campus they gather in clumps
And examine each other for symptoms of mumps
On the jaws, and are prone to pronounce themselves clumps
For their childish propensity — men catching mumps!
"It is bad enough, looking like so many frumps,"
They declare, "but our courage decidedly slumps
At the thought that our athletes, the men who jump jumps,
The runners, the rowers, the 'Varsity's trumps
On the field, in the diamond, are all up their stumps,
At home or in hospital, nursing the mumps."
The doctors, they say, are incompetent gumps,
Though each busy practitioner hastily humps
Himself, as he visits his patients, and pumps
His medicines into them, giving them thumps
On the back to encourage them, saying the mumps
The countenance merely more pleasingly plumps!
— *Buffalo Courier.*

¶ *A Farmer's Son.* Fred H. Sumner graduated in 1803. The following letter from his father to Pres. Joseph Willard, shows the difficulties against which some farmer's sons had to work their way through Harvard a century ago:

CLAREMONT, Sept. 7—1801

SIR:—

it Renders me sum unhapey that I am compeld to write to one of the first Literary Charrecte^rs, but your Honour will easily forgive Errors in the address of the Labourer— Truthe is mutch easier spoken than falsehood and Certainly better to Live and Die by. My son F. H. Sumner has much out staid his Time by reason of my being Caught in theron hands of Poverty— if Fines are the Consequence I am Still more Disabled to suport him; in your *Clemency* I hope for better things— he was brote up in the Apiscopal Line— I hope it Will Not be Disagreable to you to

Let him attend Divine Servis at Church
—I am Sir your most obeiant Divoted
and Very Humble Servant

Benj^a Sumner.

Hon^r J. Willard, Esq., P^t. of Hervard
University.

N. B. The Reason of his Farming so
Long Last Winter was his hors was
hiared and unable to Traviel—

B. Sumner.

¶ St. John's Church, Portsmouth,
N. H., is soon to celebrate the 210th anni-
versary of the death of Joshua Moody,
H. C. 1653, who became pastor of the
church in 1671 and died in 1697. He
declined an election as president of
Harvard College. For opposing the
witchcraft craze of 1692, he was dis-
missed from his church. It is recorded
that he wrote 4070 sermons, at a time
when the average sermon was an hour
long.

CLASS POEM, 1907.

There's tramping of hoofs in the busy street,
There's clanking of sabres on floor and
stair.

There's sound of restless, hurrying feet,
Of voices that whisper, of lips that entreat,—
Will they live, will they die, will they strive,
will they dare?

The houses are garlanded, flags flutter gay,
For a troop of the Guard rides forth to-day.

Oh, the troopers will ride and their hearts
will leap,

When it's shoulder to shoulder and friend
to friend—

But it's some to the pinnacle, some to the
deep,

And some in the glow of their strength to
sleep,

And for all it's a fight to the tale's far
end.

And it's each to his goal, nor turn nor sway,
When the troop of the Guard rides forth to-
day.

The dawn is upon us, the pale light speeds
To the zenith with glamour and golden
dart.

On, up! Boot and saddle! Give spurs to
you steeds!

There's a city beleaguered that cries for men's
deeds,

With the pain of the world in its cavern-
ous heart.

Ours be the triumph! Humanity calls!
Life's not a dream in the clover!
On to the walls, on to the walls,
On to the walls, and over!

The wine is spent, the tale is spun,
The revelry of youth is done.
The horses prance, the bridles clink,
While maidens fair in bright array
With us the last sweet goblet drink,
Then bid us, "Mount and ride away!"
Into the dawn, we ride, we ride,
Fellow and fellow, side by side;
Galloping over the field and hill,
Over the marshland, stalwart still,
Into the forest's shadowy hush
Where spectres walk in sunless day,
And in dark pool and branch and bush
The treacherous will o' the wisp lights
play.

Out of the wood 'neath the risen sun,
Weary we gallop, one and one,
To a richer hope and a stronger foe
And a hotter fight in the fields below—
Each man his own slave, each his lord,
For the golden spurs and the victor's
sword!

Friends of the great, the high, the perilous
years,

Upon the brink of mighty things we stand—
Of golden harvests and of silver tears,
And griefs and pleasures that like grains of
sand

Gleam in the hour-glass, yield their place
and die.

Like a dark sea our lives before us lie,
And we, like divers o'er a pearl-strewn deep,
Stand yet an instant in the warm, young sun,
Plunge, and are gone,

And over pearl and diver the restless break-
ers sweep.

On to the quest! To-day
In joyful revelry we still may play
With the last golden phantoms of dead years;
Hearing above the stir,

The old protecting music in our ears
Of fluttering pinions and the voice of her,
The Mighty Mother, watching o'er her sons,
To-day we still may crouch beneath her
wings,

Dreaming of unimagined things;
To-morrow we are part
Of the world's depthless palpitating heart,
One with the living, striving millions
Whose lives beat out the ceaseless, rhythmic
song

Of joy and pain and peace and love and
wrong.

We may not dwell on solitary heights.
There is a force that draws men breast to
breast

In the hot swirl of never-ending fights;
When man—enriched, despoiled, oppressed,
By the great titans of the earth who hold
The nations in their hands as boys a swal-
low's nest—

Leaps from the sodden mass through loves
and feuds
And tumult of hot strife and tempest blast,
Until he stands, free of the depths at last,
A titan in his turn, to mould
The pliable clay of the world's multitudes.

An anxious generation sends us forth
On the far conquest of the thrones of might,
From west and east, from south and north,
Earth's children, weary-eyed from too much
light,

Cry from their dream-forsaken vales of pain,
"Give us our gods, give us our gods again!"
A lofty and relentless century,
Gazing with Argus eyes,
Has pierced the very inmost halls of faith;
And left no shelter whither man may flee
From the cold storms of night and loveless-
ness and death.

Old gods have fallen and the new must rise!
Out of the dust of doubt and broken creeds,
The sons of those who cast men's idols low
Must build up for a hungry people's needs
New gods, new hopes, new strength to toil
and grow;

Knowing that nought that ever lived can
die, —

No act, no dream but spreads its sails, sub-
lime,

Sweeping across the visible seas of time
Into the treasure-haven of eternity.

The portals are open, the white road leads
Through thicket and garden, o'er stone
and sod.

On, up! Boot and saddle! Give spurs to
your steeds!

There's a city beleaguered that cries for
men's deeds,

For the faith that is strength and the love
that is God!

On, through the dawning! Humanity
calls!

Life's not a dream in the clover!

On to the walls, on to the walls,

On to the walls, and over!

Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07.

¶ *Three Harvard Worthies.* The
three tablets to Harvard men recently
dedicated in the New York Hall of
Fame bear the following inscriptions:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1767-1848.

I Live in the Faith and Hope of the Pro-
gressive Advancement of Christian Liberty
and Expect to Abide by the Same in Death.

LOUIS AGASSIZ

1807-1873

Scientific Investigation Should Be In-
spired by a Purpose as Animating to the
General Sympathy as Was the Religious
Zeal Which Built the Cathedral of Cologne
or the Basilica of St. Peter.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

1819-1891.

No Power Can Die That Ever Wrought for
Truth

Thereby a Law of Nature It Became

And Lives Unwithered in Its Blithesome
Youth

When He Who Called It Forth Is But a
Name.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XV, Frontispiece, opp. p. 543. For *Sorrel* read *Sonrel*.
p. 603, l. 10 from bottom. For *July 7* read *July 8*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Cata-
logue, viz: Bachelor of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; *a* is for Bachelors
of Agricultural Science; *d* for Doctors of Dental Medicine; *e* for Metallurgical, Mining, and
Civil Engineers; *A* for Holders of Honorary Degrees; *l* for Bachelors of Laws; *m* for Doctors
of Medicine; *p* for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors
of Science, graduated in course; *s* for Bachelors of Science; *t* for Bachelors of Divinity, and
Alumni of the Divinity School; *v* for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic
Department; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate mem-
bers of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

From Ambassador Bryce.

DEAR MR. THAYER: To my great regret, your letter has only just reached me, too late for me to do more than send a very few lines in response to the request that I should write to you about Mr. Charles Eliot Norton. Most willingly do I send them. There is no one in America or in Europe whom those who know what he has done and who have been privileged to enjoy his friendship will deem more worthy of a tribute of affectionate respect such as that which you are now paying to this revered patriarch of American letters.

His clear and luminous intellect, shining with a steady glow, has been a beacon light to many who seek their way amid the tossing waters that surround us. Loving beauty in literature and in art, and seeing the need of it for the delight of life and the refinement of character, he has never allowed his apostleship of beauty to divert him from the pursuit of goodness and truth. His own literary work, pure and simple in style, elevated in feeling, exact and just in thought, has inspired and stimulated not only his own pupils in the great University he has so long adorned, but those also who on both sides of the Atlantic recognize and value sound learning and fine criticism.

He has always been faithful to his ideals. He has always thought

viser, and from 1862 to 1868 he edited the *North American Review*. Largely through his encouragement, the *Nation* was founded in 1865. He was also the founder of the American Dante Society, and has been its president since Lowell's death; and he was one of the founders and the first president of the Archaeological Institute of America. Mr. Norton has published "Considerations on Some Recent Social Theories"; "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy"; "Church Building in the Middle Ages"; and translations of Dante's "New Life" and "Divine Comedy." He has edited the "Letters of James Russell Lowell"; the "Writings of George William Curtis"; "Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson"; "Letters" and "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle"; and "Letters of John Ruskin." Less than three years ago, a few friends of Mr. Norton joined in purchasing his library to be given eventually to Harvard College, and a very large number of his friends and admirers raised a fund, the income of which is to be used to add to this library, and make it a permanent and ever-renewed memorial of him. At this time there was presented to him a beautiful album containing the signatures of all the subscribers to both funds. To commemorate Mr. Norton's eightieth birthday on November 16, the Editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* invited Mrs. Wharton and the gentlemen whose contributions follow to set down briefly some estimate of the value of Mr. Norton's services in many fields, and to express the personal gratitude and admiration which many thousands feel for him.

W. R. T.

for himself, and has never feared to speak what he thought, even when in doing so he might expose himself to unpopularity or misconstruction. No one, whether agreeing with him or not, could ever doubt the nobility of his spirit or his perfect loyalty to duty.

In private life he has been the most constant and sincere of friends, always ready with wise and sympathetic counsel. Long may he be with us, to sustain by word and by example the tradition of that illustrious group of men who were the glory of New England in the second half of the last century, a group of which he is now one of the few remaining representatives.

Very truly yours, *James Bryce.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Oct. 31, 1907.

From President Eliot.

Professor Norton was appointed Professor of the History of Art in Harvard University in 1875, and served in that capacity for twenty-three years. He had previously held for one year a lectureship on the same subject. The course he announced as lecturer had for its title, *The History of the Fine Arts and their Relations to Literature*. It dealt with the beginnings of architecture, sculpture, and painting, with Oriental and Egyptian Art, Greek and Roman Art, and Medieval Art, particularly that of Florence. Mr. Norton informed applicants for the course that it would require a fair knowledge of Greek, as well as facility in reading French. This course was elected by 22 Seniors, 10 Juniors, and 2 Sophomores. In the following year Mr. Norton gave, as Professor, two courses — the first on *The History of the Fine Arts of Construction and Design and their Relations to Literature*, the second on *The Rise and Fall of the Arts in Athens and in Venice*. He said of both these courses that they would require facility in reading French, and of the second, that it would require a working knowledge of German also. The first was chosen by 84 students, the second by 7 students. The next year Professor Norton's second course treated of *The Arts of the Age of Pericles*; and the requirement of German for this course was modified thus — "ability to read German will be of great assistance." In 1877-78 the subject of his second course was again changed to *Ancient Art*; and a knowledge of Greek was required

for admission to that course. The course on Ancient Art was attended by 10 students; the more comprehensive and elementary course by 69. This year there were 813 students in Harvard College.

In the following year the subject of Professor Norton's second course was again changed to the Renaissance; and it was said of this course that "a knowledge of Italian will be desirable in it." Notice was also given that in the year 1879-80 "no student who is unable to use a German textbook will be admitted to either of Professor Norton's courses." In 1879-80 Professor Norton announced four subjects, and treated two of the four in that year, namely, Ancient Art, and Romanesque and Gothic Art from the Year 1000 to 1350. The Catalogue stated that the other two subjects, namely, Art from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Year 1600, and Greek Art, would be treated during the ensuing year.

In the Catalogue of 1882-83 there appeared for the first time a course by Professor Norton on The Interpretation of the *Divina Commedia*: but the announcement was accompanied by a statement that the course would be omitted that year. Professor Norton had been in the habit of receiving students at his house in the evening for the purpose of reading Dante with them; but this subject appears in the College Catalogue this year for the first time over his name. The announcement was repeated in the following year, with the same remark that the course would be omitted.

Meantime Professor Norton had again changed the subjects of his courses in the Fine Arts. In 1883-84 he announced five courses, namely, on Ancient Arts, Florentine Art, Venetian Art, Greek Art, and Romanesque and Gothic Art, of which only the first and the last were given in that year. In 1885-86 Professor Norton gave three out of his five courses, namely, those on Florentine Art, Venetian Art, and Greek Art, and during the first half-year Professor James Russell Lowell gave the course on Dante. In the next year 1886-87, Professor Norton gave a course on Dante, entitled *The Vita Nuova* and the *Divina Commedia* — Professor Lowell having resigned the Smith Professorship. Students could join it only by permission of the instructor. He reduced his courses in the Fine Arts to four by combining the

courses on Florentine Art and Venetian Art under the title, *The Art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in Italy*. For admission to this class a knowledge of Italian was required. Eight students followed his course in Dante in that year; 124 his course in Ancient Art; and 8 his course on the Art of the Middle Ages. In 1887-88 Professor Norton gave his course on Roman and Medieval Art, and a second course under the title, *Literature and the Fine Arts in Italy during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance with special study of Dante*. For admission to this second course a knowledge of Italian was required. His course on Dante was suspended. The course on Roman and Medieval Art, numbered Fine Arts 4, was attended by 220 students, drawn from the Graduate School and from every Class in College. The course on Literature and the Fine Arts attracted 5 graduate students and 9 Seniors.

The next year the course on Ancient Art, given in alternation with that on Roman and Medieval Art, was elected by 250 students, it having become the practice for a large number of students to elect one of Professor Norton's courses — that one, namely, which required the least knowledge of languages. By 1890-91 Professor Norton's regular courses had been reduced to two — one on Ancient Art, and the other on Roman and Medieval Art, and these two were given in alternate years.

In 1891-92 Professor Norton developed the subject of his second course as follows, — *Roman and Medieval Art, with special study of the development of Gothic Architecture and of the revival of Art in Italy in the thirteenth century*. He also announced that he would assist and direct advanced students in the study of special topics in the History of the Fine Arts, and would arrange a regular course for that purpose, if three or more competent students should desire instruction in some portion of the subject. Under the head of "Italian" he also announced a course on *Literature and the Fine Arts in Italy during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance with special study of Dante*. This last course was chosen by 11 students. In the same year his course on Ancient Art was attended by 256 students. This arrangement continued unchanged until 1898. Whichever of his two art courses Professor Norton gave in any year was sure to be attended by a large number of students. Thus in 1894-95, 446

students attended his course on Roman and Medieval Art. The attendance became so large that it was necessary in 1896-97 to exclude Freshmen. In 1898 Professor Norton resigned the teaching function which he had himself created.

It is obvious from this brief description of the courses which Professor Norton offered during his long service—first, that he rapidly enlarged the range of his instruction year after year during the first half of his service, until he had possession of so large a field that he was compelled to give only half, or less than half, of his courses in any one year; secondly, that he maintained throughout his whole series of courses that intimate association of literature with the fine arts which characterized the course of lectures which he delivered in 1874-75 on *The History of the Fine Arts and their Relations to Literature*; and thirdly, that he always served a small class of advanced students who had strong literary tastes, as well as a large class of students who wanted a comprehensive survey of the fine arts at the great epochs, illuminated by contemporaneous literature, and by comparisons with the arts in later times.

Professor Norton was of great use as a member of the Faculty, because he worthily represented there the interests of the humanities and of imaginative literature. He was a mature scholar when he began to teach systematically the history of art. His mind had been amply furnished for the purpose by the study of books, by foreign travel, and by intercourse with eminent men of letters at home and abroad. Thousands of Harvard students attribute to his influence lasting improvements in their modes of thought, their intellectual and moral interests, and their ideas of genuine success and true happiness. His work in the University and his training for it were both unique, and are not likely to be paralleled in the future.

Charles W. Eliot.

From Dr. Furness.

We all know how inadequate is language to express our emotions. How treacherously it fails us at the very moment of our utmost need. "The highest cannot be expressed in words." How then can we adequately set forth that respect for the Man, that admiration for the Scholar, that homage to the Teacher, that love for the

Friend, which we all bear to Charles Eliot Norton? whose very name, when it is uttered, includes whatsoever exalts or refines our human nature.

As a Citizen, how clear has been his vision, and how penetrating his glance through the bewildering exhalations of misguided, popular enthusiasms.

As a Scholar, with what learning and skill has he not befittingly re-clothed in English the immortal *Commedia*, — the Shade of whose maker must

"rejoice,
To be interpreted by such a voice."

As an Historian, — do we not, as we listen, thrill again with the hot passions of Guelf and Ghibelline, and see the very fluttering of the *carroccios* in the sunlit air of Montaperti? Or, with him, watch the slow growth of Cathedral and Duomo, the offspring of a religious fervor, tempered with alternate frugality and extravagance.

Who may compute his influence as a Teacher? when, from the echoes of his voice, through these many years, young men, in annual waves, are gone forth into the world, imbued with a devotion to whatever is pure and refined in art, broadened in culture, and gentled in condition. This influence is

"like a circle in the water
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
"Till by broad spreading "

it reach shores beyond mortal ken.

As a Friend, I cannot trust myself to speak of him. As "silence is the perfectest herald of joy," so here, for me, let silence proclaim every element of love, of devotion, of veneration for one who

"never yit no vilonye ne sayde
In al his lyf, unto no maner wight," —

this Sir Galahad among his peers.

Horace Howard Furness.

WALLINGFORD,
October, 1907.

From Mr. Gilder.

I know something of the affectionate reverence of Harvard men for Professor Norton, and I know that, for many and many of them, he stands for all that they hoped to acquire at Harvard —

in a word, for Culture. When admitted to the hospitality of his home I have realized something of the feeling of the Harvard undergraduate with regard to Professor Norton's home and its influence. I have felt that I breathed there the true atmosphere of that university of the poets;—for while there have been notable poets at other universities, the Cambridge of America, like the Cambridge of England, has always attracted the poets, and men of poetic minds. Professor Norton has stood for the beautiful in literature, for the beautiful in art, and for the beautiful in life. It is significant that with all his admiration for the classical, he is known as one of the closest friends and encouragers in America of the most modernly resonant poet of Great Britain. It is significant, too, that while a lover of the reserved and the reposeful, such as Harvard represents inwardly and outwardly, he is an appreciator of the new spirit of a rushing and aspiring community like Chicago.

Grateful am I for this opportunity to express, though inadequately, my felicitations to his friends and himself on the noble accomplishment and long continuance of that distinguished and attractive personality,—that exceptional personality, which has conquered the hearts, and done a very beautiful work in moulding the taste and the character of men.

R. W. Gilder.

NEW YORK,
November 1, 1907.

From Colonel Higginson.

It can afford me nothing but pleasure to be called upon, as being probably the oldest of Professor Norton's friends and neighbors, to avail myself of a knowledge of him which dates back, I might almost claim, to his very birth. The extracts from my mother's journal, read by me before the Cambridge Historical Society, described him as born when I was nearly four years old, in the same part of the town in which my parents resided; and they narrated the eagerness of my mother to hurry down and see the infant and to congratulate his mother, who was one of her dearest friends. Our fathers were both officials of the University and both lived along the road over which General Prescott had led his soldiers to Bunker Hill during the night of June 16, 1775. We

played together in childhood, and I went to dancing-school, and to delightful birthday parties at his house. In later years we were separated by the vast interval which four years make between an older and a younger boy. We went mainly to different schools in Cambridge and I was parted from him by five years in the college classes — I graduating in 1841 and he in 1846 — and then by his foreign travels or residence. We were both separated by long absences from our birthplace; and were at last brought together by two important influences. The first of these was the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which we both took early parts — he being a contributor to the first number and I to the fifth. Then came the Civil War. Those whose lot lay upon the field of battle during that great contest for freedom must remember well how Norton carried on the patriotic work at home through the Loyal Publication Society and afterwards through the *North American Review*; and wielded that weapon which is proverbially "mightier than the sword." For this and for the wide and peculiar influence he has long exerted over this world of students in Cambridge; and also for the way in which an almost finer influence has been extended by him to the great Holy Ghost Hospital for Incurables, into which he has gone constantly as friend and teacher, he has come to be universally beloved in his native town. May his latest years be his happiest! *Hic secunda quies et nescia fallere vita.*

Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

CAMBRIDGE.

From Mr. Howells.

DEAR MR. THAYER: I knew that Mr. Norton was nearing his eightieth birthday, but I was instinctively putting it off some years longer, and it needed your reminder to make me realize that it fell next month. Whatever his age, there was something in the early maturity of his power which keeps him enduringly young; the keen insight, the critical acumen, the generous sympathy, remain undimmed, unblunted, unchilled.

For me he is of that golden prime which we Americans shall not see renewed in the course of many centuries. While he lives, Emerson and Hawthorne, Longfellow and Lowell, Whittier and Holmes, are not lost to the consciousness of any who knew them; the Cambridge, the Boston, the New England, the America which

lived in them, has not yet passed away. He was not only the contemporary, the companion of those great men; he was their fellow citizen in those highest things in which we may be his if we will, for the hospitality of his welcome will not be wanting. Something Athenian, something Florentine, something essentially republican and democratic in the ideals common to them all has had its especial effect in him through that temperamental beneficence, that philanthropy in a peculiar sense, so characteristic of him. I suppose he never met any man without wishing to share with him the grace of his learning, the charm of his wisdom, the light of his knowledge of the world; but this is poorly suggestive of the pervasive influence of his constant precept and example, which only those whose lives it shaped could duly witness of.

The future is of better augury because of the past which unites with the present in him, and remains ours in what he has done and what he is.

Yours sincerely,

W. D. Howells.

KITTERY POINT, MAINE,

Oct. 29, 1907.

From Professor Palmer.

Mr. Norton taught at Harvard from 1875 to 1898. He began under conditions which for a man less powerful would have been strongly adverse. He was already past middle life, in slender health, without experience in teaching, or indeed in routine work of any kind. His life had been that of a gentleman of leisure, spent in reading, travel, correspondence, and only occasional writing for publication. With little technical training he undertook to teach a subject novel to the University, in which as yet there was no department; a subject, too, regarded with suspicion by influential sections of the community. Under such untoward circumstances — yes, by very means of them — he soon won honor for himself and his subject, a unique position of dignity among his colleagues, and deep gratitude from a group of pupils who at the time of his resignation must have numbered about ten thousand.

In the College Faculty Mr. Norton stood as our great humanist. Though easily confused with dilettantism, and then justly laughed at, humanism when solidly grounded begets a kind of awe. This

Mr. Norton experienced. He was a welcome member of a company of scholars who almost from childhood had been so charged with responsibility for single subjects that the relations of these to man's interests as a whole had been often overlooked. A representative of that wholeness Mr. Norton became. To the anxious debates of the Faculty, through which the modern Harvard has been gradually evolved, he brought the steadying influence of a mind free from provinciality, an acquaintance with the best the world elsewhere has known, a spirit averse to mechanical methods, a loyalty to high ideals, and a disposition ever to make the moral being of the students his prime care. While his colleagues often felt that what he urged required supplementation, or even occasional antagonism, his simplicity, sweetness, and generosity won their affection as truly as his learning did their respect. To him many a young instructor has turned in a literary or personal exigency and found in his disciplined judgment and sympathetic heart help of incalculable worth. How time has been found for this costliest sort of kindness is known to Mr. Norton alone.

Over the student body his influence has been of the same nature as that felt by the Faculty; for he is made all of a piece. His personal kindnesses have been innumerable and untraceable, and his following can probably be paralleled only by one other teacher of our time. The subject which he taught for many years was elected by everybody almost as a matter of course; and all regarded it, high students or low, as one of the signal events of the college years. Like Geology 4, Fine Arts 3 was a "soft course." Would there were more such! Under Professor Shaler the student gained a kindling vision of pretty much all of the natural world; under Professor Norton, of the human. In these two culture courses the speaker gave so much that there was little left for the hearer to do except to wonder, to enjoy, and to grow. Students accordingly flocked around in such numbers and eagerness as we read attended the lectures of Abelard. To be properly nourished, each age needs something that is not grown on its own soil. Besides the nutrition that is "timely," a little of that on which our forefathers fed keeps up the continuity of the stock. The methods of Mr. Norton were superbly out of date in our specialistic time. He saw in the Fine Arts the embodiment of man's deepest and most durable ideals; and with almost a religious fervor he

brought these to bear on every aspect of the petty and careless life around him. He has been a preacher of reverence to a head-long age. And if sometimes a despairing note has been heard in his voice, it has been perhaps a necessary corrective of overconfident America.

Both for Faculty and Students Mr. Norton himself has been more important than what he has said. Through him all have come in contact with the literary leaders of the last generation; with most that is notable in the circles of literature, politics, and the Fine Arts abroad; with whatever forces have worked for beauty and dignity in every age. He has been an epitome of the world's best thought, brought to our own doors and opened for our daily use. Let others describe him more fully in his personal charm and in his relations with the larger world. I, though with reluctance, confine myself to the admiring gratitude given him by the College which he served.

G. H. Palmer.

From Professor Bliss Perry.

In the minds of the younger generation of American scholars and men of letters, Mr. Norton has come to occupy a peculiar place. Their special investigations have constantly reminded them of the wide range of Mr. Norton's scholarship. In classical, medieval, and modern studies he has been before them. They have also a keen sense of his good fortune in having enjoyed an intimate converse with many of the richest personalities of his day, in this country and in Europe. The breadth of his personal and intellectual sympathies, and his known constancy in all the offices and loyalties of friendship, have caused many men who have never looked upon Mr. Norton's face to regard him nevertheless with a sort of personal affection. No figure in our academic history has possessed quite this combination of special learning with an intuitive sympathy for craftsmen in widely differing pursuits. The quality of Mr. Norton's own writing, severely restrained in quantity as it has been, has enhanced the value of the praise which he has generously accorded to other men. He has responded with unfailing courtesy to the demands made upon him by hundreds of obscure workers in the fields which he and his own distinguished friends have adorned. But it is vain

that one attempts, either for himself or for others, to return public thanks for such countless acts of delicate personal kindness.

If there has been any popular misunderstanding of Mr. Norton's influence, it has been due to the fact that the very fineness of his critical apprehension has made him appear, to some, as primarily an *arbiter elegantiarum*. No view is more shortsighted. The Franklin County farmers who used to drive to Ashfield, year after year, to hear Mr. Norton speak at the Academy dinners, knew very little about his special claims upon the gratitude of artists, critics, and scholars. But they were prompt to recognize beauty and dignity of character, an exquisite feeling for the claims of communal life, and noble views of public service. Mr. Norton has uttered many a counsel of perfection for the educated and refined. But his was also the voice of manly cheer in the darkest period of the Civil War, and he has shown the still finer courage of persistence in measuring his country by ideal standards, as if no other standards could possibly be entertained when it was a question of the good faith and honor of the United States. No one sentence can sum up the debt which his countrymen owe to such a man. But we may apply to Mr. Norton the words with which Palgrave described Arthur Hallam, in a preface addressed to Tennyson: "A man with whose friendship we were once honoured, to whom no region of English Literature was unfamiliar, and who, whilst rich in all the noble gifts of Nature, was most eminently distinguished by the noblest and rarest,—just judgment and high-hearted patriotism."

Bliss Perry.

From Professor Goldwin Smith.

In saying that Professor Norton is one of my most intimate and dearest friends, I feel that I am paying a compliment to myself. Sure I am that my intercourse with him, commenced when I was for some time his guest, at the time of your civil war, and renewed when he afterwards visited England, was one of the brightest things in my life, and not less profitable to me in every way than it was pleasant. Were I to attempt an account of his literary accomplishments and works, I should be merely duplicating, and certainly in a much less satisfactory form, what will be done by his colleagues at Harvard and others who have watched

his career and marked the elevating and refining influence which I know well he has exerted.

Goldwin Smith.

THE GRANGE, TORONTO,

Oct. 24, 1907.

From President Andrew D. White.

DEAR MR. THAYER: Pardon my delay in responding to your kind proposal, but it came while I was absent. I learned, years ago, to respect and admire Charles Eliot Norton — both from his books and from the hearty tribute paid him by my dear friend, George William Curtis.

His has indeed been a beautiful and fruitful life, bringing blessings to us all. His influence has penetrated regions little dreamed of by him. When his "Letters of James Russell Lowell" appeared, I gave a copy of the book to Pobedonostzeff — "the Torquemada of the 19th century." He read it carefully and was evidently touched by it. Strange to say he already had a great admiration for Emerson, and he now seemed to develop something of the same feeling for Lowell — not so much for the author of "The Vision of Sir Launfal," and "Masaccio," and "The Biglow Papers," as of the Letters given us by Professor Norton.

Please assure him that he is honored and loved upon these hills of Western New York as really as in New England.

Andrew D. White.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1907.

THE HARVARD LAW LIBRARY.

It is difficult to write any account of the Harvard Law Library without some reference to the establishment of the Law School, which made the Library a necessity. From the College Records it is learned that, "at a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, May 14, 1817, the Royall Professor of Law having expressed to this Board that in his opinion, and in that of many friends of the University, and of the improvement of our youth, the establishment of a school for the instruction of students at law at Cambridge, under the patronage of the University, will

tend much to the better education of young men destined to that profession, and will increase the reputation and usefulness of this Seminary; and the Corporation concurring in these views, it was voted as follows:

"That some counselor, learned in the law, be elected to be denominated University Professor of Law; who shall reside in Cambridge, and open and keep a school for the instruction of graduates of this or any other university, and of such others, as, according to the rules of admission as attorneys, may be admitted after five years' study in the office of some counselor.

"That it shall be the duty of this officer, with the advice of the Royall Professor of Law, to prescribe a course of study, to examine and confer with the students upon the subject of their studies, and to read lectures to them appropriate to the course of their studies, and their advancement in the science, and generally to act the part of a tutor to them in such manner as will best improve their minds and assist their requisitions.

"The compensation for this instructor is to be derived from the students; and a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars a year shall be paid by each one who shall attach himself to the School; but this sum shall be subject to be reduced hereafter by the Corporation, if, in their judgment the emoluments of the School shall make such reduction reasonable, and consistent with the interest of the establishment.

"The students shall have access to the College Library on such terms as the government of the University shall prescribe, and a complete law library be opened for their use as soon as means for that purpose may be found. . . .

"*Voted*, To proceed to the choice of a gentleman to reside in Cambridge as Professor of Law agreeably to the statutes relative to a Law School at the University: Ballots being brought in, the Hon. Asahel Stearns was chosen."

The College Professor of Law was desired to frame a course of instruction for law students upon which the judges of the Supreme Court were requested to give their advice and opinion, and report the same to the Corporation. On July 7, 1817, Mr. Stearns's acceptance of the appointment of University Professor of Law was communicated to the Corporation. The day assigned for the inauguration of Professor Stearns was Nov. 5, 1817.

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Mr. Gove's, 5th September, 1817: *Voted*, That five hundred dollars be expended for purchasing law books by the Treasurer joined to the Professor of Law."

It is clear, therefore, that with the beginning of the School in 1817, an appropriation had been made for the purchase of a Law Library, and, during this year, 1817-18, the appropriation of \$500 was expended and an additional amount, as appears from the following:

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Nov. 17, 1818, Mr. Professor Stearns presented his accounts of books purchased for the Law Library, the amount of \$681.74 exceeding the appropriation of \$500.00, and also a donation by Mr. John Howe of \$100.00, eighty one dollars, seventy four cents.

Voted, That the accounts be approved and that the Treasurer pay the balance of \$81.74."

It was also voted at this meeting, "that the University Professor of Law be authorized from time to time to receive from the College Library into his custody such law books as a committee of the Corporation appointed for that purpose shall think proper, said Professor to give a receipt and be accountable for the same and to return them when required; that the said books shall be subject to the claims of all persons who have the use of the Library by the standing laws of the College."

In accordance with this vote, various law works were, from time to time, transferred from the College Library to the Law School Library, and when the first catalogue of the Law Library was issued, the titles of these works were so marked as to show plainly that they belonged in the College Library collection at Gore Hall. In 1888 the question of the return of these books to the College Library collection was raised, by request of members of the Harvard College Faculty, and a statement was made to the Corporation with regard to them, and their return, and, after a good deal of consideration and correspondence, the matter was finally disposed of, and the books returned to the Harvard College Library on February 11 and March 31, 1896. The books returned were arranged in five classes, as follows:

- (1) Books given by Thomas Hollis, as appears from the seal.
- (2) Books having the College seal.
- (3) Books given by Theodore Atkinson, as appears from the initials T. A. on the covers.
- (4) Books identified by the College shelf-marks.
- (5) Books answering the description in the lists referred to in the statement to the Corporation but incapable of identification as coming from the College Library.

Mr. Winsor, then Librarian of the University, in the settlement of this matter expressed himself as follows: "It is a pleasure to record that this long pending question has been finally settled to the entire satisfaction, both of the College Library and the Law School."

The first catalogue of the Library of the Law School was issued in 1826. It contained 763 titles, which described 1752 volumes. Certain titles in the catalogue were starred to show that the books represented by these titles were in the College Library, and did not belong to the School. The books in this catalogue which be-



Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Architects.

**LANGDELL HALL,
HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.**

longed to the Law Library numbered 1326 volumes. The second catalogue was issued in 1834, and was prepared by Charles Sumner, who was then Librarian. The Library, at this time, contained over 3500 volumes and included Judge Story's library of 553 volumes purchased in 1829. A second edition of this catalogue was issued in 1841, and, according to the annual catalogue of Harvard University of that year, the Library had about 6100 volumes, and was said to contain most of the valuable works in English and American Law, and in the Civil Law, together with a variety of others by writers of France, Germany, and Spain. A fourth edition of the catalogue was published in 1846. The annual catalogue of the University, 1846-47, gives the number of volumes as about 12,000. From this year until the present time there have been no other catalogues issued.

The printed catalogue of 1846 was supplemented by a manuscript catalogue which contained author titles only, arranged alphabetically. It was not until early in 1899 that an author-title card catalogue was commenced. The Library was growing so rapidly that this card catalogue was a necessity to prevent duplications in the ordering department. It covers all classes of books in the Library. It was made in haste, with brief titles, but it has served a very useful purpose as a finding list. During the summer of 1902 a new author card catalogue, with much fuller titles than the "finding list," was begun. This catalogue is in duplicate; one copy is now in the Austin Hall Reading Room, and the other will be placed in Langdell Hall. Thus far only books on the American and English Common Law and some books of general reference have been catalogued. Later it will include all the books in the Library. A subject-index has also been made of all the works in the author catalogue, and both the catalogue and index are kept up to date as new accessions are received. The printing of an author catalogue, covering the books in the English Language, was commenced in January, 1906. More than half of the catalogue is now in galley proof. The work is being done by the monotype process to allow of new insertions up to the time of making the final page proof. It is hoped that the catalogue will be published some time next year.

From 1846 to 1870, the growth of the Library was very slow. The number of volumes in the Library in the annual catalogue

of 1869-70 was stated to be about 15,000. As the number in 1846 was 12,000 and upwards, it would show an increase of only 3000 volumes in 24 years, an average of only 125 for each year. Besides, many of the books purchased in that interval were duplicates, as the School furnished all the textbooks required by the students. In 1870 there were more than 3000 such textbooks owned by the School, and forming a part of its Library. Of course, all these textbooks were not bought in the 24 years above referred to, as many of them had been purchased between the years 1832 and 1846.

On January 6, 1870, Professor Langdell was appointed Dane Professor of Law, and on September 27 of the same year, he was appointed Dean of the Law Faculty. Professor Langdell not only introduced a new method of teaching law, but he inaugurated many other reforms in the conduct of the School. The Library received his especial attention. In his first report as Dean, he said :

"At the beginning of the year important changes went into effect in regard to the Law Library. Prior to that time it had all been kept together, the books being arranged in alphabetical order, and there being no systematic attempt to provide duplicates of such books as were in constant use. From the opening of Dane Hall in the morning to the closing of it in the evening the entire Library was accessible, without restriction and without supervision, not merely to the members of the School, but to all persons. The Librarian had generally been a member of the School, who occupied a room in Dane Hall, and received a trifling compensation in addition to his room-rent and tuition. It was not any part of his duty to spend any of his time in the Library; still less to exercise any authority or supervision over those who used it. The Janitor had certain duties to perform in reference to the Library; but it was not his business to exercise any authority or supervision over those who used it, nor was he expected to remain in it, except when specific duties required his presence. In fact, as the Librarian and Janitor were situated, it was out of the question for them to exercise a constant supervision over the Library, and any partial supervision would have been useless. The result of this system being found very unsatisfactory, it was decided to make three radical changes, namely : First, to require the constant attendance of the Librarian or his Assistant in the Library during all the hours that it was open; second, to render the general library inaccessible except with the Librarian's permission; third, to procure duplicates of all such books as are in constant use, and with these to form a working library, to which every student should have free access. During the summer vacation of 1870 these changes were carried into effect. A permanent Librarian was employed, whose duty it was made to devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the Library."

Again in his second report :

"In regard to the Library, the same policy was pursued as in the year 1870-71. The changes which went into effect at the beginning of that year were of so radical a character that they have produced a very complete revolution in the Library in almost every particular. Of course, such changes could not be made without causing more

or less of temporary inconvenience and embarrassment; and while the latter were most felt immediately, it required time to develop the advantages which the changes were intended to produce. Accordingly, during the first year the system was more satisfactory in what it promised for the future than its actual operation. Last year there was a very great improvement, but everything did not work as satisfactorily as could be wished. During the now current year, I think the new system has completely vindicated itself; and I do not hesitate to say that the Library is now in an eminently satisfactory condition. The only drawback, indeed, that I am aware of, is the want of sufficient funds. In saying this, I am not unmindful of the fact that nearly \$10,000 have been expended since September 1, 1870, in the purchase of books and upon binding; but such were the pressing needs of the Library at the date mentioned, and so extensive have been the improvements undertaken, that even this large sum has not been equal to our wants. Still, if such a rate of expenditure can be kept up for a very few years, I think the Library bids fair to resume the position which it occupied twenty-five years ago, namely, that of being the finest law library in the United States." And the following year, he said of the Library in its relation to the School: "Everything else will admit of a substitute, or may be dispensed with; but without the Library the School would lose its most important characteristics, and indeed its identity."

From his reports of 1872-73, the following is taken: "The work done in the Library is what the scientific men call original investigation. The Library is to us what a laboratory is to the chemist or the physicist, and what a museum is to the naturalist." Throughout all his reports there is this constant reference to the Library, its administration, and other points of importance, showing his constant interest and affection for it. He not only insisted upon changes and reforms in its administration, but his great knowledge of the literature of the law, and his willingness to devote much time to consideration of the needs of the Library, were of incalculable value.

At the beginning of 1869-70, excluding the textbooks bought for the use of the students, the actual number of volumes in the Library could not have exceeded 10,000.¹ The number of volumes of textbooks for student use was considerably more than 3000, and these were afterwards sold or otherwise disposed of. It may be of interest to note some of the steps taken after this year to build up the collection to its present size and value. Prior to 1870-71, and subsequently to the time of Professor Greenleaf (1848), not much interest was taken in the subject of purchasing books for the Library. Very few other than new books were bought during this period. It has already been noted

¹ The apparent discrepancy in the number of volumes here given with the number in earlier years can only be explained on the ground of books deposited and withdrawn, and heavy losses incurred through lack of library supervision.

that between September, 1870, and September, 1872, nearly \$10,000 were expended in the purchase of books and upon binding, and that these purchases merely covered the pressing needs of the Library. Beginning with January, 1874, special attention was paid to auction sales of law books. Before that, according to Mr. Langdell, "it is not known that a single volume was ever purchased for the Library at auction." From 1874 to the present time, auction sales of law books have been most carefully followed, and a great many of the sales have been attended by the Librarian. The catalogues of the second-hand booksellers, both at home and abroad, have been searched for old books that were not to be found in the Library. The Librarian has been abroad on three occasions, in 1888, 1892, and 1898, in pursuit of book rarities. The result of this labor has been most fruitful, and it can fairly be said that the collection of books on the English Common Law is probably second to none in this country, and possibly to none in the world.

From a work by David Robertson on the Law of Personal Succession, published in Edinburgh in 1836, the following is quoted: "The library of the British Museum and the public law libraries in the metropolis are very defective in regard to the writings of the foreign jurists. Of 91 Continental writers on the subject of the conflict of laws quoted or referred to by the American jurists, Livermore and Story, a large proportion is not to be found in these libraries." It seems probable that the collections of Livermore and Story, both of which became part of the Law Library, contained almost if not all of the works referred to. Livermore's collection was given to the Library in 1833, and Story's collection, other than such books as he presented, was purchased in 1829. The collection of civil and foreign law, therefore, was considered a very good one as early as 1835. Mr. Sumner speaks of Mr. Livermore's "splendid donation" and of the "valuable presentations of Mr. Justice Story, and other distinguished friends of the legal profession." The preface of the catalogue of 1841 states that the donations and importations since 1834 have been such as to enable the student to verify every citation which is made in Blackstone's "Commentaries," and nearly complete the collection of European law, both British and Continental, from the earliest times down to the eighteenth cen-

tury, exhibiting to the student the principal sources of modern jurisprudence. The collection of civil and foreign law was not greatly increased between 1841 and 1890. From 1890 to the present time, large additions have been made by gift and purchase, and it is a fair estimate to say that it numbers more than 25,000 volumes.

In the early years the Library had but few benefactors, but the donations, though infrequent, were of great importance. The first appears to have been a gift of money, namely, \$100 by Mr. John Howe in 1818. Between the years 1818 and 1829 many books were given by the Hon. Christopher Gore. The catalogue of 1826 contains the titles of 119 volumes marked as having been presented by him. Quincy's "History of Harvard University" states that, during Mr. Gore's lifetime he gave many important and valuable works to the Law Library. In 1829 the Hon. Nathan Dane gave ten copies (90 volumes) of his "Abridgment." The next gift of importance was the bequest of the Hon. Samuel Livermore in 1833 of his whole library of foreign law, of more than 300 costly volumes, and appraised at the inventory of his estate at \$6000. It is described in Quincy's History "as a collection of rare and curious and important learning, probably not exceeded, and perhaps not equaled, by any other collection of the same size in America, if it be in Europe." About this time a considerable number of books on the civil law were presented by the Hon. Joseph Story.

Between 1835 and 1870, no gifts of importance appear. In 1874 Hon. Benjamin Robbins Curtis gave his fee of \$500 paid for a course of lectures in the Law School, the money to be appropriated for the purchase of books relating to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Practice of the National Courts. In 1894 Frederick P. Fish, Esq., gave \$300 for the purchase of books for the Library of the School.

Two notable gifts were made in 1902-03, one from Mr. Edward James Drifton Coxe, the other from Mr. Learned Hand. Mr. Coxe gave the Law Library of his father, the late Brinton Coxe, consisting of 3225 volumes and 92 pamphlets. It contained many rare volumes of English, American, Roman, and Canon Law. It was the largest and most valuable gift of books ever received by the School. It included a nearly complete set of the decisions

of the "Rota Romana," a great distinction to the Library. Mr. Hand gave 1421 volumes from the library of his father, the late Samuel Hand, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Many of the books belonged at one time to two other eminent lawyers, Esek Cowen and Nicholas Hill.

In 1903 a very important gift was made by Mrs. Horace Gray, the widow of the late Mr. Justice Gray. It consisted of the printed records of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States for twenty years preceding, and made 1300 large bound volumes of these rare and valuable records. By the will of the late James M. Barnard, subject to the approval of Mrs. Barnard, the Library received his law books and portraits of lawyers in 1905. An additional gift of \$2000, for the purchase of books, preferably works on International Law, was made by Mrs. Barnard. In 1905 Professor James Barr Ames, Dean of the School, gave an important collection of very early and valuable Pennsylvania laws. At various times he has presented many other books to the Library. In February, 1907, Mrs. Langdell gave 90 volumes of costly English Reports, which had been deposited for many years in the Library by the late Professor Langdell.

Besides the above, the Library has been enriched by a great number of smaller donations, which cannot be enumerated here.

In 1882, through the efforts of the late Professor James Bradley Thayer of the Law School, subscriptions were obtained to establish a fund, the income of which should be devoted to the purchase of books for the Law School. The sums subscribed varied from \$5 to \$25,000. The subscriber of the largest amount was Mr. Henry Villard, of New York. The amount of the fund thus created was a little over \$47,000.

The Harvard Law Library has been in existence just ninety years. From 1817 to 1848 its growth was encouraging; from 1848 to 1870 the progress was slow; from 1870 to 1907 the Library has increased almost tenfold. Some of the features in which especial pride is taken are the following:

1. Completeness of the collections of American, English, Irish, and Scotch Reports. There are two copies of all the American State Reports, and in many cases three copies; two complete copies of the Irish, and four or more copies of nearly all the English Reports.

2. An unusually complete collection of English Colonial Reports and Statutes.

3. American Statute Law, almost complete since 1800, and very rich, though incomplete, in the rare and costly revisions and session laws of an earlier period.

4. A collection of Local and Private Acts of Great Britain complete from 1820 to 1906. This collection is believed to be unique so far as this country is concerned.

5. A collection of trials, civil and criminal, remarkable in extent. It includes a complete set of the Old Bailey Sessions Papers, continued by the Central Criminal Court Papers, covering the period from 1729 to date.

6. A very full collection of legal periodicals.

7. A large collection of civil and foreign law, previously described.

8. A collection of Peerage Cases, purchased in 1892. At that time there was but one collection superior to it in England.

9. The early Year Books, as issued year by year, by famous printers, unsurpassed by any known collection.

10. The quality and number of editions of the standard and famous legal treatises. Among such works may be mentioned Coke's "First Institute," in every English edition, from the first in 1628, to the last in 1832; Blackstone's "Commentaries," in nearly every edition, some 49 in number, including the first; "Complete Clerk," five editions; St. German's "Doctor and Student," 22 editions; "Trials per Pais," 9 editions; Fearne's "Contingent Remainders," all the editions; Fitzherbert's "New Natura Brevium," 13 editions; Glanville's "Laws of England," 6 editions; Greenleaf's "Evidence," all the editions except the second and third of vol. 1; Kent's "Commentaries," all the editions; Littleton's "Tenures," 34 editions; "Old Natura Brevium," 9 editions; Perkins's "Law Conveyancer," 17 editions; Sheppard's "Touchstone," 7 editions; Story's Works, all the editions of every treatise, except one or two.

At a special meeting of the Corporation held Sept. 29, 1829, it was voted, "That the Law Faculty be required to recommend a fit person for Librarian in that department, and to consider and to report to this Board what ought to be his duties and compensation."

If any report was made by the Faculty to the Corporation, it has not been discovered, and it is not known that any person acted as Librarian until the academic year 1830-31. From that year until 1870, it was customary to appoint a student as Librarian. The duties of the student librarian have already been shown in a quotation from Professor Langdell's reports. A list of the names of such students, acting as librarians, is appended. The great reputations of some of these men in after life is a matter of common knowledge: George Thomas Davis, 1830-31; Wheelock Samuel Upton, 1831-32; Charles Sumner, 1832-34; George Gibbs, 1834-35; Thomas Nelson Peirce, 1835-36; Henry Chapin, 1836-38; George Griggs, 1838-40; William Ryland Woodward, 1840-41; James Alexander Abbott, 1841-43; John Gage Marvin, 1843-45; Eben Francis Stone, 1846; Mellen Chamberlain, 1847-48; William Alexander Rich, 1849-50; Arthur Webster Machen, 1850-52; Christopher Columbus Langdell, 1852-54; William Eaton Chandler, 1854-56; George Miller Hobbs, 1856-57; Charles Peleg Chandler, 1857-58; Linus Mason Child, 1858-59; Francis Ormond French, 1859-60; James Wesley Stephenson, 1860-62; Alonzo Bond Wentworth, 1863-64; Edward Auten, 1864-68; James Anson Lawrence Whittier, 1868-70.

It was not until 1870 that a permanent Librarian was employed, who was to devote his whole time to the Library. William Abbot Everett was appointed Sept. 30, 1870, and resigned Sept. 29, 1871. Abraham Walter Stevens was appointed Sept. 29, 1871, and resigned Aug. 7, 1872. John Himes Arnold was appointed Aug. 7, 1872, and has served continuously since that time.

The Library was in Second College House from 1817 until its removal to Dane Hall, which was built in 1832. This Hall was the first building erected for the use of the Law School, and it furnished all the accommodation that the School and Library had from 1832 to 1845. In the latter year it was enlarged, and the addition became the main part of the building, containing the Library on the first floor and the lecture-room on the second floor. In September, 1883, the School and Library were removed from Dane Hall to Austin Hall. When Austin Hall was built, it was expected that it would be ample for both School and Library for the next 50 years. For more than ten years, it has afforded insufficient accommodation for the School, and, although the book

stack has been nearly doubled in size, and has about 60,000 volumes upon its shelves, it has been necessary to place more than 40,000 volumes in outside buildings. The present size of the collection exceeds 105,000 volumes, a gain since 1870 of about 95,000. With the occupancy of the new Langdell Hall, all these books will be assembled there, with the exception of such as must be retained in Austin Hall. It is cause for great congratulation that these books are soon to be placed in a fireproof stack, where their future safety is assured.

J. H. Arnold, h '02.

MR. SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ELIOT.

THE re-opening of the Harvard Union affords opportunity for a deliberate study of the portrait of President Eliot, which Mr. John S. Sargent has recently finished. It is a large painting and serves as a pendant to the portrait of Major Henry L. Higginson, on the same wall. Mr. Sargent represents President Eliot as coming down an elaborate curving staircase, apparently from a gallery or portico. The President, in his presidential gown, has stopped on one of the steps. He is bareheaded, and in his right hand he holds out stiffly a sheet of paper. The right of the picture is made up of massive baroque architecture. The middle background shows a bleak, Novemberish sky, bounded on the left by some dark trees, painted so roughly that no botanist could classify them: their purpose, you soon see, is merely to furnish a foil of color.

Nothing more unlike Cambridge, or the buildings at Harvard, or President Eliot's haunts and habits, so far as the public knows them, could easily be suggested than this setting. It challenges one's idea of the elementary principles of art. The first requisite in a portrait is, of course, its verisimilitude to the original: but this includes not only a speaking likeness, and characteristic pose and expression, but naturalness of environment. In picturing animals or birds, the illustrator would be ridiculed who drew a polar bear emerging from a Brazilian jungle, or a flock of macaws perched on a Greenland iceberg. So the portraitist who should surround a sculptor with a physician's emblems, or a soldier with a scholar's books, would strike an entirely false note. This is exactly what Mr. Sargent has done with his pompous staircase. President Eliot is not baroque: on the contrary, he is the antithesis of the Baroque, in thought, achievement, and character. The Baroque came in with the decadence of architecture. Its votaries, having lost a true sense of

structural sincerity, substituted for the magnificence of an earlier age grandiosity, cheaply attained by daubing a half-inch thickness of plaster over brick, rubble, or any nondescript material. But President Eliot is granite, not rubble with a skin-deep veneer; if he were to be painted amid imaginary architectural surroundings, these ought at least to seem probable. Harvard College has seen many strange edifices rise within its borders during the past forty years, and the worshipers of the Baroque, among other mongrel types, have left their monuments here, but among them all, there is no such staircase as Mr. Sargent has conceived. No Harvard man, on looking at it and not seeing the President's face, would for a moment suppose that it had anything to do with this University.

We suspect also that Mr. Sargent has never carefully considered the possibilities of the staircase as a background to a portrait. A staircase implies motion, the coming up or going down of persons, not their lingering on a special step. If they linger long enough to have their portrait taken, say a week or two, you feel when you see the canvas the unlogic of their position from the standpoint of art and you begin to think of the physical discomfort which such an ordeal would cause. Eugen Richter's fancy portrait of Queen Louisa represents her, not as standing, but as in the act of descent; and although this is not an ideal design, yet it at least shows her as putting the staircase to the use for which it was intended. But where, as Mr. Sargent has done, the subject is made to stop halfway down the staircase, a sense of unnaturalness must predominate. Can you imagine President Eliot saying to himself as he passes from the upper to the lower story of a college building: "A sudden thought strikes me! I will have my portrait painted here and now!" So in this case, as in his choice of a baroque background, we fear that Mr. Sargent, by failing to observe an almost elementary principle, has made a vital mistake. Of all forms of painting, the portrait is that which should be most compounded of the habitual, the characteristic, the quintessential, and not of the fleeting, the unusual, or the capricious. Every accessory of dress, furniture, room, or background should also be characteristic.

When we examine the portrait itself, we are impressed by the fact that Mr. Sargent has as little divined President Eliot as his Harvard habitat. He makes the figure inordinately tall, and, in spite of its gown, unnaturally slender; and on this lamp-post body he puts a small head. Not content with drawing President Eliot inordinately tall, Mr. Sargent carries on the vertical suggestion in the perpendicular lines of the columns above; and then for contrast, on the massive balustrade, he places a series of stone balls, or pumpkins; but he inadvertently painted the President's head so that it seems to belong in this series of spheres. The President's face turns three quarters towards you, but his eyes, of rather too light a



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PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT ELIOT

BY

JOHN S. SARGENT.

blue, glance away from you, and as they have not the spectacles which Mr. Eliot habitually wears, the suggestion of unnaturalness is deepened. By painting in a furrow, which does not exist, at the root of the nose, and by knitting the brows, Mr. Sargent gives Mr. Eliot the look of a worried elderly philanthropist; add to this a white evening tie, which we do not remember to have seen on him in the daytime, and you might suppose, if you were a stranger, that you had before you a pastor *emeritus*. Nor do the other features result in a striking likeness. To over-emphasize the sheen on a new pair of very pointed patent-leather boots may seem a small matter, but by this over-emphasis Mr. Sargent strikes another false note; for the hint of dapperness has no more warrant than that of ministerial senility. May we not safely assert that nobody who has seen or heard President Eliot has paid much attention to his footgear?

But portrait-painting is a hollow achievement unless it reveal character. To play with light and shade, or with color or with audacious designs, will not suffice. That is merely the *acrobatics* of painting. The painter must perform the miracle of laying bare the soul of his subject, before he proves himself fellow to the consummate masters. This, we regret to say, Mr. Sargent has not succeeded in doing. He had in President Eliot the strongest American personality of our time—a thinker of comprehensive, vigorous intellect, a leader of tenacious purpose and indomitable will, who has been in the vanguard for twoscore years. In the portrait, however, the force of character, the intelligence, the commanding serenity, the Olympian *aplomb* we are all familiar with, appear but dimly, as if diluted or blurred. Mr. Sargent is the Devil's Advocate among portrait-painters, so often does he seem to bring out the lower possibilities in his sitters' natures. In President Eliot's case he has simply sealed down the character from extraordinary strength to commonplace benevolence: he has substituted wax for granite.

We are not unmindful of the legitimate appeals of Art. On the side of technique, color has the first claims, but these claims must not be yielded to so far that they injure the naturalness of the portrait. As Mr. Sargent desired a striking color-scheme to offset the black of President Eliot's garments, he chose the gray tawny of the baroque staircase, a choice which, as we have remarked, introduces a discord. Suppose he had decided to place President Eliot on the deck of a battleship in order to get a contrast still more striking, would that have been appropriate—no matter how masterfully the painter had dealt with the color problem it would involve?

Of the technique we need say little, because it represents Mr. Sargent, if not at his best, certainly at much better than his average. You feel that he took more satisfaction in working out his color-scheme and in

blocking in the baroque staircase than in trying to make a character portrait. He plays many striking chromatic variations, starting with the pure black of the velvet frogs on the gown, through the dull black of the silk and the grayish cross-lights which traverse it, to those gleaming dabs on the patent-leather shoes. The drab tawny coloring of the staircase furnishes an excellent background for these effects. The small gray clouds of the sunset sky, here and there faintly touched by pink, seem to continue the color-suggestion, much quenched, of the silver of the hair and of the flesh tints of the face. But the suggestion of bleakness, as if the melancholy days were come, jars with the facts. Mr. Eliot's great career is not going out in autumnal decay. Had Mr. Sargent attended a recent Harvard Commencement, or seen the President address the International Religious Congress the other day, he would never have chosen such irrelevant symbols, but, instead, those which connote robust maturity and the energy which rejoices in the broad light of noon, and finds the air of life's autumn mellow and bracing and full of cheer. This painting as a whole, like most of Mr. Sargent's works of the past dozen years, seems to carry this message from him: "I chose to do just this, and I have succeeded." The critic replies amen, merely adding that "just this," though it may display Mr. Sargent's wonderful virtuosity, has not resulted in a characteristic portrait of the President of Harvard.

EXPERIMENTAL EVOLUTION IN LAWRENCE HALL.

"WHAT are they doing with the animals in the basement of Lawrence Hall?" This is a question which some one asks me almost daily. It is not easy, in a single sentence, to give a satisfying answer, so the question most often is avoided. The small boy has repeated it with such persistence that we have had to paint the windows to hold his curiosity in check. But now that the editor of the *Graduates' Magazine* takes the question up, I shall try to tell, as simply as possible, just what the animals are for.

It must be admitted that the question under consideration is not unprovoked. The operations in the rear of Lawrence Hall are not such as ordinarily occur about an educational institution, and so they naturally arouse curiosity. Loads of grass from the College lawns, barrels of bread from Randall Hall disappear down the basement steps, and as the door closes behind them a chorus of shrill but expectant whistles is heard from within. One who enters finds the room filled with cages of varying sizes which contain guinea-pigs, rabbits, rats, or mice. A moment's observation will serve to identify the guinea-pigs as the whistlers; the rabbits,

though less vociferous, are equally voracious, and it requires two or three feedings a day to satisfy their wants.

The several hundred animals kept in this room represent a colony which has been under daily observation in the Zoological Laboratory for over seven years. In that time more than ten thousand guinea-pigs have been reared, and somewhat smaller numbers of rabbits, rats, and mice. A careful record is kept of the parentage of each animal born, of its weight, its color, and numerous other particulars. The recorded ancestry of many of the animals under observation forms, in number of generations, a very respectable pedigree.

The investigation was begun with a view primarily of studying the conditions of sex-determination in the higher animals. The conclusions reached regarding that question were published in 1903 in the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*. Later other questions came to the front and at the present time attention is centred on problems of inheritance.

A study has been made of the color varieties of rabbits, guinea-pigs, and other rodents, and of the laws of inheritance governing the production of each variety. About the time this series of experiments was begun, a very fundamental law of inheritance came to light, known as Mendel's Law. The experiments have served to show the applicability of this law to color inheritance, and at the same time have indicated some of its limitations. By this law, such curious facts as the following are explained. When a pure-bred black guinea-pig is mated with a white one, all their young are black-pigmented; none are white. But in the next generation, obtained by breeding the cross-bred blacks together, white individuals reappear, one in four of the young being, on the average, of that sort. The explanation is this: In the cross-bred black individual both black and white are potentially present, but the black obscures or dominates the white. In reproduction, however, the cross-bred individual transmits separately the color characters received from its respective parents, black being transmitted to part of the offspring, white to the others. If the cross-bred black is mated with a white individual, approximately half the offspring are white.

The basic principle of Mendel's Law may be stated thus: In heredity there exist independent units comparable with the constituent atoms of a chemical compound and like them capable of dissociation. For example, the gray coat of wild rabbits is the joint product of three independent character-units, viz.: (1) black pigment; (2) yellow pigment; and (3) a pigment-pattern visible on each hair, in accordance with which the black is seen at the base and the extreme tip of the hair, and the yellow in a band between. This third character-unit we may call the *barring*

factor. When it is wanting, the black and yellow pigments are intermingled and the coat looks black or brown in color. If, however, the character-unit black is wanting, then the presence of the barring factor is not visible, but can be demonstrated only by cross-breeding.

If, now, a yellow rabbit which possesses this barring factor is mated with a black one, there are brought together in their young all the three factors (yellow, black, and barring) necessary to produce the ancestral gray coat, and the young are in fact indistinguishable in color from the gray "cotton-tail" of our fields and roadsides. In Lawrence Hall may be seen a number of gray rabbits which have been produced in this way. Their production is analogous with the synthetic process by which the chemist produces water by combining oxygen with hydrogen.

Independent unit-characters, similar to those of rabbits, occur also in guinea-pigs. The agouti or wild type of coat, comparable with the gray of squirrels and rabbits, but usually darker, may be produced by crossing the varieties black and yellow. These reversionary agouti animals do not at first breed true. The same is true of gray rabbits produced by crossing. The reason for this has been discovered, and a method found by which the recovered wild color may be fixed.

Length of hair is also a unit-character independent of pigmentation in heredity. Accordingly, long hair may be combined by the breeder with any desired color of hair. Thus, from a foundation stock consisting in part of yellow angora rabbits (which are long-haired) and in part of short-haired white rabbits there have been obtained both long-haired and short-haired rabbits of the color varieties, yellow, brown, black, gray, and white.

Again, length of ear, in rabbits, is a character independent in heredity of the coat-characters. So starting with long-eared yellow rabbits, by means of crosses with short-eared white ones, long-eared rabbits were obtained in all known colors, some of them short-haired, others long-haired. But we have discovered that the character-unit for ear-length differs in nature from the units for hair-color and hair-length, because it undergoes modification as a result of cross-breeding, whereas the color characters are not modified to any great extent by crossing. Many other unit-characters, some simple, some extremely complex, are undergoing investigation in Lawrence Hall.

In the course of the investigation several novel varieties have made their appearance. One of the first of these to be obtained was a four-toed race of guinea-pigs, the normal condition being three-toed, as regards the hind foot. This race had its beginning in a single individual possessed of a very imperfect fourth toe on one hind foot. A few only of his descendants inherited this peculiarity, but some of them surpassed

him in the degree of development of the fourth toe. Selection and inbreeding, continued for several generations, led to the full establishment of a four-toed race. This probably ancestral condition had been lost, for no one knows how long, from tame and from wild guinea-pigs alike. Following its chance recurrence in a very poor state of development, it would doubtless have disappeared again as completely as before, had not artificial selection stepped in to preserve and finally fully to restore it. Of course, for its own sake, the character is scarcely worth preserving, for four-toed guinea-pigs are no more valuable than any other sort. The valuable thing is that a full record has been obtained of every step in the process of recovering and fixing the four-toed character. The information thus gained gives us an insight into certain general processes of heredity.

New light has been obtained upon the question of the effects of consanguineous unions, by means of continuous inbreeding pursued for 59 consecutive generations. Brother and sister were mated in each generation and it was found that no necessary deterioration of the stock followed, provided the more vigorous individuals were selected as parents. This experiment was made upon a species of fly which completes its life-history with great swiftness, a month or less sufficing for a generation. It is, however, an open question whether the same law holds for mammals as for flies, in regard to breeding. Experiments are now in progress to test this matter. Minor investigations now in progress are concerned with the limitations of selection in improving variable characters of different sorts, with the inheritance of fecundity, of mental traits (gentle or savage disposition), and the like.

In America this sort of work may be said to have had its beginnings in the Harvard Zoölogical Laboratory. Since it was begun, however, the Carnegie Institution has established a department for its especial investigation, with a permanent station located at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. We have had, from the beginning, full coöperation and a limited financial support from the Carnegie Institution. But as the work of its own departments broadens and deepens, it is the announced policy of the Carnegie Institution gradually to withdraw support from outside enterprises. How soon this will affect our experimental work in Lawrence Hall, we cannot tell. The Corporation has conditionally assigned us additional room, much needed, especially in the winter, when epidemics are likely to arise in our crowded quarters. A comparatively small sum of money is required to meet running expenses. Sales of our surplus animals pay the rest. Our surplus animals are, for scientific purposes, superior to the common run of guinea-pigs and rabbits, because they are produced under carefully controlled conditions and from pedi-

greed stock, which has been under continuous observation for several generations. Recognition of this fact has gradually extended the market for our surplus, which is sent to laboratories in various parts of the country to be used in the preparation of diphtheria antitoxin, in detecting the existence of glanders in horses, and in other similar work of health departments and medical schools.

Thus the by-products of the experiments are utilized. Their main object, however, should not be lost sight of. It is, broadly stated, the experimental study of evolution. The fact has been demonstrated that evolution is capable of experimental study, and in particular that investigations of heredity, in which students may take part, can be conducted in connection with regular courses of instruction, and at no great expense, if a proper selection of material is made. The question naturally arises whether zoological gardens, with their much ampler resources, might not also be utilized for research, without impairing their commonly recognized functions of instructing and amusing the public.

W. E. Castle, '93.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY, SECOND PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.¹

CHARLES CHAUNCEY, the son of George and Agnes Chauncy of New Place, Gilston and Ardeley Bury, Stevenage, was baptized at Ardeley on Nov. 5, 1592. His father, who obtained the Ardeley estate through marriage with his first wife, Jane Cornwell, is said to have built or rebuilt the Bury, and a considerable portion of the present building dates from his time. The Hertfordshire historian, Sir Henry Chauncy, was a great-nephew of the divine. His ancestry, traceable back to the Norman Conquest, is set forth in the "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," and more in detail in the biography of the historian recently printed. As one writer eloquently wrote: "Through long lines of ancestors converging in him he received those intellectual and moral endowments which, developed by education and the grace of God, made him in his eventful life one of the lights of the age in which he lived, both in England and America."

Of his childhood's days we know but little. It is extremely probable he received his earliest education at the Grammar School in Stevenage,

¹ On July 10, 1907, was dedicated at Ware, England, a memorial tablet to Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard College. The donor of the tablet was his lineal descendant, Miss Ellen Chase of Brookline, Mass. See the *Graduates' Magazine* for Sept., 1907, pp. 208-9. Following is the historical address, delivered on that occasion by the Honorary Secretary of the East Herts Archaeological Society. — ED.



From painting in Memorial Hall.

CHARLES CHAUNCY,

Second President of Harvard College, 1654-72.

founded about 1558 by the will of Thomas Alleyn, the rector of that parish. In early youth he went to the celebrated Westminster School to be trained preparatory to entering the University. It was while here that the news came to him and others of the discovery of the celebrated Powder Plot in which he, at any rate, appears to have firmly believed, for Cotton Mather, in his "*Magnalia*," states that "President Chauncy always had a feeling resentment against Guy Fawkes, for, being at a time a Westminster school boy, the Plot, if successful, would have put the school in peril."

In 1609 he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he subsequently became a Fellow. It is perhaps worth mentioning that the saintly George Herbert, the poet and divine, was his friend and contemporary both at Westminster and Cambridge, and it is not unreasonable to assume that he exercised his influence over the future vicar of Ware. In 1613 Chauncy obtained his B.A. degree, and received his M.A. four years later. In 1624 he was appointed Bachelor of Divinity. He is said to have been distinguished for his Oriental and classical scholarship, and was nominated Professor of Hebrew by the heads of the houses, but Dr. Williams, the Vice-Chancellor, wishing to present a friend to that post, made Chauncy Professor (or Lecturer) of Greek to his own College.

Cole, in his "*Collections for an Athenae Cantabrigienses*," has the following note in respect to him:

"Charles Chauncy, A.M., a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, made an oration 27th February, 1622, 19 James 1st, at ye Departure of the Embassadors from ye King of Spain and Archduchess of Austria, who had been entertained in Trinity College during their stay in ye University where they were created A.M. It is in Latin printed among 'True copies of all ye Latin Orations made at Cambridge by ye Vice-Chancellor and others, etc. London 4to, 1623.'"

A copy of this is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. There is a translation into English of the oration, but whether it was made by the author, or by another, does not appear. The style as well as the date shows that it belongs to the epoch at which the original was delivered. Following this are certain Latin and Greek poems composed by Mr. Chauncy while residing in the University.

At Cambridge he enjoyed a high reputation for learning and eloquence, genius and piety. The following is an extract of a letter (*circa* 1626) to Dr. Samuel Ward from the distinguished chronologist and divine, Dr. Usher, Archbishop of Armagh:

"Remember me to Mr. Chauncy, and learn of him what he hath done for Mr. Broughton's book. Entreat him also to look into the Manuscript Psalter in Hebrew and Latin in Trinity College Library and there transcribe for me the last verse save one of the fifty-second psalm which is wanting in our printed Hebrew Bibles. The Latin of that verse beginning, if I forget not, *Consilium Moses*, etc. I would willingly also hear how he hath proceeded in the Samaritan Bible, and what Mr. Boys hath

done in the transcribing of the Greek Manuscripts, which I left with him." (From the life of James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, by Richard Parr, D.D. London, 1786.)

From the following translation of a Hebrew Anagram it appears that he must before the date, to wit, A. D. 1626, have written a book, probably on some theological subject.

Charles Chauncy.

Anagram.

His shadow is without deceit.

Arise and look into the book the learned author has written, the pains he has taken in it deserves a great reward, or the work therein is its own reward.

He is a powerful preacher, knowledge proceeds out of his mouth, he abounds in reproofs proper to bring all men to a sense of their sins. He delights in the fear of God, he excels in humility, it is his delight to speak the words of wisdom. His name is famous and renowned among the wise and prudent, among the upright, and is great and illustrious among the Doctors or Divines. Blessed is the man who hearkens to the instructions of his speech, for he teacheth sound doctrine, and all this is the desire of his soul.

He has planted his vine among the learned, good works are his secret, he is a man mighty in the knowledge of divine things, none is equal to him in scholastic disputations.

He is just and righteous in his actions, and speaks truth from his heart. She was happy who brought him forth, a person, so good and wise as he is. May his days be prolonged and those of his relations; may he live to raise the honor of his house; and may they or the world bless him in the name of the Lord.

In honor of Charles Chauncy; written in Hebrew by Maria Antonio, Anno 1626. Translated by T. Russell, Anno 1712.

In February, 1627, the living of Ware fell vacant and Trinity College being the patrons presented Chauncy to it. A few years later he was given another living, viz., that of Marston, St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire. Pluralities such as these were common at the time and were, I believe, usually given to bring the stipend up to a certain sum, the theory being that a rich living and a poor one should be held together. The living¹ of Ware was at that time valued at £206. 8. 11. per annum.

By his long residence at the University he had disciplined his mind and gained large stores of knowledge, and, having a fervid and bold imagination and an ardent restless temperament, in the consciousness of mental power, he applied himself earnestly and indefatigably to the duties of his calling. He soon became eminent as a preacher of the Gospel in his vicarage, and in the whole region, but speedily became involved in difficulties with the government. The principal occasion of this was his opposition to the King's "Book of Sports," and the consequent Sabbath-day revels and dances. We are told that when the drums were beating through the streets of Ware on Sunday afternoons to summon the people to the games set forth in the King's book (preaching in these

¹ This is of course vicarial tithe only.

hours being prohibited by statute), he would in that part of the day "catechise as many as he could, both young and old." A catechism composed by him, which he probably employed for the instruction of his people, is entitled "The doctrine of the Sacrament, with the right use thereof, catechetically handled by way of question and answer, by Mr. Charles Chauncy, sometime Minister at Ware." The emblem on the title-page is an anchor wreathed with flowers. The motto is "*Anchora spei*," and it was "Printed by G. M. for Thomas Underhill, at the sign of the Bible, in Wood Street, 1642." The Archbishop was not satisfied with this substitution, and said "that catechising was as bad as preaching."

Most of the Puritan divines were now treated with the utmost severity. Archbishop Laud was, we are told, "determined to bring them to an exact conformity or stop their mouths, or cast them into prison, or drive them out of the land." Chauncy did not escape censure. In January, 1629, he was questioned in the High Commission Court for having used the following expression in his sermon: "That idolatry was admitted into the Church; that not only the prophets of Baal, but Baal himself was received, and houses multiplied for their entertainment; and that the preaching of the Gospel would be suppressed. That there wanted men of courage to remind their superiors of their neglect, and that there was a great increase of Atheism, Heresy, Popery, and Arminianism in the Church." To the charge founded upon these expressions, Chauncy gave his answer upon oath in the High Commission Court in the month of April following. The next day the cause, by order of the Court, was referred to the decision of Archbishop Laud. This was on condition, that if Chauncy did not submit to observe what the Archbishop should appoint, his Lordship might, if he pleased, refer him back to be censured by the High Commission. But complying, he was leniently treated, all that was required of him being to make a public submission in Latin, a language which few if any of the parishioners would be likely to comprehend. This he consented to do and presumably did, but unfortunately there appears to be no copy of this recantation in existence.

This, however, was not the end of his troubles. A matter of ceremonial arrangement, which to most of us to-day seems of no vital importance, brought his affairs to a crisis. In 1633, the churchwardens of Ware summoned a meeting of the parishioners and with the consent of the majority removed the Communion Table from the centre of the church to the east end and railed it in (as we see it to-day¹) in obedience

¹ The Laudian altar-rails were removed about thirty years ago and are now to be seen utilized as a fence for a garden in Star Street. An offer was made by Mr. G. Price to purchase and preserve these, but upon examination they were found to be too far decayed to permit of removal.

to Archbishop Laud's injunction. Chauncy strongly objected and declared he would never administer the Sacrament thereat until it was restored to its accustomed place, and resigned the living in October, 1633, rather than break his word. The parish was rent into two factions and the one which was opposed to the change being the strongest, invited Chauncy to withdraw his resignation and head them against the new vicar, John Mountford, who was a member of the Laudian School. Chauncy accepted the invitation, returned to Ware from Marston and inveighed publicly in the pulpit against the innovation, terming it a snare to men's consciences and encouragement to break the Second Commandment.

For this he was immediately suspended from preaching, brought before the High Commission, and sent to prison. After several months' confinement he petitioned the Court to be allowed to submit himself to judgment. A week later he read the following recantation on his knees:

"Whereas I, Charles Chauncy, Clerk, late Vicar of Ware, stand convicted for opposing the setting up of a rail about the Communion Table and for saying it was an innovation and a snare to men's consciences, a breach of the Second Commandment, an addition to God's worship and that which drove me from the place. I do therefore now before this honourable Court acknowledge my great offence and protest I am ready to declare upon oath that kneeling at the Communion is a lawful and commendable gesture, that the rail is a decent and convenient ornament and that I was much to blame for opposing it, and do promise from henceforth never by word or deed to oppose that or any other laudable rites and ceremonies used in the Church of England."

After this he was judicially admonished and discharged, but the recantation went so much against his conscience that he could enjoy no peace of mind until he had finally resigned his Northamptonshire benefice. He also wrote a solemn retraction, which was published in London in 1644, entitled, "The Retraction of Mr. Charles Chauncy, formerly minister of Ware in Hartfordshire; wherein is proved the unlawfulness and danger of rayling in Altars or Communion Tables; written with his own hand before his going to New England in 1637, published by his own direction, for the satisfaction of all such who either are or finally might be offended with his scandalous submission made before the High Commission Court Feb. 11, 1635."

He left England in December, 1637, and arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in May, 1638. He was appointed assistant minister to the Reverend John Rayner in Plymouth, and in 1641 accepted the charge of the church at Scituate, where he remained more than twelve years. When the Puritans came into the ascendant in this country an invitation reached him from his old parishioners in Ware to resume his charge, which he resolved to accept, and arranged for his passage home. As he was about to embark at Boston, in November, 1654, he was met by the Overseers

of Harvard College in New Cambridge and reluctantly persuaded to accept the Presidency of that institution.

It may not be deemed amiss here to give a short account of the founding of the college, now a university, which, I believe, ranks in the States with our Oxford and Cambridge. It is to the lasting credit of the State of Massachusetts that almost the earliest thought of the settlers should have been to foster education. It shows that the men of that day had high and noble aims. One of them very clearly explains the motives which led to the founding of a college at so early a time. He says that, after they had crossed the sea, had built houses and churches, provided for getting a living, and settled their civil government, the next thing thought of was the advancement of learning. Chiefly they wished to educate young men for the ministry, so as when those ministers who had come from England died, others would be ready to take their places.

So in October, 1636, the colony set apart £400 toward building a college. The next year Newtowne was chosen as the place for building it; and the next (1638) that town gave land for the site. Then the name of Newtowne was changed to Cambridge, in honor of the university town of the same name in England. At that time there lived in Charlestown a young Puritan minister named John Harvard. He was the son of Robert Harvard, butcher, of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, London. This young Harvard was a graduate of Cambridge University, England. He came to New England and shortly after he fell ill and died. It was then found that he had left half his estate and all his books to the proposed college. It is true that the legacy would not be thought large in these days of great wealth, but it was then a very large sum. For this generous gift the Court gave the college its benefactor's name, Harvard College.

The first building was of wood. In it was a hall for commons, lectures, and exercises; also a library and chambers and studies for the students' use. It was thought by some to be "too gorgeous for a wilderness," while others said it was too mean for a college. At best it was but an humble edifice, although the builders seemed very proud of it. By the side of the college building stood a "faire grammar schoole" for the training up of the town youth and the fitting them for college. We know that much interest was felt in the success of the college because many great and small gifts followed Harvard's generous one. Perhaps an appeal was made to the public for aid in the good work, as some gave money, some books, and others silver or pewter articles; while others, who could spare none of these things, sent live sheep for the commons' table, or homespun cloth for the students' garments, everything being honestly set down

against the giver's name in the college book. The first master, Nathaniel Eaton, was dismissed for cruelty to the students. He then ran away. Henry Dunster (1640) was the first who took the title of President. The first class of nine was graduated in 1642.

Charles Chauncy proved a learned, laborious, and painstaking president, and under his government the college increased in numbers and importance. An indefatigable teacher, he rose at four o'clock all the year round, reading and expounding from the original Greek and Hebrew in the College Hall. But the stipend was poor (less than £100 a year) and irregularly paid; his letters to the Overseers or Trustees on this subject are painful yet pathetic reading. He held the post until his death in February, 1672. The Rev. Cotton Mather tells us, "after old age had enfeebled him, the Fellows of the College leading the Venerable old man to the church to preach one bitter winter day, they, out of affection for him, to discourage him from so difficult an undertaking, said, 'Sir, you will certainly die in the pulpit.' But he, laying hold upon what they said, as if they had offered him the greatest encouragement in the world, pressed the more vigorously through the snow, saying, 'How glad should I be if what you say might prove true.'"

Chauncy had married at Ware in March, 1630, Catharine, daughter of Robert Eyre, Barrister, of Salisbury. She predeceased him, dying in 1668, aged 66, and he published an account of her holy life as a legacy for his children. The "*Magnalia*" says it expresses "the true spirit of Puritanism, comprising the wisest, fruitfulest, exactest, and holiest rules of living." He left six sons, all graduates of Harvard and in the ministry, and two daughters. It is from one of these daughters that the donor of the memorial we have witnessed unveiled to-day is descended.

Charles Chauncy was, in addition to the works already cited, the author of the following, all of which are rarely met with:

"Twenty-six Sermons upon The Plain Doctrine of the Justification of a Sinner in the sight of God. London, 1639."

"The Doctrine of the Sacrament, with the right use thereof, catechetically handled by way of question and answer. 1642."

"*Antisynodalia Scripta Americana*, or a Proposal of the Judgment of the Dissenting Ministers of the Churches of New England, assembled March 10, 1682."

A poem contributed to the "*Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses*, 1619," on the death of Queen Anne, Queen of James I.

Another to the "*Gratulatio Academiae Cantabrigiensis*, 1623," on the return of Prince Charles from Spain.

Another to the "*Epithalamium*, 1624," on the marriage of Charles and Henrietta Maria.

And another to the "*Cantabrigiense Dolor et Solamen*, 1625," on the death of James I and accession of Charles.

A brief essay from his pen was printed at the commencement of Leigh's "*Critica Sacra*."

A reference of local interest is to be found in the will of Judith Chauncy of Yardley, spinster, who died in 1657. In it she left a legacy of £20 to "her deare and loving brother Mr. Charles Chauncy minister of God's Word now liveinge in New England." To his sons Isaac and Ichabod each £5. To the other children "Sixe in number as I am informed forty shillings apeace."

May I in conclusion venture to express the hope that perhaps some day Harvard College may supplement the simple memorial we have unveiled to-day, by filling one of the plain windows with stained glass? That such a gift would be highly esteemed by the Vicar and parishioners of Ware I need hardly say.¹

W. B. Gerish.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.

THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICE.

AFTER Mr. H. S. Thompson's admirable essay on "The Work of the Appointments Office" in the *Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1905, anything further on the same subject may seem unnecessary. In the last two years and a half, however, the work of the Office has steadily grown, and therefore the figures given by Mr. Thompson need revision.

Of the origin and development of the Appointments Office little need here be said. Organized as an employment bureau by the late Frank Bolles in the winter of 1886-87, the Office sought at first to furnish only temporary work to the students in the University; but as time went on Mr. Bolles gave more and more attention to the matter of permanent positions for students on graduation. In April, 1897, the Appointment Committee, established by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences with a permanent chairman, was enabled more effectively to provide not only odd jobs for men in the University but also permanent work for

¹ To King's *Harvard Register* for March, 1881 (vol. III, pp. 121-6), the late Dr. A. P. Peabody, '26, contributed an article on Pres. Chauncy. He says that his portrait "was transmitted in the line of descendants of Rev. Dr. Chauncy of Boston, and thus came into the possession of Charles William Chauncy, M.D., of Portsmouth, N. H. (H. U. 1819)," who "disposed of his valuable effects, his ancestor's portrait included, at pitifully small prices." At Pres. Quincy's request, Dr. Peabody "redeemed the portrait from the hands into which it fell, in behalf of Harvard College." The painting has hung for over 30 years in Memorial Hall. President Chauncy's six sons, with the years of their graduation from Harvard, were: Ichabod, 1657, Isaac, 1657, Barnabas, 1657, Elnathan, 1661, Irael, 1661, and Nathaniel, 1661. His eldest daughter married the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley (H. C. 1655), minister successively of New London and Wethersfield, Conn. — ED.

them after they had graduated. Seven years later the Appointment Committee was disbanded and the work intrusted to the Appointments Office with Henry S. Thompson, '99, as the first Secretary for Appointments. Although the Committee, composed of departmental representatives, ceased to exist, yet the coöperation between the Office and the various Departments continued to become closer and more cordial. In fact, it is not too much to say that in the case of permanent teaching and technical positions the Office could hardly be serviceable at all without the advice of the Departments. Assured of this coöperation, Mr. Thompson, with characteristic energy and enthusiasm, extended the system begun by Bolles and developed by Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, now Dean of Harvard College, and Richard Cobb, '92, now Head Master of Milton Academy. In July, 1906, the present writer succeeded Mr. Thompson. On May 1, 1907, a branch of the Appointments Office was opened at 50 State St., Boston, in connection with the office of the Alumni Association.

The Appointments Office, as at present constituted, seeks to provide occupation of both a temporary and permanent nature for the men who, by filing registration cards or blanks, become candidates for one kind of work or another. During the past year, 500 undergraduates and graduates registered as applicants for term-time employment and 533 for occupation during the summer. They indicate the nature of the work they desire by underlining the various sorts of occupations set forth on the registration cards. Occasionally the card may be returned with the terse, comprehensive statement, "Willing to do any work that is reputable." And indeed the corps of students registered in the Appointments Office may be compared, not inaptly, to some of the volunteer regiments of the Civil War — they can do anything and everything. For example: one man had been a telegraph operator for two years and came to the University to study electricity. His experience was too valuable an asset to be neglected, however, and he spent part of his nights on one of the New York wires of the Western Union; he had taught school, too, and proved to be an excellent tutor in mathematics. Another youth had a more varied experience. After service as a printer's devil, telegraph operator, clerk in a country store and a great Western department store, he worked his way to the East to school and finally to Cambridge. With only a few dollars in his pocket to meet the college expenses for four years, he naturally took the first job offered him by the Appointments Office, that of sawing wood. By the summer of his junior year, he was earning \$135 a month at the head of an active publicity bureau. He was graduated *magna cum laude* and is now in Chicago in a position secured for him by the Office.

The following statements from a number of students selected largely

at random all demonstrate the same fact; that a young man of activity and determination will find at Harvard more than enough work to insure a livelihood. Their achievements are the more suggestive because the young men, all from a distance, had no friends in Cambridge or Boston from whom to expect assistance. Their homes were in New York State, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

"The work secured through your office was as follows: 1903-4. Clerical work in the publication office; work in classifying Social Ethics Library. 1904-5. Further work of the same sort; small amount of tutoring. 1905-6. Tutoring and supervision of dropped freshmen; at one time I was supervising five freshmen, besides doing other tutoring. 1906-7. Tutored during the summer; in the fall began work with a freshman for whom I was entirely responsible. Besides this, I did supervising and tutoring. Up to Midyears, 1907, I had earned \$875." In this case it should be borne in mind that the student won scholarships which brought him in over \$1000.

Another says: "My work received through the Appointments Office began with distributing literature, washing windows, attending furnaces, beating rugs and carpets, shoveling snow, teaching a boys' club, scene-shifting, always approaching a more desirable nature, until I became a University Guide. This year I am again on the guide force, and have a library to care for during certain hours."

Still another: "I came to Harvard last year from a Western city hoping to be able to earn my expenses soon after entering, although I was not acquainted with anybody in the vicinity of Cambridge. About two months after I entered, I secured profitable and permanent employment through the Appointments Office. I am now one of the two students who are employed by the Old South Association as janitors of the Old South Meeting-House, Boston. We work together about two hours every morning, getting the building ready to open. In addition to the janitor work, one of us must be in the building from 2.30 P. M. every day to 9.30 A. M. the next. We have a well-furnished student's room in the building. Our income from this work is sufficient to meet our necessary expenses. My experience at Harvard leads me to believe that it is not at all difficult for a Harvard student to earn his expenses while in college."

And a fourth: "During my freshman year I did not seek work, thus all the jobs I mention were obtained practically in three years. I have also had offered me many opportunities for work through the Appointments Office which I could not accept because of lack of time. Assisting the Recorder at registration time. Monitorships. Night clerkship in a summer hotel during the season of 1905. Ushership at openings of Mrs. Gardner's Fenway residence. Tutorship from Mr. Nolen through whom

I have secured much profitable work. Tutoring a candidate for entrance to Harvard College for two weeks during the summer of 1906. Supervising a freshman on probation for one month. Statistical work for business men in Boston and a Harvard Professor. The income of all of this work has reached \$400."

Examples of the above sort might be given indefinitely. Nor is this surprising, since on work, both in term-time and summer, many students depend entirely for the completion of their course. For this and other reasons, therefore, it is satisfactory to note that the number of temporary jobs secured either directly or indirectly through the Office is steadily increasing. For the year 1904-5 (October 1 to September 30) there were 873, and for the year 1905-6 1085 of such jobs. For the year 1906-7, the temporary jobs, 1425 in number, were divided as follows:

Administrative.....	3	Musicians.....	10
Athletic Coaches.....	3	Newspaper Correspondents.....	5
Attendants.....	5	Night School Teachers.....	4
Boatman.....	1	Painter.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	4	Policeman.....	1
Canvassers.....	16	Printer.....	1
Caretakers of Houses.....	3	Proctors.....	69
Chauffeur.....	1	Proofreaders.....	2
Choremen.....	39	Railway (Motormen and Conductors).....	8
Clerks.....	168	Readers.....	5
Clock Repairer.....	1	Research Workers.....	2
Collectors.....	9	Rooms for Services.....	4
Companions.....	5	Secretaries.....	8
Computers.....	2	Settlement Workers.....	9
Correctors (Themes, Examination Books).....	7	Snow Shovellers.....	6
Dramatic Club (Scene Shifters, Chair Movers, etc.).....	16	Solicitors.....	16
Dranghtsmen.....	13	Statisticians.....	99
Errands (Messengers).....	13	Stenographers.....	35
Expressmen.....	2	Store Clerks.....	31
Farm Hands.....	3	Substitutes for Schools.....	5
Furnace Tenders.....	9	Summer Camps (Directors, Councilors, Tutors).....	4
Gardeners.....	4	Summer School Teachers.....	7
Geology Expert.....	1	Supervisors of Study.....	68
Guides.....	46	Surveyor.....	1
Hotel Help.....	6	Teaching Assistant (College or Institute).....	—
Janitors.....	3	Ticket Takers.....	282
Lecturers.....	2	Timekeeper.....	1
Legal Assistant.....	1	Translators.....	8
Library (Cataloguing).....	2	Tutors and Companions.....	46
Literary Work.....	2	Tutors (Special Subjects).....	189
Marketman.....	1	Typewriters.....	20
Meter Readers.....	48	Usher.....	1
Monitors.....	17	Waiters.....	2
Museum (Cleaning Specimens).....	2		—
Museum Guards.....	12	Total.....	1425

Although the gain of 340 over the preceding year is satisfactory, yet the resort of students to the Office and their dependence on it continue also to increase, with the result that there is often much difficulty in finding a sufficient number of jobs to go around. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that a large number of people in this vicinity will make use of the Office when they are in need of skilled, versatile, and enthusiastic workers.

Helpful as the Appointments Office may be to students working their way, either wholly or in part, through college, still its most important function is connected with the permanent positions. The reason is not far to seek. The average Harvard man, wherever he may be, but especially if he finds himself at a distance from Cambridge, tends to establish at once a sphere of Harvard influence. If he be teaching either in school or in college, he will both consciously and unconsciously direct his students toward his *alma mater*, and when one reflects that in three leading state universities of the middle West there are over 70 Harvard men in the combined faculties, one sees how powerful this influence may become. If he be in business, he will in the same way act as a publicity agent for his own college. This is not, however, the extent of his influence, nor is his self-appointed duty as a recruiting officer the most important function he performs. In any community in which he may find himself, he will as a rule stand for and tend to disseminate the traditions and the ideals which he associates with Harvard.

The statistics in regard to the permanent positions for 1906-07 are not yet complete. The figures for 1905-06, published in the last report of the President and Treasurer (pp. 347-348), may still be of interest, for they showed an increase of 199 positions filled over 1904-05. The total for 1905-06 was 444, with salaries amounting to \$336,000, as follows:

Universities or Colleges:		
Harvard University	103	
Other Universities and Colleges	68	
	—	171
Technical Schools:		
Harvard University	9	
Other Technical Schools	10	
	—	19
Normal Schools		2
Naval Academy		2
Cadet School, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service		2
Private Schools, Endowed Schools, Academies, Seminaries:		
Regular Teachers	32	
Substitute Teachers	2	
	—	34
Public High Schools		10
Winter Camp (Teacher)		1

Tutor for Schools.....	1
Tutors or Companions (one year).....	17
Private Assistant to Professor.....	1

Total.....	200
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ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS (EDUCATIONAL).

Superintendents of Schools.....	4
Head-masters or Principals.....	8
Sub-masters.....	3

Total.....	15
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COLLEGE POSITIONS (NOT TEACHING).

Corrector (examination books).....	1
Librarian.....	1
Proctors (College rooms).....	74
Secretary.....	1

Total.....	77
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PERMANENT BUSINESS POSITIONS.

Banking Houses.....	4	Law Office.....	1
Brokerage Firms.....	4	Manufacturing Concerns.....	6
Club Clerk.....	1	Newspaper Reporter.....	1
Department Stores.....	2	Publishing House.....	1
Dry Goods House.....	1	Secretaries.....	2
Hotel Clerk.....	1	Secretary of Legation.....	1
Importing Houses.....	2	Telephone Companies.....	6
Insurance Companies :—			
Fire Insurance.....	1	Total.....	35
Actuary.....	1		

— 2

PERMANENT BUSINESS POSITIONS (TECHNICAL).

Chemists.....	11
Draughtsman and Designer, Landscape Architect's Office.....	1
Engineers :	
Civil.....	6
Electrical.....	19
Mechanical.....	4
Mining and Metallurgical.....	13
	— 42
Geologist.....	1
Pathologist.....	1
Zoölogist.....	1
	—
Total.....	57

These 444 positions were scattered through 31 different states and 8 foreign countries — a wide sowing of the Harvard seed.

Although the above figures are, of course, encouraging, there is still much to be done. It is hoped, for example, that the knowledge of the Appointments Office and of the work it is endeavoring to perform may

become more widespread, and that a larger number of alumni and Harvard clubs will each year cooperate with it by increasing its opportunities to be of service not only to graduates and undergraduates but to all those who are looking for young men of energy, intelligence, and ideals.

Edgar H. Wells, '97.

A LIFE OF JOHN HARVARD.¹

THIS may be called biography by circumstantial evidence. The actual facts about John Harvard—the vital statistics of birth, marriage, and death, the bare record of his stay at Emmanuel College, and of his brief sojourn in Charlestown, with the clause in his will making his momentous bequest to the college at Newtowne—could all be compressed into two pages of print. Mr. Henry F. Waters's remarkable article in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1907, describing how he discovered the English ancestry and home of John Harvard, gives once for all the authentic data, and shows, incidentally, that antiquarian detective work may be as exciting as a Gaboriau plot. Mr. Shelley, needless to say, has drawn fully from Mr. Waters, and from the few sources outside where an item or two of additional facts may be found. He has himself made original investigations which throw side-lights or corroborative information on his subject. So far as facts go, therefore, he has omitted nothing.

More remarkable than his industry, however, is his excellent historic sense. He puts himself into the spirit of the first quarter of the seventeenth century in England. He visualizes its life in various planes. The result is that he has produced a vivid picture of John Harvard's environment, not merely of the material environment, but of the intellectual, political, and religious movements by which every thoughtful person in that generation, and particularly every university man, must have been, consciously or unconsciously, conditioned. The rise of Puritanism, and its sharp demarkation from Brownism; the parties in the English Church which carried their rivalry into the different colleges at Cambridge; the growing truculence of Laud, which drove Liberals like young Harvard across the sea,—are set forth clearly and fairly.

With minute pains Mr. Shelley reconstructs the family and business life of the tradespeople of Southwark or Middlesex among whom Harvard was born and brought up. Nehemiah Wallington's diary supplies him with many concrete bits, and we have presented all that is known or can be surmised about Katherine Harvard, her three husbands, and her

¹ *John Harvard and His Times.* By Henry C. Shelley. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$2.)

children and stepchildren. Stratford-on-Avon, too, has been gleaned for facts concerning her early life and the career of her father, the alderman, who built the house in the High Street, which has recently, through the zeal of Miss Corelli, and the generosity of Mr. Edward Morris, been rescued and given into the keeping of our University. Stratford leads to Shakespeare, whose father was Rogers's contemporary; and Mr. Shelley suggests that it may have been Shakespeare, then a young actor in Southwark, who introduced Robert Harvard, the young Southwark butcher, to Katherine Rogers. It is certainly a plausible suggestion. And not merely plausible but probable is the inference that Shakespeare may often have visited the Rogers house in Stratford, talking over with the old alderman and other village notables the latest news, in the very Tudor room of which a picture was printed in the last *Graduates' Magazine* (Sept., 1907, p. 101); or that, with fellow actors, he may have drunk his ale in Mrs. Harvard's Queen's Head Inn, Southwark. Nor does Mr. Shelley overlook the coincidence that John Harvard and John Milton were contemporaries at Cambridge, — indeed, Masson's "Life of Milton" is an almost inexhaustible mine for any one who wishes to follow the course of events in that university from 1625 to 1632, — and he is safe in suggesting that the two youths must have known each other. It certainly adds something to the satisfaction of Harvard men to be able to believe that the Founder had even a casual relation with John Milton and William Shakespeare.

In his concluding chapters Mr. Shelley lays before us a view of the New World to which Harvard migrated in 1637, and a summary of the praises which in later days have been bestowed on the memory of the young consumptive minister, through whose wise benefaction education in English-speaking America has been advanced for 270 years. No better epitaph could be written for John Harvard than this sentence from Thomas Shepard's contemporary notice of him: "This man was a scholar and pious in his life, and enlarged towards the country and the good of it in life and death."

Mr. Shelley writes easily and agreeably; and whether we accept all his plausible suggestions or not, we recognize that they are plausible, and that the chief value of his work would not be impaired if they could be disproved. His vivid description of later Elizabethan and early Stuart England is worth reading for its own sake, and rests on attested facts. That we are able to imagine John Harvard as alive amid that environment calls him back from the world of phantoms into the world of real men and women. He is no longer a name, no longer a symbol, but a person.

The fine manner in which the publishers have brought out this inter-

esting book, enriching it with views, portraits, and facsimiles, deserves much praise. We wish that every Harvard man, now and hereafter, would learn by reading John Harvard's life out of what wholesome, deep, and durable ideals sprang the College of which we are all beneficiaries.

THE HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOLOGY IN MONTANA IN 1907.

THE importance of teaching geology in continuous session in the field, and not merely as a classroom and textbook study, was early recognized by the late Professor Shaler, and with his wonderful cleverness in devising means to an end he instituted the first summer school of geology in America at Cumberland Gap, Virginia, in 1875. Since then the great system of summer schools in many topics has been developed at Harvard and elsewhere, and has included with us one or more field courses in geology. These have been held at various times in the Appalachian Mountains, in New York and New England; but of late years the importance of the Rocky Mountains, as one of the best places in the world for the purpose, has led the instructors to go there whenever they could, notwithstanding the difficulties and expense of conducting such expeditions. A most valuable help in this was the founding, by Miss Maria Whitney in 1904, of the Whitney scholarship, the income to be used to help students in field work, "preferably in the Rocky Mountains." A brief account of the expedition of last summer may therefore illustrate one of the University's out-of-the-way activities.

A region was selected in Central Montana, near the headwaters of the Missouri, containing the Bridger Range on the west, an intervening stretch of some 40 miles of comparatively flat country to the east, and then the high isolated range of the Crazy Mountains, beyond which the great plains stretch out indefinitely eastward. The latter range had been previously studied by one of us (Professor Wolff) and in final preparation for a monograph the field was revisited. It is full of splendid examples of igneous rocks of many kinds and forms, has noble scenery, shows extinct glaciation, and many other geological features. The Bridger Range, on the other hand, has grand examples of mountain building and stratigraphical succession, so that the students were able to combine some of the most important fields of geology.

During the first part of the five weeks' session the party, under the leadership of Dr. Mansfield, moved northward along the east side of the Bridger Range, making geological excursions into the mountains as they went. Then they turned eastward 40 miles to the Crazy Mountains,

where they joined Professor Wolff, who, with Mr. H. E. Merwin as assistant, was traveling with a pack-train. The united parties camped for some days in a great open basin or park in the heart of the mountains, studying various points of interest, then moved north some 25 miles through a pass to the banks of the Mussellsell River, which bounds the range on the north, and from there south along the east side of the range to a picturesque camp high up in Big Timber Canyon. From here several excursions were made among the high peaks, closing with the stiff climb to the summit of Crazy Peak (11,178 feet). After a written examination for those who wished to count the course towards a degree, the formal work ended, and the wagons and students departed for the nearest railroad station.

The class as a whole worked hard. They appreciated the great opportunity, and learned incidentally something of the old frontier habit of taking chances with the weather and other unpleasant possibilities. When they had seen deer and jack-rabbits, when coyotes had sung to them, and they had killed a live rattlesnake, they felt some acquaintance with the animal life. Only the bears were coy (possibly the Harvard affinities of our valiant President were to blame). Many things of geological interest were seen and some discoveries made which will be described in appropriate publications.

Besides the instructors and helpers, the party consisted of ten students, namely: Messrs. F. H. Lahee, E. G. Curtis, T. J. Brodrick, C. T. Brodrick, B. M. Varney, L. E. Varnam, H. W. Nieman, and J. N. d'Esté, all of Harvard; and Messrs. E. E. Wells (Amherst, '03); and J. S. Fassett, Jr., of Elmira, N. Y.

On the way west, stops of one day each were made at Niagara Falls and at St. Paul, Minn. These, together with the railroad ride, served to make the students well acquainted with each other long before the destination was reached. At Bozeman, Mont., after some delay, provisions, tents, two wagons with teamsters, and a cook were secured. Finally, on the afternoon of July 5, a lusty Harvard cheer broke out upon the quiet streets of Bozeman, and the party set off on its long tramp among the mountains. The first camp was pitched in Rocky Canyon, eight miles southeast of Bozeman, a picturesque gorge, walled by crags of white limestone, weathered into castellated forms. All slept out beneath the stars, — for many, a novel experience. After the first night sufficient tent-space was available for every one who wished that protection, but most of the men continued to sleep in the open, using a canvas tarpaulin to protect their bedding. Some of the habits of civilization were abandoned with reluctance. Men who attempted to continue their custom of taking a cold plunge after rising in the morning were considered

by the guides as partly demented. Indeed, the chilly air of the mountain valleys, damp with dew and frost before sunrise, and the icy waters of the mountain streams, soon discouraged the most ardent morning bathers. The costumes of civilization were set aside in favor of the khaki suit, flannel shirt, heavy boots and leggings, and broad-brimmed hat. Marching along the road in this attire, the School presented a semi-military appearance, and sometimes the passing traveler would throw up his hands in mock surrender, and then exchange greetings and comments with the customary frank cordiality of the Westerner.

The friendliness and hospitality with which the party was received at every town or ranch near which they camped will always form a pleasant memory. On the day camp was made near Flathead Pass, two young ladies with true cordiality rode out from a ranch six or eight miles away to invite the students to see a baseball game between the respective nines of the neighboring town and a village 40 miles away. The game was to be played the next day, Sunday, and preparations were being made to entertain the visitors. The students gladly accepted the invitation, and it was agreed that conveyances should be sent to camp for them. Accordingly the next morning a four-horse rig and two saddle-horses appeared just after breakfast and most of the party went over to the ranch. Shortly after supper songs and shouts were heard in the distance, and soon the boys appeared in high glee, with glowing accounts of their entertainment. At another ranch, operated by Harvard graduates, members of the School had a royal welcome, and exhibitions of rough riding were given that will not soon be forgotten. One of the School party, who had a wide vaudeville *répertoire*, contributed to the general entertainment with such success that he was requested to participate in a county fair or circus that was to be held in a neighboring town on the day that the School disbanded.

The close intimacy of life in camp and on the march resulted in rubbing down the little angularities of personality that from time to time appeared, so that in general a remarkable spirit of good fellowship and good humor pervaded the School. Nicknames, appropriate or otherwise, soon supplanted, to a greater or less extent, the surnames by which the members were generally known. The weather was not all that could be desired. Showers in the latter part of the day were frequent, and on one occasion a cold storm of snow and rain made camp-life rather dismal. Most of the party slept without the tents, regardless of the weather. On the night before the snowstorm, the two largest men decided to combine their bedding and sleep together. They prepared a very attractive looking couch, but unfortunately neglected to dig a ditch around it. Shortly after they retired, rain set in, and before long

made its presence felt within their bed, in spite of the canvas tarpaulin. At midnight one of the men sought dry clothing and shelter within the tent; the other stayed out, and in the morning was seen lying on his elbow, soaked to the skin, his hat over his forehead, surveying the scene with gloomy and rueful countenance.

There was many a long march and hard climb. The party traveled on foot more than 400 miles. Sometimes, days were hot or wet, feet were sore, and flies and mosquitoes troublesome. But these less pleasant features, in retrospect, take their place as part of a valuable training in which some hardships and inconveniences must be included.

John E. Wolff, '79.

George R. Mansfield, p '06.

THREE BOOKS.

DR. FURNESS'S *Antony and Cleopatra*.¹

DR. FURNESS is one of the three Americans of his generation who have left monuments that cannot be outworn. His "Variorum Shakespeare," with Child's "Popular Ballads" and John Bartlett's Shakespeare Concordance, will live as long as men are interested in Shakespeare or in Balladry. This new volume of his great editorial enterprise follows the general plan of the series, but it has — and every reader will be glad that it has — more than usual of the editor's personal criticism. We have always regarded it as a loss that the scholar who of all others in our time is the most widely read in the "literature" of Shakespeare, and whose critical judgment is fine, penetrating and catholic, should hold too strictly to the rule that the part of editor requires him merely to sift and report the opinions of other men. Throughout this volume, beginning with the preface, Dr. Furness appears freely as interpreter — to the great satisfaction of his readers and the enriching of the stock of sound Shakespeare criticism. It is well that he has done this: for thereby he shows that after editing nearly twenty massive volumes of textual and literary criticism, he is still not merely alive, but as far from being a dessicated pedant as he was when he began his task many years ago.

We are particularly gratified that Dr. Furness has added *Antony and Cleopatra* to his series, because this is the most neglected of all Shakespeare's great tragedies. The neglect cannot be due to its length, which falls short of that of *Hamlet*, nor to its rather loose dramatic construction. Perhaps the fact that, on the modern stage the part of *Cleopatra*

¹ *The Tragedie of Antonie, and Cleopatra*. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, '54. Variorum Shakespeare. (Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, 4to, \$4.50.)

has been appropriated by actresses who wish to make of it a study of the nude and of wantonness up to the limit which our not over-delicate law allows, has brought it into disrepute. Dr. Furness has a sober word to say to those who would interpret the serpent of old Nile as a mere courtesan. The remarkable passage in which he takes issue with Coleridge — who declared that *Romeo and Juliet* represents the love of affection and instinct as opposed to the love of passion and appetite embodied in *Antony and Cleopatra* — should be read by every one who desires to have a key to the play, and to see a specimen of very fine critical writing.

Dr. Furness's sanity shines out in his remarks on the variants which other editors have suggested for obscure or bungled words. He vindicates, wherever it seems possible to do so, the authority of the First Folio. He upholds the *straightforwardness* of Shakespeare — a noble service at this time when cryptogram-faddists, verbal ferrets, and pedants in general would make us believe that the most natural interpretation is not the most probable, and that Shakespeare wrote to hide his meaning or to furnish puzzles for future philologists.

In appendices which fill two thirds of the volume Dr. Furness prints entire Dryden's *All for Love* and gives specimens of dramatic versions of the Antony and Cleopatra story, from Jodelle's in 1552 to Dingelstedt's in 1878. There are also generous extracts from many critics, English, American, French, and German (including Pascal's terse, *Si le nez de Cléopâtre eût été plus court, toute la face de la terre aurait changé*) — criticisms which reveal a wide diversity of opinions. A most interesting section is devoted to the records (only too meagre) of the way in which great actors have staged the play, or interpreted its leading parts, with some account of the costumes. Nor should we omit to state that there are a full discussion of the date of composition and a reprint from North's translation of the passages in Plutarch which refer to Antony and Cleopatra. Of the great Editor, who has so much more than patience, and more too than mere erudition, we may say, as we wish him Godspeed on his next volume :

"For his bounty
There was no winter in 't; an autumn 't was
That grew the more by reaping."

PROFESSOR WENDELL'S "THE FRANCE OF TO-DAY."¹

Many readers will find this the most satisfactory of Prof. Wendell's books. It is made up of eight lectures delivered by him at the Lowell

¹ *The France of To-day*. By Barrett Wendell, '77, Professor of English at Harvard University. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Institute two years ago, shortly after his return from a year in France, where, as Hyde Lecturer, he had enjoyed unusual advantages for observing French manners and character in various social strata. The fact that he repeated his lectures at several universities outside of Paris enabled him to see *French* and not merely *Parisian* Frenchmen. This is a rare qualification: for most foreigners judge France, as they know it, wholly by its capital.

To criticise in detail such a book would require much space; for any one of Mr. Wendell's chapters might itself furnish texts for a chapter. Therefore, we can hope only to summarize some of his conclusions. His description of the universities is very attractive. He does full justice to the stimulating quality of the teaching. Of the French scholar he says: "For a fact as a fact he cared as little as if pedantry had never obscured the world. His impulse — it would misrepresent the characteristic to call it his effort — was to use every fact in his possession as part of some system. With all his learning, his intellect was as active as if it bore no burden." The spirit of the French students "seems quite to lack the amateurish grace so engagingly characteristic of American undergraduates; in contrast, they seem intensely, startlingly professional."

When it comes to the structure of society, Mr. Wendell finds that the inherent love of system and order and the "domestic conservatism of the French impulse" manifest themselves everywhere. The nobles, bourgeois, and artists, into which groups he classifies Frenchmen, though differing in their external characteristics, are yet strikingly similar in their internal structure. Perhaps no one can adequately explain why it is that with this domestic conservatism, and with the cult of family more highly developed than in most other peoples, the typical French books and paintings are those which glorify sensuality, the destroyer of the family. Mr. Wendell has something to say on this paradox, which he does not approach from the side of Puritanism. Like the French apologists themselves he would have us believe that the monopoly which lubricity enjoys in French literature is due to the high average morals of the race. The *honnête femme* and not the *cocotte* being ubiquitous, French writers simply give rein to their imagination in depicting a state of libertinism which does not exist. This is ingenious; possibly, it is not true; but if you accept it, you will be led, with Mr. Wendell, to regard Dumas *fils* as a stern moralist.

Not least interesting is the chapter on Religion, a subject which Mr. Wendell treats with evident open-mindedness. Indeed, here and throughout the book, his effort is not to controvert or to condemn, but to see sympathetically and to explain. So his impressions have a detached

quality rare indeed in works of this kind. To be detached, and unprovincial, befits an observer who, in the 18th century, would have styled himself "a citizen of the world." The Englishman in visiting a foreign land says, "How un-English!" which is the equivalent of "How detestable!" Mr. Wendell, on the contrary, says, "Here are some forty million of civilized people, living by a different system from ours: let us see how it works." On the score of religion he concludes that the French have not yet awakened to the need of toleration as the concomitant of liberty, whether in spiritual or in secular affairs. In touching, finally, on politics, Mr. Wendell describes phases and states of mind, and leaves his readers to draw their own conclusions. He writes with such apparent lightness of style that a casual reader might sometimes infer that he does not go deep. Not to insist or harangue, but to have, like the French masters whom he admires, unfailing animation, seems to be his aim: and he attains it, feeling sure that the initiated will read between the lines and will take the hint. Altogether a book to be read.

DR. LEA'S "HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF SPAIN."¹

One can imagine that in a land with more intellectual traditions than ours, the completion of Dr. Lea's great work would be celebrated by a public "crowning," or at least by a general volley of congratulations from historical and other learned societies. With us, the historian has to trust to his own initiative, and has to be satisfied, for the most part, with the approval of his own conscience. The reward of doing the work cannot be taken from him; he leaves the crowns to the writers of popular novels. Dr. Lea has chosen one of the most tragic subjects in history. How came it to pass that Spain sank in two generations from the position of leading power in Europe to that of a worn-out second-rate kingdom, and that her great promise in literature and scholarship was fatally blighted? The reason is, so far as a human reason can be given, that Spain established the Inquisition — a system primarily intended to stamp out heresy, but which inevitably paralyzed thought in every field, and led to hypocrisy, to espionage, and to unspeakable cruelty.

Dr. Lea studies this subject not as a controversialist, but as an alienist studies homicidal mania, or as a chemist might investigate the effects of a slow but unfailing poison. That the Inquisition operated in the name of religion adds to the interest and horror of the research. Dr. Lea leaves no corner unexplored. More than half of his first volume he devotes to a careful statement of the condition of Christian Spain at

¹ *A History of the Inquisition of Spain.* By Henry Charles Lea, LL.D., 1890. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 4 volumes, \$2.50 net per vol.)

the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella. This description includes both the political and religious elements, and a history of the dealings with Jews, Moriscos, and Conversos. From these foundations, the history of the Inquisition itself rises.

Dr. Lea shows what the Inquisition did, not only in punishing heresy, but in preventing it; how it treated its Semitic victims; how it overcame the secular government, and acted, when it chose, independently even of the Pope himself. He traces its effects on society, on literature, on education, on morals. His method is cumulative. Line by line, witness by witness, he amasses his 2500 pages of testimony. And as a result there can be but one verdict. Romanists who in their zeal try to defend all past acts of Catholics in all lands have here an impossible task: for the witnesses whom Dr. Lea cites are themselves Catholics, many of them indeed are hierarchs, and among them are the officers of the Inquisition, who describe what they accomplished without any sense of shame.

The work, therefore, cannot be argued away. It will stand as a splendid example of American historical scholarship of the minute, painstaking, and invincible sort. On every page it reveals a judicial spirit. And in his concluding chapter, when Dr. Lea rises from the assembling of details to the statement of the general historical evolution in Spain between 1470 and 1800, he proves that he has a profound insight. That chapter should be compared with Buckle's famous explanation of the sudden decay of Spain.

THE PROGRESS OF MUSIC AT HARVARD.

THE steady growth and ever increasing vitality of the Music Department in the University presents a record which is not only a cause for praise to those who are concerned in its upbuilding, but a vast encouragement to the believers in the future of American Music. Numbers speak for themselves with uncompromising directness; there were 210 students enrolled in the Department for the academic year 1906-07, more than four times the total in 1896-97. In the present year the extraordinary figure of last year has risen to 260, or almost 25 per cent in a single year. Without attempting to give in detail the registration for separate studies, it may be stated that both the technical and the esthetic courses show conclusively that the Music Department continues to maintain its hold upon the student with musical gifts, who wishes to gain a training that is in accord with university ideals. The flourishing activity of the musical organizations, such as the Musical Club, which exists primarily for musical companionship on a higher basis, or the Pierian Sodality,

the various Glee Clubs and other more eminently social musical societies, shows that their impetus is neither casual nor intermittent, but the outcome of a consistent force which requires an adequate recognition. It is plain, therefore, to any impartial observer that the tradition of musical cultivation at Harvard is due not to a superficial deference to the past, but to a genuine and significantly enlarging demand for first-hand experience. To see clearly how admirable the present policy of the Music Department is, and how thoroughly it deserves the active support of all who are concerned in the cause of liberal education in music, it will be necessary to revert temporarily to a broader survey of the educative horizon.

A former article in the *Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1907, by the present writer, attempted to point out the indebtedness of collegiate education in music to the late Prof. John K. Paine, to estimate the substantial results which his pioneer initiative had ultimately brought about. It may be recalled that following the lead of Harvard, there are now Departments of Music at Columbia, Yale, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, California, at Tufts and many other colleges, including Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, and Vassar of the colleges for women. Thus it would seem as if the results consequent upon Prof. Paine's innovation had reached a mark sufficiently visible to dispense with further comment. Yet the proper sphere of a college musical department is even now the subject of so much indecisive discussion as to render no apology needful for outlining these conflicting views. On one hand there are extremists who would establish a miniature conservatory in which there would be full provision for instruction in instrument playing, and even in voice training, to the absolute exclusion of so manifestly important a branch of esthetics as the appreciation of the distinctive qualities of good music, including also the history of music. In the end, it may become difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line between theoretical and practical teaching of an art in which science and performance are linked so unalterably. But for the present, even in view of an ideal university curriculum, there seems little to justify so exalted a conception of the necessity for instrumental and vocal culture, and still less to warrant the omission of musical esthetics. In the mean time, there are extremists of another type, who insist that either theoretical or practical instruction is contrary to the fundamental usefulness of a college department, and that its province should be limited to that of a virtual adjunct to the department of philosophy, and as such rigidly confined to an exposition of musical principles merely as they illustrate the tenets of esthetics. This view, while easier to combat, requires a somewhat more excursive refutation.

In the first place, music differs essentially from the arts of painting,

sculpture, and architecture in that its products are not an entity of space. Neither can it exist for the uncultivated eye of the layman. Only the trained musician can derive an adequate meaning from music by reading it silently. For the outsider, and even for the elementary student it must be heard. But the performance of others, no matter how often repeated, can never make up for some degree of ability to play in the student himself. In no other way can he grasp the details of his subject-matter so thoroughly and penetratingly. Then, too, such study would be barren of the real results of discriminative observation, if he cannot absorb simultaneously many technical qualities such as harmony, structure, etc., which enter intimately into the promotion of esthetic judgment. While it does not require a composer's training to appreciate in the fullest sense, it does require more than a passing acquaintance with musical theory, even a considerable mastery of its basic principles. That the musical public, also, is aware of this necessity would seem evident from the large numbers of books published within recent years, devoted to simple expositions (as far as possible untechnical) of the more illuminating facts underlying harmony, structure, the make-up and treatment of the orchestra. If the public is discontented with remaining uninformed technically, the earnest student assuredly will not tolerate a university department in which theory is in any way belittled. Experience affords no reasonable room for denying that technical and esthetic instruction should go hand in hand as far as practicable. The value of the laboratory, once questioned even in the sciences, has been abundantly proved in psychology, chemistry, and physics, not to mention such topics as engineering and electricity, in which theory and practice are more manifestly inseparable. Now, it is universally recognized that to rob any of the departments referred to of their chances for practical demonstration were literally to cripple their usefulness. That a similar move would be equally fatal to a university musical curriculum can best be shown from the history of progress in music throughout the country.

It would seem as if the status of music in America were in need of more elucidation, more vigorous exposition of the situation to be dealt with. Music was once an exotic here, carefully transplanted from foreign climes, with many a doubt as to the length of its life among us. Celebrities visited us at intervals, but their influence was hardly lasting. Then came a long period of probation. The generosity and public spirit of individuals have provided orchestras whose standards of performance need not fear comparison with those of Europe, and may in some cases even rival them. But the winning of a public has in many instances involved a costly struggle, and the tardy spread of musical understanding has taxed even the patient and unflinching courage of our benefactors.

For a time the attitude of the American of cultivation partook too much of Anglo-Saxon tolerance towards music rather than instinctive and impulsive enthusiasm. While deprived here of the centuries of inherited aptitude for esthetic perception which characterizes the Latin and, to a somewhat less extent, the Teutonic races, nevertheless the course of musical progress from decade to decade must convince even the most unwilling of the latent capacity for rapid assimilation which lies at the root of American individuality. Nevertheless, under favoring circumstances, an acquired trait may also in time compare auspiciously with the inherited faculty of the European.

Indeed, it may be said now without exaggeration that music has definitely emerged from the incubus of probation, and has assumed a positive and independent vitality. The receptivity of the public has made enormous strides forward, its intelligence and discrimination have markedly improved. The number of American singers now engaged at foreign opera-houses of unquestioned standing shows that in material at least the prospects are brighter than ever. It is the question of adequate educative facilities that forms a more serious obstacle to the advance of American music.

No better advocate for the future policy in collegiate education can be found than the record of the past. First of all, there is the remarkable extension of college departments of music referred to above. It is doubtful whether the unparalleled development would have been possible without the example set by the oldest of American universities. In the second place, the part played in the establishment of the indisputable originality of such American composers as Arthur Foote, Clayton Johns, Frederick S. Converse, Louis A. Coerne, Percy Lee Atherton, and others, owes much to their early influences under Prof. Paine. If in nearly every instance their training was supplemented by European study, at all events the primary incentive to enter their professional careers as composers, the awakening of serious artistic ideals was fostered by the university policy in contradistinction to the more practical but less scholarly conservatory attitude. In the third place, the long list of critics, teachers, and lecturers on music, including such names as William F. Apthorp, Henry T. Finck, Richard Aldrich, Owen Wister, Philip Goeppe, Thomas W. Surette, Leo R. Lewis, Daniel Gregory Mason, and others, presents a totality of evidence which is intimately connected with the evolution of musical criticism and musical theoretical pedagogy in America, and consequently also with the diffusion of a more enlightened appreciation by the public.

If this record of the American composer, teacher, critic, and writer on music is eloquent of the formative influence which the Harvard Music

Department has exerted in the past, it must be recalled that its policy of 30 years ago was judged quixotic and impracticable. Thirty years have sufficed to justify the discouragement of the outset. Therefore, with full remembrance of this, it is assuredly to a liberal and expansive policy which a university alone can maintain successfully that the American musician will look in the future. The inestimable benefit of a college training has been strikingly proved in a variety of callings where such general education was formerly deemed superfluous. From the arguments above, it will be acknowledged generally, as it is now by the progressive educator, that a university training will be equally valuable to the musician. Moreover, the present condition of the Harvard Musical Department, the high character of the instruction offered, and the enthusiasm which it inspires, abundantly prophesy to its promise in the immediate future. The effects of a liberal educative policy will not be felt only by those students who avail themselves of its privileges; its relation to the country at large forms the most cogent argument for united support, the most unwavering loyalty in behalf of its aims and lofty purposes, the most generous consideration that it be not restricted in its legitimate and fruitful expansion. To be unsympathetic towards its necessity for enlarged activity, to question its right to the most liberal curriculum consistent with material resources, to refuse the possibility of supplying the demands of cultivation, is to injure seriously not only the prospects of the Harvard student, but also the cause of enlightened standards for collegiate education in music throughout the United States. For inasmuch as Harvard College took the pioneer step 30 years ago, to retract anything of her high attitude in the past, to hamper the free development of conditions in the present, and to be blind to the pressing needs of the future, would be to deny the signal achievement of those American composers, critics, and writers on music whose faith and unflinching effort have helped to secure esteem and respect for their country's art.

Within these limitations it is not possible clearly to show the extent or character of the progress, or the enduring vitality of musical life at Harvard. It will therefore be necessary to defer a more detailed examination of these specifically musical organizations to a subsequent issue of the *Graduates' Magazine*. If the cause of a liberal expansion and prompt furtherance of the financial needs of the Music Department be shown with any distinctness from the abstract standpoint, an acquaintance with the human vitality of their actual institutions will prove the most forcible and persuasive argument which could be formulated.

Edward Burlingame Hill, '94.

GERMANIZATION, OXFORDIZATION, AND CRITICS.

SOME thirty years ago undergraduates were alarmed on their way to Chapel at reading on the walls of University this startling inscription: "THE UNIVERSITY IS GOING TO HELL." The warning had been placed there in large letters of lampblack and kerosene, by some pious but modest zealot, probably a Freshman, who, like many other benefactors of Harvard, preferred to remain anonymous. After profound, searching, and prayerful examination of the College, he had reached this conclusion, and deemed it his duty to warn us of our danger. As that was the era before similarly perfervid revivalists had daubed the rocks and walls of our suburbs with such devices as "Repent," "Beware God's Wrath," "Judgment is Near," the novelty of this method of conveying warning (although really as old as the days of Belshazzar) was startling. It filled us with a foreboding which neither the service in Appleton Chapel nor the Memorial Hall breakfast could dispel. We went to our work prepared, reluctantly, to despair of the College. I remember being surprised, on passing President Eliot in the Yard, to see that he walked with his usual assured, optimistic gait, and did not look in the least crestfallen or disheartened. "He puts up a mighty fine bluff, does n't he?" said one of the fellows, as we talked it over. The fact must have been, of course, that the President was already so experienced in Harvard ways that he knew just what importance to attach to this latest scare; perhaps he did not regard it as a scare at all, but as a sign that the sap of criticism was beginning to flow in another Harvard enthusiast.

The truth is, and it has been confirmed over and over again, that almost from its very foundation sons of Harvard have believed the College on the verge of ruin. To go no farther back than July, 1717, for instance, we learn that the Rev. Cotton Mather would not attend Commencement, "as they call it," "a time of much resort in Cambridge, and sorrowly enough thrown away." The College he describes as being "in a very neglected and unhappy condition," and "betrayed into vile practices," to such an extent that "he remained at home on that day in prayer that it might be restored, and become a nursery of piety, industry, and all erudition." Nearly ninety years later, the Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, Hancock Professor of Hebrew, construed the election of the Rev. Henry Ware, Sr., to the Hollis Professorship of Theology, as a proof that God had abandoned Harvard College to Beelzebub, and forthwith resigned. He assured the Overseers that, although he had labored for twenty years to exalt the literary, moral, and religious state of the seminary, he now found that "there remained no reasonable hope to promote that reformation in the

society he wished," and that "events during the last year having so deeply affected his mind, beclouded the prospect, spread such a gloom over the University and compelled him to take such a view of its internal state and external relations, of its radical and constitutional maladies, as to exclude the hope of rendering any essential service to the interests of religion by continuing his relation to it." Accordingly, he insisted on pressing his resignation.

Such Harvard graduates as have been upset during the past year or two by the awful reports which have reached them of the decadence of Harvard may, perhaps, take heart when they recall these quotations, which indicate that the ruin did not begin, as alleged, with President Eliot, but that as early as March, 1806, Dr. Pearson, Professor of Hebrew for twenty years, and member of the Corporation for six, — a witness in a position, therefore, to speak with authority, — solemnly supposed that the institution was already stricken with incurable constitutional maladies. And long before Pearson, Cotton Mather enjoyed his gloomy vision. One feels sometimes that a brief course in the History of Harvard ought to be taken by every student of the University: it would at least fortify the nervous against the hysteria which so often accompanies the re-discovery of old mare's-nests, and it would give all the alumni that sense of continuity in the growth of the University without which it is impossible for any one to criticise the present intelligently, or to suggest valid remedies for shortcomings and mistakes.

Not long ago our morning papers burst out in scare-heads to this effect: "Germanization of Harvard!!! The College Fatally Undermined!!! Ruin Impending!!!" We thought instantly that the rumor which has been whispered about for several years had suddenly come true — the rumor, namely, that the German Emperor, bent on conquering the United States and Brazil by stealth, has munificently patronized the German Museum, so that his emissaries could be secreted here without exciting suspicion; and that they, at a given signal, would seize and fortify the College Yard and buildings, and from this military base German regiments would march forth to storm Washington and Rio de Janeiro. On reading the article, however, we saw that something more dreadful than military conquest was meant: as the indictment stood, Harvard had allowed herself to be overcome by German scholarship. Compared with that intellectual and educational servitude, mere defeat in battle would be as nothing. Since M. Jourdain woke up to learn that he had been talking prose all his life no more momentous discovery has been recorded.

The best thing about the indictment — the remarkable thing, considering its sensational source — is that it is largely true. Were Harvard not Germanized in education, it would be an obsolescent institution at the

level of Philips Exeter Academy in 1840. The happiest omen for the higher education in America during the last century was when Edward Everett, having graduated at Harvard in 1811, went in 1815, on being appointed Professor of Greek, to fit himself at Göttingen, whither he was soon followed by George Bancroft and Joseph G. Cogswell. A few years later when those three returned, and, with George Ticknor of Dartmouth (likewise German bred), began to teach at Harvard, the seed was planted from whose unfolding an American university might spring. To say that Harvard is intellectually Germanized simply means that having tested various methods of education and found the German to be the best then going, she adopted the best. A man who accepts a second-rate tool when he can have a first-rate one belongs, no matter what his occupation, in the doomed class of the unfit which Nature does not suffer long to survive. To refuse to apply the best method because it has been invented or perfected in another country is the most imbecile form of Chauvinism. "The Germans began to vanquish the French," said Jules Simon, one of the soundest and most open-minded Frenchmen of his time, "forty years before the war of 1870, when they took the lead in education." By neglecting to profit by the best that was then thought and done in the world so far as concerned war, the English in their contest with the Boers a few years ago narrowly escaped a stupendous disaster; and as the price of clinging to their antiquated standard — "a poor thing, but mine own," John Bull might say — they required half a million troops, drawn from every British reservoir on the globe, in order to subjugate forty thousand South African Dutch farmers whom they despised. In complete contrast to this provincial spirit is that of the Japanese, with their hunger for the best, their judgment in discerning it, and their power of assimilation; so that, in their recent war, they astonished the world as much by their unexpected superiority as the English had done by their inferiority due to scorn of other nations' progress. In the world of ideas also to continue to use muzzle-loading muskets, after foreigners have adopted rapid-fire rifles, is not patriotism but idiocy.

In nothing does this hold true more surely than in methods of education; for these lie at the root of every civilized activity, as well as of warfare. To say, therefore, that Harvard has succeeded, within a generation, in applying scientific methods of study, investigation, and teaching which were first perfected in Germany should give every intelligent Harvard man profound satisfaction. The true scholar knows that in learning there should be no frontiers between country and country. The early Greeks, with that passion for totality which characterized them even in their youth, sought instruction from the Egyptians. The Romans, when they had become sufficiently civilized to acknowledge the claims of culture,

went to school to the Greeks. Northern European countries, before they had universities of their own, sent their promising youths over the Alps, to Bologna and to Padua, or across the Rhine, to Paris. And so in old days, some of our Harvard graduates, wishing to perfect themselves in medicine, studied at Leyden, and later at Edinburgh, just as they now go to Vienna and Berlin. An infallible instinct impels the leaders of to-morrow to seek the best instruction to-day, and to know the best when they see it.

To say that Harvard has been Germanized because she has adopted the scientific methods first brought to high perfection in Germany is as inaccurate as to say that Germany has been Americanized by adopting steamships, invented a century ago by an American, or that Russia has been Anglicized by introducing railways due to the invention of an Englishman. The French universities also are "Germanized," or they would not be the fine institutions they are, institutions which, by blending Gallic clarity with Teutonic thoroughness and insight, may again take the lead in Europe. In historical studies, indeed, they already stand first. The indictment that Harvard has become thoroughly Germanized in education turns out to be, therefore, a certificate of excellence. It would be interesting to see what would happen if any American university or college should advertise itself as offering an *un-Germanized* education. It would probably secure thereby complete leisure for its teachers, and be able, after the first year, to announce that its vacation lasted twelve months.

But the Germanization of Harvard, we are told, has corroded even the life of the students. The development of the Elective System has destroyed Class Spirit and College Spirit; it has segregated the rich from the poor; it has sounded the death-knell of Democracy; it has fostered the imaginary disease to which some bygone humorist assigned the name "Harvard Indifference." These are but a few of the iniquities with which the Elective System is charged.

Nevertheless, those of us who desire to deal with facts and not with words will do well to discriminate between Germanization and the Elective System. The latter has no necessary connection with the former: for the universities of France, Italy, and other European countries employed the elective system long before the German method of study. Next, as to the charge that Harvard has become Germanized in its social life, we need only reply that the person who makes this assertion is completely ignorant either of Harvard or of German university student life. In what German university are there dormitories, with proctors? or official supervision over the attendance of students at academic exercises? or "advisers"? or marks? or class organizations? or social clubs and societies like the A. D. and Porcellian and the Hasty Pudding and Pi Eta? or organizations for

sociological and philanthropic work, such as those which make their headquarters in Phillips Brooks House? or, the active religious societies? or such a centre of university life as the Harvard Union, where graduates and undergraduates, professors and strangers, can meet on a hospitable footing? or interclass and intercollegiate athletic competitions on a large scale? or class and university debating? or the student papers? or theatricals? In so far as Harvard has all these, and German universities do not have them, Harvard cannot be accused of Germanization. And even on the educational side, in extending the Elective System to Freshmen, Harvard has not followed the German example: for the German first-year student is on an average as far advanced as the average Harvard Junior.

So much for Germanization. The discussion of the pros and cons of the Elective System would require a separate article, and I have not sufficient information to be its author. After twenty years' observation of Harvard affairs, after reading most of the official and non-official writings, and after listening to the conflicting arguments of many of the University officers, I realize that only an expert is entitled to be heard on this subject. Nevertheless, even a *spectator ab extra* may venture to set down two or three observations.

The first is that the Elective System has come to stay. Defects of detail will be corrected, but the general principle that liberty of choice should be granted to University students will not be thrown over. For it rests on a higher ideal of human capacity than any that has preceded it. At this very time, it is permeating even institutions which officially advertise themselves as quarantined against it. To admit that American university youths from nineteen years of age upwards are not to be trusted to choose for themselves is equivalent to the admission that they are inferior in mind, judgment, education, or character to German, French, Italian, Belgian, and Austrian youths of the same age. If this inferiority exists, and cannot be overcome, then the American Republic is doomed to a career of mediocrity. But if, as I believe, the apparent immaturity of our American youth is due in large measure to the inferiority of our preparatory schools, public and private, those schools must be improved, until they turn out pupils equal to the graduates of the German *gymnasias* and the French *lycées*. "The nation that has the schools," said Bismarck, who knew as well as Jules Simon did why Germany conquered France in 1870, "the nation that has the schools has the future" — and by "schools," he meant universities as well as *gymnasias*.

Next, the present reaction against the Elective System is simply a manifestation of that widespread revolt against Liberty, which characterizes our generation. Socialism and centralization, the desire to repudiate universal suffrage and to disfranchise the negro, the passion for

subjugating inferior races, and the popularity of the theory that the weak have no rights which the strong should respect — these are some of the larger phases of this reaction. No doubt, License has often posed for Liberty, and it always deserves to be checked: no doubt, also, every great benefit becomes a peril when abused; but in order to correct the abuses incident to Liberty we should not destroy Liberty itself. The queer thing — queer, and a little suspicious — about every would-be curtailer of Liberty is that he invariably purposes to begin curtailing, not with himself, but with the other fellow. This holds true, so far as my observation goes, among those reactionaries who propose to restrict the Elective System. The Professor of Philology is more than willing that the soft courses of the Professor of Sciology should be put out of the reach of callow Sophomores; the Professor of Humanism deplores the freedom with which the philologist, the chemist, and the mathematician are allowed to pour dry facts into young minds eager for ideas; the Professor of Vermeology, having just cut an earth-worm into four thousand slices, views with alarm the Humanists who audaciously discourse on mere ideas. Amid such a conflict of opinion, Liberty affords the only common ground. Certainly we do not hear any of our distinguished professors advocate a return to the compulsory system in their own courses: for such a return would saddle upon them classes of unwilling students, would burden them with elementary instruction, and would leave them little strength or leisure to work at their best level — the aim of every mature teacher.

Again, the reaction from the Elective System has followed a well-defined circuit. Reforms first kindle one or a few enthusiasts; as they progress, they are ridiculed, misrepresented, opposed. The enthusiasts grow in numbers; they hope for larger and larger results from the triumph of their cause; finally they win over a majority, and put their system in operation. For a time, everybody hails it as an improvement. Then, in ten, twenty, thirty years its shortcomings crop out. Critics discover that it has not created the Utopia they expected; they feel almost resentful against it, as if it had taken them in by promising more than it could fulfil. The new generation, which does not remember the old system, supposes that this was as ideal as it is reported to be by the few survivors, who view it through the enchanting haze of memory. The Elective System seems to have passed through these various phases. So has constitutional government, for instance, and the Darwinian hypothesis. But before condemning a system, we should determine two points: first, whether the defects belong to the system, or to human nature, which, being imperfect, cannot carry out perfectly the most perfect system; and, secondly, whether these defects can be remedied. After a railroad wreck, or a long term of bad train service, the rational

man does not cry out "Let's abolish railroads and go back to the good old days of stage-coaches"; he simply urges the railroad officers to take greater precautions, and to live up to an attainable standard.

On few topics is the memory of old men so defective as on the state of learning and of student life in their undergraduate days. To hear some of our esteemed elders discourse about the fifties in Harvard College, for instance, you would suppose that every student in that glorious decade was a paragon of learning. Then, if ever, culture fairly reeked in Cambridge. Everybody went to compulsory prayers, not because they were compulsory, but because he knew that they were beneficial to his soul. The cultural efficiency of compulsory Greek, Latin, and Mathematics was so unailing that at every Commencement Harvard sent forth scores of young Casaubons and adolescent Newtons. There were no athletics (to speak of) to distract the attention from the proper pursuits of a collegiate existence. The midnight oil burnt on cheerily till morning. The most frivolous Freshman might be seen, after eight hours' work, sitting in his window-seat in Massachusetts and relaxing himself with a few pages of Humboldt's "Cosmos." Every undergraduate, thanks to the influence of Edward Tyrrell Channing and of his successors, wrote English themes which Addison might have envied and Johnson could not have excelled. There were no cakes and ale, no sprees, no loafing, no disorders. The students themselves were drawn together by a bond of friendship stronger than the ligament which united the Siamese Twins. There were no social barriers, no fellows left out of the fashionable societies, no distinctions of purse. So beautiful a relation existed between students and professors that one can almost picture President Sparks, or Professor Bowen, or Professor Felton strolling through the Yard with one arm encircling the waist of a rapt pupil.

This is not a burlesque, nor a flight of the imagination, but a mosaic composed of bits which in public or in private any one could have heard during the past few years. Even Overseers have helped to create this iridescent idyl; some of them would move you to tears over a condition ruthlessly destroyed by the Elective System. But you ask in vain for later news of those budding paragons. If you consult the Faculty Records during that decade, you will find a generous number of suspensions and expulsions, with hints of drunkenness and ribaldry, and suggestions of collective violence and rebellion. The Rank List does not reveal that many students graduated *summa cum laude*. There seem to have been loafers and malingerers, and there were dropped men. Compulsory prayers and compulsory recitations were "cut" up to the limit — so little did those for whom they were intended appreciate their value. Out of nearly a thousand writers of perfect themes how many have added ten

pages to American literature since they left College? As for brotherly love, the testimony varies with each witness. The popular man who got into societies cherishes a most affectionate recollection of those days; so does his counterpart to-day. The shy man, or the man with rough edges, reports that the societies were exclusive or snobbish, and that one might lead a solitary life among a class numbering only 80 or 90; so do their counterparts to-day. The supposed fraternizing of professors and students will hardly bear close scrutiny. A few favorite pupils undoubtedly drew near to their masters — that has happened everywhere at all times; but for most of the students there yawned an unbridged chasm. "In all my undergraduate life," one of Harvard's most distinguished survivors of that period said to me lately, "I never had a sign of human interest shown me by any professor or instructor." As to the cultural effect of the method of teaching the Classics then in vogue, one should have heard Professor Goodwin's recent address on President Felton. Mr. Goodwin cannot be dismissed as a Philistine or as one who does not cherish the best interests of Latin and Greek. It is cruel to destroy beautiful myths, but, like the surgeon's work, it may be salutary.

Another target for criticism is the social life of the students. To sensational¹ or pessimistic critics the situation looks dark. The undergraduates, they say, have little or no common life, but pass through Harvard as if they were 3000 mutes. "Germanization," it is alleged, has caused this blight. The real cause of whatever change there has been in social conditions, however, is Numbers. In a class 500 strong, every man cannot know every other by sight as he could do if it numbered only 80 or 100. The social readjustment which mere numbers has rendered necessary has been going on steadily, and is yet far from complete: but the present situation is better than that of 1895. We can see the problems more clearly, and so can hope to find a solution for them. But unless we recognize Numbers as the source of the difficulty, we shall do more harm

¹ A newspaper article by Mr. John Corbin, '02, which caused some comment early in the autumn, might fairly be called sensational: for its purpose seemed to be, not to lead to the correction of alleged evils by soberly discussing them, but to gain notoriety for the writer of the article. Most college graduates would prefer not to purchase a fleeting notoriety by the defamation of their *Alma Mater*. In 1895, when I broached the need of a Harvard Union, Mr. Corbin, then an instructor at Harvard, after a short sojourn at Oxford, wrote me that my plan was unfeasible, and that the only hope was to establish the Oxford system here. The Harvard Union, in spite of Mr. Corbin, was opened in September, 1901; on Nov. 1, 1907, it had over 2100 student members; and it has become indispensable to the life of the University. If Mr. Corbin, then recently a student himself and actually living in the College, could so misjudge the situation in 1895, how can we suppose that a ten years' absence, spent mostly in journalism in New York, can qualify him to speak intelligently on Harvard matters in 1907?

than good. Social cleavage on the line of money — the common evil in American Society to-day — has taken place in colleges only half as large as Harvard; and the predominance of the athletic set is more marked elsewhere than here.

That there should be no lonely students at Harvard, or none that feel left out of societies, would be impossible: but we should have to know the temperament of every such person before we could say whether he might fare better under different conditions. Critics too often forget that with its sudden and immense growth, Harvard attracts more and more students who, from the nature of their case, are "unclubable." This year, for instance, there are in the Cambridge departments some 300 "day scholars," men who reside at a distance, come to Cambridge for their courses, and then go home. Some of these nomads live as far off as Fitchburg, Maynard, Cohasset, Providence, Milford, and Woburn. Quick transportation has brought them within reach of Harvard's educational resources, although their social life is spent elsewhere. A generation ago they could not have come at all. So, too, the number of New Americans, who have either immigrated in childhood, or whose parents were foreigners, increases rapidly. They are often excellent scholars, but it takes longer to assimilate them in undergraduate social life than it does the sons of native stock, who have various family or school associations. This phenomenon, be it remarked, is not peculiar to Harvard.

These are only two samples of the elements which complicate the social development of students in a great and growing university like Harvard to-day. A sensation-monger would ignore them: but they cannot be attributed to Germanization, or to the Elective System, or to Harvard individualism, or to the "baleful influence of the Groton clique." The truth is that the presence at Harvard of many hundred students of the "day scholar" and "New American" groups, offers the best proof of the University's adaptability and democracy, and benefits alike them and the community. It has been often pointed out, and the fact is verifiable by asking any candid member of one of the smaller colleges like Williams or Amherst, that a student can be very lonely there, and that, if he fail to be taken into a fraternity, he feels more than "left out," he feels that his college life is a failure. From the very nature of the case, a large majority of Harvard students belong neither to fraternities nor small clubs, and as they hardly know of their existence, they do not fret at not being elected.

One panacea prescribed by some critics is Oxfordization — the adoption of the Oxford system of residential halls or colleges, each with its kitchen and commons and dons. This system has, of course, worked well in England, and since there has been no other system all the distinguished

graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are credited to it. To listen to its advocates one would suppose that Macaulay and Gladstone and Mr. Morley and Mr. Bryce and Leslie Stephen could never have amounted to anything if they had not eaten dinner in hall. These advocates say nothing about the large number of men who go through Oxford and Cambridge not only without achieving academic distinction but primarily to amuse themselves: nor do they cite the cases, which any one familiar with the biographies of modern Englishmen could cite, of those who felt lonely, friendless, out-of-environment in their undergraduate days. We hear only the Oxfordized American, who is too often an unreliable witness: for the change from America to Oxford seems to awaken in him atavistic tendencies supposed to be extinct, and it blinds him to the needs of an American university. He leaves out of his reckoning historic development, racial and national ideas, and the wide difference in the derivation of the students. The victim of Oxfordization too often returns to America dissatisfied and carping, with a heavy English intonation as his chief asset; or he prefers to reside in England where (till recently) he could thank God that he was not permitted to marry his deceased wife's sister. Sometimes, indeed, the Oxfordized American bears to the genuine American the same relation that thinly plated silver bears to real silver: and in both cases the plate, which alone has value, soon wears off.

Not by chance did Harvard and the older American universities, after being founded on the English model and following it as closely as they could during their earlier career, gradually change their character to suit the genius of the American people. It is as futile to hope now to metamorphose them into copies of Oxford as to hope to introduce the social and political conditions, with monarchy and a nobility, which still survive in England. If a university is to thrive, it must be rooted in the racial characteristics and ideals of its people: Oxford can no more do that for America than Harvard for England to-day. We have adopted and made our own the German method of research; but that has not made us German. Nor do our students become de-Americanized by residence at Bonn or Berlin. They do not return to preach against the Republic and to pray that a mitigated despotism may be established here in its place. "Germanization" is purely an intellectual process: and it no more carries with it the implication that its subject has become German than buying a Bunsen burner or a Zeiss microscope makes a German of its purchaser. But Oxfordization, if it is to give really lasting benefit, seems to require that its subject shall renounce his birthright and become an Englishman. The causes which underlie this contrast are obvious.

If we are to inspire our university men with that spirit of culture which we associate with the best products of Oxford and Cambridge, it must

be by a process in harmony with our American genius ; it can never be by transplanting an exotic, or by servile imitation. Anglomani in education is as offensive and sterile as in society. It may be that such culture may come to us from France and not from England : because the French, having mastered the German method of research, are going on to interpret and humanize learning, with the charm, pertinence, and clarity peculiar to the Gallic genius. We can borrow much from France, as we have borrowed from Germany, without losing our Americanism : for we are racially and historically too remote from either to be in danger of sacrificing our national characteristics by such borrowing.

Incidentally, it is significant to note that at the time when some critics offer Oxfordization, both social and intellectual, as a cure for the ills of the large American universities, Lord Curzon, the present Chancellor of Oxford, is appealing for money to enable Oxford to catch up in scientific education with the standard of the European Continent. His appeal merely echoes the address not long ago of one of England's foremost men of science, who said that if the English universities continued to ignore the new fields of learning, the English nation would fall hopelessly behind as a world power : because national supremacy in the future will depend more and more upon expert science, and the English universities, riveted in their tradition which regards the "humanities" as the sole promoters of culture, were not training experts outside of the Classics and Mathematics. And Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, in his remarks at the Harvard Commencement in June, contrasted the poverty of the English universities with the "golden torrent" which makes progress in education easy here.

Now that some of our sister universities have come to feel the perplexity which numbers create, and have begun to seek remedies therefor, we may hope that out of their experiments much good may come. Although it may finally be demonstrated that there is no infallible panacea, it will be seen that conditions which have been regarded as peculiar to Harvard prevail elsewhere. Just as the constituency which feeds Oxford is so different from that which feeds our American institutions that the needs of the former differ too widely from those of the latter to be analogous, so among our American universities differentiation may require many modifications of methods in the curriculum and in student discipline.

Particularly interesting are President Wilson's experiments at Princeton, where, after introducing "preceptors" two years ago, he proposes to establish a "residential quad" system, to break up the snobbishness, the flocking together of the rich, the cliqueishness, and the loneliness of the socially unsuccessful, which he apparently regards as dangerous conditions at Princeton. An outsider cannot judge of the danger there, but he can-

not fail to be interested to find Prof. Henry van Dyke, a loyal Princeton man, and a critic, moreover, who has had unusual opportunities for observing student life elsewhere, protesting vigorously against the proposed "residential quad" in particular and Oxfordization in general. He says, — to quote only one passage from an article which should be read entire:

"It would seem to be a most dangerous proposal to remedy the faults of the clubs by raising them to the nth power and making them into 'residential quads' or 'academic communities.' Would a group of young men who, instead of merely eating together, spent all their free time together, and lived entirely under one roof within the walls of the same structure, be likely to escape from the spirit of clique and exclusiveness? The name which is given to these proposed quadrangles makes no difference; they would in fact divide the university into distinct colleges. Oxford has developed on that plan, and any one who really knows Oxford knows that it is not distinguished by the democratic tone or the unity and equality of its life. Is there an 'Oxford Spirit' to be compared to the 'Princeton Spirit' of to-day? The attachment of the Oxford man is first to the public school in which he was prepared for the university and then to the college, Balliol, or Magdalen, or Christ Church, in which he lived with his friends. The attachment of the Princeton man is still fundamentally to Princeton; and this attachment is something that is worth keeping. Split the university up, and the Princeton Spirit will be lost among the fagots. Suppose the members of these 'residential quads' are assigned to the different colleges, on their own application or on the application of their parents, according to the scale of the room-rents in the different buildings, or the rates of board at the different tables. The result will inevitably be the creation of 'academic communities' within the same university on the basis of money. We already regret the evils that have come, perhaps unavoidably, with the difference in scale of expenditure among students. But these are modified at present by the fact that a man may have a poor room and eat at a good table, or *vice versa*, and that in all our American colleges the most vigorous and interesting part of the life is still an open and common life. Is it advisable to accentuate and intensify the differences among dormitories and eating-tables and clubs by transmogrifying them into distinct communities?"

What Dr. van Dyke says of the Princeton spirit applies quite as strongly to the Harvard spirit: it would not be stimulated by Oxfordization. Harvard men, also, let me remark, are too ready to accept phrases for facts, and to repeat unthinkingly the Cassandra prophecy of twenty years ago that College spirit and Class spirit were doomed at Harvard. What is the fact? Class reunions have never been so fully attended or their programs so enthusiastically carried out as during the past few years: nor have Harvard men ever before contributed in such large numbers to the funds of the University. If any one suppose that the Harvard spirit is not very much alive, let him go to the annual Convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs; if he imagine that Class spirit is dead, let him join the next celebration of the 10th, 20th, or 25th anniversary of his own class. Yale men are credited with an abundance of both College and Class spirit, yet according to a recent statement in the *Yale Alumni Weekly*, the Yale Class of 1881 subscribed only \$25,000 and Yale '82 subscribed only

\$18,000 in gifts to the University on their 25th anniversaries. The corresponding figures for Harvard are: Class of '81, \$115,000; Class of '82, \$100,000. Unless it be argued that the more a man loves his *Alma Mater* the less he does for her, it will be hard to deduce from these statistics that Harvard men lack either College or Class spirit.

And so with Democracy. At frequent intervals critics raise the cry that Harvard is undemocratic, and because Harvard men do not take the trouble to answer the charge, the uninformed infer that it must be true. Perhaps Harvard men would deem such charges more important if they had reason to believe that those who make them know Democracy when they see it. Why reply to the critic who not long ago discovered that President Eliot is not a Democrat, except to remark that he must be a descendant of one of those alarmists who insisted that George Washington was secretly planning to make himself king? Or what can be said politely to a person who prescribes the Tory-aristocratic atmosphere of Oxford as a cure for the "undemocratic" tendency which he thinks exists at Harvard? Or why spend arguments on Mr. Corbin, who hopelessly muddles Democracy and Oligarchy in this fashion? "The Yale Senior Societies," he says, "are the pinnacles of a social system still in a large measure *democratic* and *representative*, which leads upward from the Freshman year, and so wields a power for good that is in effect *oligarchic*." The most irresponsible critic ought not to abandon logic thus recklessly. As to the general proposition that the Yale Senior Societies "wield a power for good" which is, by implication, superior to that of the societies at Cambridge, an outsider can hardly speak with authority. But if the statements which appear from time to time in the Yale papers are to be relied upon, then it is evident that at New Haven, as at Princeton and Harvard, the possibility of improving the social system is recognized.

Democracy does not mean, whether in the university or the world, that every one shall belong to the same club. It does mean, Opportunity, or as Napoleon put it, *La carrière ouverte aux talents*. In 30 years the number of Harvard students in the Cambridge departments has grown from about 1100 to 3600—a growth requiring a complete readjustment of the social system: and yet talent finds its opening here to-day as surely as it did a generation ago. The student who can sing, or play, or act, or draw for the *Lampoon*, or make the *Crimson* or *Monthly*, or debate, not less than the athlete, has his career cut out for him. He has more competitors now, but that is a very craven sort of talent which wishes to be crowned without having competed. The problem at Harvard, the problem at all the populous universities, is how to enrich and stimulate the lives of the great majority of fellows who have no particular social aptitude and no special talent. In the long run, affinity is the only whole-

some bond of union. At Harvard, thanks to the underlying principle of Liberty, affinities have free play, just as talents have free play. That implies Democracy. Reactionists who think that they can curtail or suppress wholesome Liberty without harming Democracy, have read history to little purpose. Those who sneer at Individualism may be challenged to point to any great work that has not been guided by remarkable individuals. Successful team play, collective effort, and institutional progress, all presuppose that each member of the team, each unit, shall be the best of his kind: shall be, in other words, an expert, a specialist. There is as much humor in the suggestion that a university should ignore individuals and devote itself wholly to producing teams, as there would be if a foundry advertised that it made a specialty of forging strong chains out of weak links.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE OPENING OF THE YEAR.

THE accompanying table gives the comparative statistics of registration in the different departments of the University as taken on the third Saturday of the term in 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

The general showing is not particularly encouraging. The Graduate School of Applied Science has gained 27 over last year, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences 4, the Law School 20, the Medical School 23, and the Dental School 3; but these gains are more than counterbalanced by a loss in the "College Total" of 96, in the Divinity School of 7, and in the Bussey Institution of 18, so that the "Grand Total" falls 44 short of the figure for 1906. When compared with the years 1904, the result is even less satisfactory. On the other hand it should be pointed out that the chief loss — 96 in the College Total — is to be ascribed to the recent change of policy with regard to the Lawrence Scientific School: chiefly as a result of the migration of students from it to the new Graduate School of Applied Science and to Harvard College, it is no less than 88 smaller than on Oct. 13, 1906. It is scarcely reasonable as yet to expect that loss to be entirely counterbalanced by the resultant gains in the College and in the Graduate School of Applied Science, for no such fundamental change as has been undertaken could possibly be carried through without temporary loss incident to the general dislocation of programs involved. Looking at this year's decrease from another angle — that is

	Oct. 15, 1904.	Oct. 14, 1905.	Oct. 13, 1906.	Oct. 12, 1907.
College.			Harvard College. (Academic and Scientific.)	
Seniors	264	242		
Juniors	439	417		
Sophomores	603	602	394	309
Freshmen	548	493	452	478
Special	148	148	699	698
			637	636
			295	231
College Total	2002	1902	2448	2362
Lawrence Scientific School.			Graduate School of Applied Science.	
Fourth year	85	66	30	57
Third year	64	71		
Second year	140	131		
First year	115	94		
Special	120	138		
L. S. S. Total	524	500		
Graduate School.				
Resident	346	368	352	361
Non-Resident	12	16	21	16
Graduate School Total	358	384	373	377
Total Arts and Sciences	2384	2786	2851	2736
Divinity.				
Graduates	14	10	11	8
Third year	5	6	8	10
Second year	5	6	8	3
First year	12	10	8	8
Special	6	3	2	1
Total Divinity	42	34	37	30
Law.				
Graduates	1	1	—	2
Third year	177	187	181	162
Second year	228	215	196	195
First year	272	239	238	272
Special	53	59	58	62
Law Total	731	701	673	693
Medical.				
Graduates	14	14	7	17
Fourth year	78	69	68	64
Third year	69	65	58	62
Second year	69	59	62	70
First year	68	77	97	102
			1	1
Medical Total	298	284	293	316
Dental.				
Graduates	—	1	1	—
Third year	43	41	27	25
Second year	39	23	16	21
First year	27	20	21	21
Dental Total	109	85	65	68
Bussey.				
	22	27	40	22
Grand Total	4086	3917	3959	3915

by years, not by departments — it becomes immediately apparent that the present loss is chiefly caused by a marked shrinkage of the Senior Class, which is 85 smaller than last year. This is of course the result of the increasing prevalence of the three years' degree. The friends of this measure have maintained that the decrease, and even the extinction of the Senior Class caused by its adoption, will in the end be more than counterbalanced by a simultaneous increase of the number of Freshmen, and some of them still insist that the sole reason why this has not yet occurred lies in the failure of the authorities "frankly to announce" the three years' course as the regular rather than the exceptional thing. Several more years of experiment alone will show whether or not this line of reasoning will be justified.

Among the many "by-products" of the three years' degree was the adoption last year of a new system of tuition-fees, by which a charge of \$20 was made for every course taken by each student in excess of the minimum requirement. Besides "assimilating the fees paid for instruction by the three-year man with those paid by the four-year man" this extra charge proved last year to be a great success from a financial point of view: it was perhaps the most important of several factors which combined to convert last year's deficit of nearly \$60,000 into a slight surplus this year. But there is evidence that it will not yield so much in future. It takes the student body an extraordinarily long time to grasp the full meaning of such a change as this, but the fact that there is this year a general falling-off in the attendance at the different courses quite out of proportion to the decrease in the number of students at the University indicates that the time has come and that the undergraduates realize and desire to avoid this extra charge. An increase in the number of students taking "additional" courses (that is courses in which the student does not regularly enroll or assume full responsibility, and for which he receives no credit and pays no fee but merely attends the lectures) is another indication which points in the same direction. Of course all this has in turn its bearing on the number of the three-year men: the new charge may diminish their numbers or it may result in increased efforts on their part to pass off extra courses at entrance, and so gain admission to advanced standing, which would lessen the number of extra courses they would have to take (and pay for) in college, in order to get their degree in the desired time.

The adoption of the extra fee for extra courses is not the only indication that the Corporation plan to meet, or at least diminish, the recent deficits by embarking on a policy of "fines and amercements." At a meeting of the President and Fellows last October it was voted, "that

every student in Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School who, at the end of the Christmas or Spring Recess, fails to register at the time set for that purpose shall be required to pay to the Bursar a fee of \$5 before being permitted to register; but that the Dean be authorized to remit the fee whenever he considers the failure to be unavoidable." Doubtless such a policy will prove financially profitable; doubtless it has precedents in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, where a man pays a penny if he is outside his college walls between 9 and 10 P. M., three-pence between 10 and 11, and sixpence between 11 and 12, one shilling for failure to appear at dinner in hall without having previously "signed off," half a crown for failure to turn out the electric light in his study on retiring; five shillings for being found outside his college walls without a gown after dark, and five pounds or more for defenestration of furniture. The University and College "chests" profit thereby (though the current story, that the officer who gathers the bulk of these fines is given his choice on entry into office whether he will take his regular salary or the sums that he collects, is a myth), and the English undergraduates take more kindly to this system of punishments than any other. Still it is to be hoped that we shall stop short of our English brethren in this particular. The English and American undergraduates are not exactly alike; and their surroundings are utterly different. There are other phases of English university life which we could imitate with greater profit.

Comparison with English universities, however, offers quite as many opportunities for congratulation as for discouragement. To those who regard the present financial state of Harvard as desperate the following words from Mr. Bryce's speech at the last Commencement Dinner will perhaps bring the comfort that springs from the knowledge that the condition of others is far worse than our own. "You will find there" [in England], he said, "ancient universities weltering in an abyss of poverty. Think of my feelings, gentlemen, when the President of Harvard University said that within the last six years Harvard University had received gifts from private benefactors to the amount of eight millions. Think of the fact that the Class of 1882 is giving, and other classes hereafter are expected, with what I have no doubt is a prescience born of long observation, to give one hundred thousand dollars or as much more as may befit the growing wealth of the country. Add these endowments together, and then think how much richer Harvard becomes every year; and think of the fact that in England we can hardly scrape together even the money that is necessary to enable us to set up proper scientific apparatus for university teaching and research, and adequately support our world-famous libraries." This is only too true. The difficulties encountered by Lord Brassey and the lately elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford,

in their recent efforts to collect funds needed to defray the expenses of the bare necessities of education are only equaled by the wondering admiration with which the English university authorities thumb the pages of the reports of the President and Treasurer of Harvard. All of which goes to show that while there are doubtless Western universities far richer than we, our financial lot, when measured by European standards, is really exceedingly happy. That the present is a time when Harvard stands in need of every dollar that her friends and graduates can give has been rightly emphasized again and again; this comparison with Oxford has been inserted here to show the other side of the picture, namely, that if this is not a time for resting on past laurels, it is still less a time for discouragement and despair. If lovers of Harvard continue to give in the future as they have done in the past, her prospects are indeed bright.

A comparison of the final statistics of the Summer Schools of 1906 and 1907 shows a gratifying gain in every department. If the courses

**The Summer
Schools of
1907.**

for Chinese students given in 1906, but omitted in 1907, be left out of the reckoning, the figures for attendance in 1906 remain as follows: Arts and Sciences, 779; Theology, 68;

Medical School, 192; Dental School, 18; Total, 1057. The corresponding figures for 1907 are 808, 103, 194, 20, and 1125. Of these 109, or less than one tenth, are now registered in Harvard College, a fact which shows that the large majority of the summer students come from a part of the community which is unable to attend the regular courses at the University, and it therefore affords gratifying evidence of the way in which the Summer School enlarges her sphere of influence.

The University in general, and the Graduate School of Applied Science and the Division of Forestry in particular, are heartily to be congratulated

**The Petersham
forest tract.**

on the acquisition of the new Petersham forest tract, made possible through the generosity of Mr. James W. Brooks and Mr. John S. Ames. The significance of the gift is described in detail elsewhere in this magazine, but there are a few points about it which deserve special emphasis. In the first place, it comes as a timely and richly deserved reward to the Division of Forestry for three years of patient, steady progress, under circumstances not always encouraging, and in spite of totally insufficient equipment. After having labored for a long time under difficulties, it is now furnished with an opportunity to teach the practical side of the profession certainly not surpassed and probably not equaled by that of any other forestry school in the country. Secondly, in sharp contrast to many of the recent additions to the University plant, this new tract will not only pay for its own upkeep, but also prove a source

of revenue to the University. Logging operations will regularly be conducted upon it, and the forest area handled in the most productive possible manner, at the same time that the elements and principles of technical forestry are taught to the students. "An approach to a continuous yield can be secured without cutting more than a small portion of the area in any one year, and little by little the forest can be so organized as to offer an increasingly valuable demonstration of practical and scientific management." Lastly, the new tract will furnish to the community a much needed example of wise forest utilization and administration. One of New England's greatest natural resources is its forest growth, but it is a resource which has been so shamefully wasted and mismanaged during recent years that unless prompt and efficacious methods of preservation are adopted, it threatens completely to disappear. The beneficial effect, not only to its immediate students by its teaching, but also to the community at large through its example, of a school of forestry equipped as Harvard's now is, can scarcely be overestimated. The Graduate School of Applied Science, in all its divisions and departments, finds its justification primarily in its serviceableness to the community and to the country at large. It would be difficult to conceive of a gift better calculated to increase that serviceableness than this.

Prof. George P. Baker, '87, of the Department of English, has been appointed Harvard lecturer at the University of Paris and the other French universities for the coming year. His subject will be the Development of English Tragedy and Comedy between 1590 and 1800. — Prof. W. H. Schofield, of the Department of Comparative Literature, represents the University at Berlin, where he is lecturing during the present semester on the History of English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Elizabeth. He will also give a seminary course on Arthurian Romance. As the visiting German representative at Harvard we gladly welcome Dr. Paul Clemen, Professor of Art at the University of Bonn. Prof. Clemen is well known as head of the government bureau for the preservation and scientific study of works of art in Rhenish Prussia; he has also been attached to the suite of the German Crown Prince as his instructor in the history of art. At Harvard, he is giving courses on German and French Art from the Early Middle Ages to the End of the 18th Century, and on German Art in the 19th Century, besides a seminary on German Medieval Sculpture. — Dr. William Everett, '59, is to deliver at Trinity College in the University of Cambridge this year the Clark Lectures on English Literature. Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, lectured on this foundation in the academic year 1902-03. — Prof. Josiah Royce is the visiting Harvard Professor at Yale. He goes to

Visiting and
traveling pro-
fessors.

New Haven once each week during the academic year to conduct an undergraduate course in ethics, and a seminary in philosophy and metaphysics. President Eliot, and Professors Münsterberg, Palmer, and E. C. Moore have already lectured on this foundation, which was made in 1905 by a gift of \$10,000 from an anonymous Harvard graduate.

A particularly large number of Harvard men and Harvard teachers have been engaged in investigation, research, or exploration in foreign lands during the past year. Prof. Lyon was in Jerusalem during the winter of 1906-07 as Director of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine; Prof. E. C. Moore has just returned from an extended trip in India and China, where he has been investigating the missions and schools of the American Board, and the new educational movement in China. Prof. L. S. Marks has spent the last year in investigation of various types of gas-engine in England, France, and Germany: he has also studied the questions of laboratory equipment and methods of instruction in the leading technical schools of these countries. Mr. V. Stefansson, formerly assistant in ethnology, has returned from an extended trip in the Arctic regions, on which he started in the spring of 1906, for the purpose of collecting archeological and ethnological material for the Peabody Museum. Letters recently received by Prof. F. W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum bring news of the safe return to its headquarters at Arequipa, Peru, after a year of successful work, of the Peabody Museum party, which left Cambridge a year ago under charge of Dr. W. C. Farabee, '00, for the purpose of collecting ethnological data concerning the Indian tribes living near the headwaters of the Amazon.

Prof. John H. Wright has returned to his duties as Dean of the Graduate School after a year spent at Athens as professor of Greek Literature in the American School there. A new scholarship with a stipend of

Schools and Departments. \$450, called the Willard Scholarship, has been established in the Graduate School from the bequest of the late John Bartlett of Cambridge, editor of "Familiar Quotations," to be assigned each year to a person who has attained an established position as a teacher in a college or secondary school, and who intends to return to educational service after his residence at the University. Alumni of no less than 73 different universities are members of this year's Harvard Graduate School. As usual Modern Languages, History and Political Science, and Philosophy are the departments in which the majority of the students are registered. During the summer about 20 rooms in the north end of College House were fitted up and furnished for special assignment to Graduate Students; an experiment which may be regarded as a continuation of the policy of separate Graduate dormitories successfully inau-

gured with the re-fitting last year of Conant Hall. — The reports from the Medical and Law Schools are encouraging — slight increases in the attendance at both are particularly welcome, coinciding, as they do, with the construction of new buildings. — Among the different departments and divisions of Harvard College that of Education announces the appointment of an additional instructor, the establishment of a new fellowship with a stipend of \$600, and a considerable enlargement of its Textbook Library, while that of Geology reports a particularly successful trip of its Summer School in the Crazy Mountains of Montana, under the direction of Prof. Wolff and Dr. Mansfield. — The following professors are on leave of absence during the present academic year: J. W. White, Gross, H. W. Smyth, Baker, Babbitt, Reisner, Schofield, and Woods. Prof. J. H. Ropes has leave of absence for the second half-year. Dr. Ross, who is absent from Cambridge at present, is expected to return before the Midyears.

The addition to Gore Hall, which was begun last spring, is now complete outside, though a few finishing touches remain to be put on the interior. In order to make the necessary changes in the Delivery-Room, the Library was closed, for the first time in **The Library.** nearly 30 years, from Aug. 12 to Sept. 9. It looks as if the new addition would accomplish all that was originally hoped for. The increased space for the staff and the rooms for the conduct of small advanced courses will be particularly appreciated; and the show-room, map-room, and enlarged and improved delivery-room are admirable as far as they go. The appearance of the addition outside is remarkably good, considering the almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of making it harmonize with its surroundings, and it is understood that Prof. H. Langford Warren, who designed it, has laid before the Corporation a plan for the gradual "smothering" of the original Gore Hall, by a series of additions, similar to the present one, which when complete would make a decidedly serviceable and yet impressive structure of the whole.

The principal recent addition to the collections of the Library has been made in the department of French History: a gift of \$1000 from Prof. A. C. Coolidge and an appropriation to the same amount from the Corporation have made possible a large purchase of books for this purpose. A very welcome gift of \$1000 from the Saturday Club of Boston has also been received for the purchase of expensive books.

In addition to the recent benefactions already mentioned, the following gifts have been received: A gift of \$10,000, the legacy of the late Lyman Nichols, "for the benefit of the Harvard Medical School"; a gift of

\$4000, the legacy of Miss Priscilla C. Hodges, late of Boston, to found a scholarship to be known by the name of the donor; an anonymous gift of \$2500 for the investigation of cancer; an anonymous gift of \$300 to the Dental School, in memory of the late Dr. Dwight Moses Clapp, for the purchase of an X-ray apparatus; a gift of \$5000 from Miss Maria Whitney of Cambridge, the income of which is to be applied to the care and increase of the Whitney Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; and by the will of the late Sarah E. Potter of Boston a bequest of \$50,000, to be used in connection with the Gray Herbarium, and to be called the Sarah E. Potter Fund. Moreover, as one of several residuary legatees the University has received from the same source an addition to this endowment consisting of cash and securities to an estimated value of \$130,000. Besides these pecuniary benefactions, various departments of the University have recently been enriched in other ways. The Germanic Museum has received from the city government of Nuremberg a cast from Adam Kraft's relief of the Town-Weigher on the façade of the Wool-Merchants Gild Hall there; and from Mr. H. W. Putnam of Boston, a relief from the tomb of the Emperor Louis the Bavarian in the Church of Our Lady at Munich. The German Emperor has presented the University with a magnificent set of the works of Frederick the Great — "to express the thanks of the Prussian Government for the effective promotion of the German-American interchange of men of learning." Miss Mary D. Peck, of Sterling, Mass., granddaughter of Prof. William D. Peck, the first "Massachusetts Professor of Natural History" in Harvard College, 1805-22, has given to the Mineralogical Museum the collection of minerals made by her father and grandfather, and containing nearly 600 specimens of considerable value.

A timely and welcome correction of one of the various misrepresentations and criticisms of Harvard University which are constantly appearing in the daily press is afforded by the following letter from Prof. F. G. Peabody to the *Boston Transcript* of Sept. 30:

Another misleading story about Harvard.

I do not wish to discuss the general indictment of Mr. John Corbin of the tendencies of Harvard University, which in your issue of this evening he renews. How any one who is familiar with German universities can describe an institution with dormitories, classes, grades, rank lists, examinations, monitors, advisers and pastors as "Germanized" is not easy to understand. Nothing, in fact, is more difficult to the German professors who visit us than to adjust themselves to a system so different from their own. How any one who proposes to comment on the character of President Eliot can select as its defects his sacrifice "of the spirit of manly democracy and efficiency" is not less extraordinary. Most people, I suppose, would regard these traits as among his most conspicuous virtues.

I am concerned, however, with a single paragraph in Mr. Corbin's article, which has

been brought to my attention, and which certainly needs amendment. Speaking of the isolation and friendlessness of many Harvard students, Mr. Corbin says: "A well-known professor, walking through the Yard, met a young man who was so forlorn and troubled that he felt prompted to ask, 'Are you looking for anybody?' The young man answered, 'I don't know anybody this side of the Rocky Mountains.'" This is an accurate report of a meeting which I vividly remember, and which is described, in almost precisely the language used by Mr. Corbin, in Dean Briggs's "Harvard and the Individual." Mr. Corbin, however, omits or overlooks one phrase of Dean Briggs, which gives an entirely different meaning to the story. The incident occurred "at the beginning of the term." In fact, it was on the first day of the college year, and the youth had just arrived from the Pacific Coast. Within a few moments, therefore, after he entered the Yard he found himself among friends and began a happy and companionable year of study, which opened the way to his present position of large usefulness and public honor. His gratitude and loyalty were best proved to us when, a few years later, his brother followed him here as a student; and this afternoon, by the merest accident, I met the third brother of the family, just arrived from Oregon to enter the University. In short, the case would make admirable material for Mr. Corbin if he should be led some day to urge the opposite of his present contention.

It is an extraordinary but most happy coincidence that finds the University celebrating the ter-centenary of the birth of her Founder in the same year that two Harvard memorials have been dedicated in England—the tablet to President Chauncy in the Church in Ware, and the Chapel at Saint Saviour's, South-wark. Coupled with the rescue of Harvard House at Stratford-on-Avon, through the energy and interest of Miss Corelli, and the munificence of Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago, the appearance of the article by Mr. Henry F. Waters, '55, on "John Harvard's English Home and Parentage" in this magazine for June, 1907, and the publication of Mr. Henry C. Shelley's "John Harvard and his Times," they will serve to make the year 1907 memorable for spreading knowledge and interest in the foundation and early history of the College on both sides of the Atlantic.

In order to increase the value and serviceableness of the University to the community at large, a new experiment in outside instruction is being tried this year. In addition to the regular afternoon and Saturday courses for teachers, the Lowell Institute, under the direction of Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77, in coöperation with Harvard is offering during the current academic year two free courses of lectures corresponding closely in subject-matter, methods of instruction, examinations, and scale of marking to History 1 and English A, as given in the College. Lectures are given twice a week in each course at 8 P. M. in the Harvard Medical School by Professor Haskins and Mr. Copeland: and there is also a third exercise in each course in which the students meet the assistants in small sections for writing-tests, discussion, and conferences. Both courses are open to men and women qualified to pursue them: those who complete the

Harvard
celebrations
in 1907.

Another experi-
ment in outside
instruction.

course and pass the examination satisfactorily will be given a certificate. Both courses have started with an admirable attendance, and the experiment promises to be a decided success.

The following table gives the comparative membership statistics of the Harvard Union for Oct. 29, 1905, Oct. 29, 1906, and Oct. 31, 1907 :

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Active	1923	1935	2079
Associate	544	521	489
Non-Resident	542	442	365
Graduate Life	1019	1046	1074
Student Life	63	72	79
Total	4091	4016	4086

These figures show a steady increase in the Active, Graduate, and Student Life Memberships, an increase which last year, at least, more than counterbalanced the corresponding losses in the Non-Resident and Associate memberships. These losses, though perhaps to be expected (as the non-resident memberships were really in the nature of subscriptions to help the Union in the first few years of its existence), are nevertheless much to be deplored, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will not increase : the present prosperity of the Union is primarily due to the loyalty and interest of graduates, and any evidence of the flagging of that interest inevitably means trouble in the future. The financial condition of the Club is at present eminently satisfactory ; instead of a loss of \$1500 as in 1905-06, the Restaurant account shows this year a gain of \$11. The game-room and periodical-room have been refurnished and rendered much more attractive during the summer ; and the patient and effective labors of the Governing Board in securing eminent and popular speakers and lecturers for the weekly entertainments have been richly rewarded. Furthermore the Governing Board has managed to have some one of its members present at the Union at nearly every hour of the day, with the result that the service has been kept up to the mark and complaints have been attended to more promptly and effectively than ever before. Mr. Sargent's portrait of President Eliot has arrived and been hung on the north wall of the Living-Room in a position to correspond with that of Major Higginson.

The Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, visited the University on Tuesday, Oct. 8, and in the evening addressed a large

audience in Sanders Theatre on "Some Problems of Great Cities." Before his address he presented to the University a manuscript volume containing a list of books which Nathan Prince, Tutor 1723-42, ^{Miscellaneous and personal.} intended to "gain an insight into." The book originally belonged to the famous Prince Library, installed in the tower of the Old South Church in colonial times; as the church was occupied by British troops during the Revolution, it seems probable that the book was taken to England by some loyalist about the end of the 18th century. The courtesy of the Bishop of London in returning it to America will recall a similarly generous action in 1897 by his predecessor in regard to the famous Bradford Manuscript. — The old Harvard Medical School on the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets has been purchased and is now occupied by Boston University. — Two new Harvard clubs have been organized during the summer, one at Manchester, N. H., to be called the Harvard Club of New Hampshire, and one at Pittsfield, Mass., to be called the Harvard Club of Berkshire County. — The following Harvard Professors are giving courses at the Lowell Institute this year: Prof. F. J. Stimson, '76, lectures on "The National Powers, the Rights of States, the Liberties of the People"; Prof. Josiah Royce on the "Philosophy of Loyalty"; Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, on the "Private Life of the Romans"; Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, on "The Early History and Recent Developments of the Atomic Theory"; and Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, on "The Real South." The six courses of King's Chapel Lectures on current problems of theology will be given by Professors Emerton, Fenn, G. F. Moore, E. C. Moore, Lyon, and Toy, of the Harvard Divinity School.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES, 1907.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, A.M., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1858. He was educated in that city and for two years attended lectures in Columbia College. He was for two years a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Herald* and became chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the U. S. Department of State in 1885, holding the office for four years. Resigning with the advent of Mr. Blaine to the secretaryship, he spent four years in New York, to be

again appointed chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, serving for nearly five years. He then was placed in charge of the newly created division of public documents in the Boston Public Library, and was thence called to the Library of Congress, Washington, as chief of the Division of Manuscripts. He has written and published on economic and historical subjects, being best known by his edition of the "Writings of Washington." He is an honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (London) and a member of the International Statistical Institute, besides of

many historical societies in the United States.

HENRY ARTHUR JONES, A.M.,

was born, Sept. 20, 1851, at Grandborough, Bucks, England, the son of Silvanus Jones, farmer, and Elizabeth Jones. He was educated at Winslow Grammar School. He has produced the following plays: *Clerical Error*, 1879; *His Wife*, April, 1881; *The Silver King*, November, 1882; *Saints and Sinners*, September, 1884; *Hoodman Blind*, August, 1885; *Wealth*, April, 1889; *The Middleman*, August, 1889; *Judah*, May, 1890; *The Dancing Girl*, January, 1891; *The Crusaders*, November, 1891; *The Bauble Shop*, January, 1893; *The Tempter*, September, 1893; *The Masqueraders*, April, 1894; *The Case of Rebellious Susan*, October, 1894; *The Triumph of the Philistines*, May, 1895; *Michael and His Lost Angel*, January, 1896; *The Rogue's Comedy*, April, 1896; *The Physician*, March, 1897; *The Liars*, October, 1897; *The Manoeuvres of Jane*, October, 1898; *Carnac Sahib*, May, 1899; *Mrs. Dane's Defence*, October, 1900; *The Lackey's Carnival*, October, 1900; *The Princess's Nose*, April, 1902; *Chance the Idol*, September, 1902; *The Chevalier*, August, 1904; *The Heroic Stubbs*, January, 1906; *The Hypocrites*, August, 1906. His "The Renaissance of the English Drama" was published in 1895.

HENRY SYLVESTER NASH, D.D.,

was born in Newark, O., Dec. 22, 1854. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. As a result, he saw a good deal of the country. His boyhood was spent in Kentucky and Illinois. While he was living in Nebraska, an older brother put into his head the ambition to enter Harvard. He entered in 1875 in the Sophomore Class, with a preparation picked up in

a number of places, and much of it by himself. It was, therefore, poor, but having the merit of hard work. Graduating in 1878, he entered the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge and was graduated there in 1881, taking orders in the Episcopal Church the same year. He spent his diaconate in Waltham, Mass. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1882, and the same year was appointed tutor in the Episcopal Theological School. He became Assistant Professor in 1885, and full Professor of the Interpretation of the New Testament in 1888. In 1895 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Trinity College. In 1896 he published "The Genesis of the Social Conscience"; in 1898 "Ethics and Revelation"; and in 1903 "The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament."

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST, D.D.,

is the son of Louis P. Frost, graduate of Oberlin in the Class of '48, and Maria Goodell, daughter of William Goodell, anti-slavery writer and speaker, associated first with Garrison and later with the Liberty Party. He was born in Leroy, N. Y., July 2, 1854; prepared for college at home and at Milton College in Wisconsin, taking his Freshman year at Beloit, and the remainder of his college course at Oberlin, where he graduated A.B. in 1876, and in theology in 1879, in which year he was appointed Professor of Greek language and literature, a position which he held until he received a call to Berea in 1892. He secured opportunities, however, for post-graduate study outside of Oberlin at Harvard and Andover, and at Wooster University, O., where he received the degree of Ph.D. For one year he resided at the University of Göttingen in Germany. He is author of a Greek Primer, published by Allyn and Bacon; "Inductive Studies in Ora-

tory"; and many magazine articles. The work for which he is most known is connected with Berea College. He was the first to bring to public attention the isolated but promising people of the Southern Mountains. His article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Our Contemporary Ancestors in the Southern Mountains" attracted very wide attention.

GEORGE LYMAN KITTRIDGE, LITT.D., was born in Boston, Feb. 28, 1860; his father was Edward Lyman Kittredge and his mother Deborah (Lewis) Kittredge. Educated at the Roxbury Latin School. Graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1882, first scholar in his Class. Received the degree of LL.D. from Chicago in 1901. Is Fellow of the American Academy, member of the American Philosophical Society, American Antiquarian Society, American Philological Association, American Oriental Society, American Geographical Society, etc. Is president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; has been president of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Folk-Lore Society. Formerly Professor of Latin at the Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1888 was appointed instructor in English at Harvard; Assistant Professor, 1890; Professor, 1894. Among his publications are: "The Authorship of the English Romaunt of the Rose," 1892; "Observations on the Language of Chaucer's Troilus," 1894; "Who was Sir Thomas Malory?" 1897; "The Mother Tongue" (with S. L. Arnold), 1900; "Words and their Ways in English Speech" (by J. B. Greenough & G. L. K.), 1901; "Chaucer and Some of his Friends," 1903; "Arthur and Gorlagon," 1903; "The Old Farmer and his Almanack," 1904; "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," Cambridge Edition (with Helen Child Sargent), 1904. He is co-editor of the *Athenaeum*

Press Series (English literature) (1894-); and the *Albion Series* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English) (1900-); co-editor of the *Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature* (1892-); co-editor of Allen and Greenough's "New Latin Grammar" (1903).

THEODOR BARTH, LITT.D.,

born July 16, 1849, in Duderstadt (Province of Hannover); from 1862-1868 in the *Gymnasium Andrianum* in Hildesheim; studied from 1868-1871 jurisprudence and political economy at the Universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Berlin; passed his examination as *Doctor juris utriusque* July, 1870, in Leipzig. From 1871-1872 he practised as lawyer in Bremen; from 1872-1876 he was *Amtsassessor* in Bremerhaven; from 1876-1883 syndic of the Chamber of Commerce in Bremen, bank commissioner of the German Reichsbank and general secretary of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Rettung Schiffbrüchiger*. In 1879 he represented the three Hansestädte Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck in the committee of the Bundesrat, which prepared the protective tariff of 1879. He himself, as a freetrader, opposed energetically Bismarck's protective policy and did so during his whole future career. In 1881 he entered the German Reichstag as member for the constituency of Gotha. 1884 in Gotha defeated by a Social Democrat; he was reelected in Hirschberg (Silesia) 1885, in a bye-election. In four consecutive elections was returned to the Reichstag, and represented Hirschberg from 1885-1898. In the election of 1898 again defeated, he came back into the Reichstag in 1900 for Wittenberg-Schweinitz, which constituency he represented until 1903. From 1898-1903 he was also a member of the Prussian House of Representatives representing the city of Kiel in

this Prussian Parliament. In the Berliner Stadtverordnetenversammlung (City Council) he served for three years, from 1890-1893. In Parliament he became soon a leader of the Liberals; especially in all questions of political economy he led his party in debate and in the press. In 1883 he took up his residence in Berlin and founded *Die Nation*, a weekly paper, which existed under his chief editorship over 23 years. *Die Nation* was devoted to politics, political economy, literature and art, and became, assisted by the best writers of the Liberal party, the central organ of Liberalism in Germany. As a convinced freetrader, Barth was made honorary member of the Cobden Club. The meetings of the Interparliamentary Union he frequently attended (in London, Berne, Rome, Christiania), always working for good will among nations and the principle of arbitration in international disputes. He has visited the United States four times, in 1886, 1893, 1896, and 1907. His writings are mostly contributions to his own weekly and to German, French, and English reviews. Some of his essays are reproduced in book form; his last book, a collection of biographical sketches, appeared under the title "Politische Portraits," 1904. (Berlin: Georg Reimer.)

WOODROW WILSON, LL.D.,

was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, the son of Joseph R. and Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson; graduated A.B. at Princeton in 1879; studied law at the University of Virginia, 1879-80; took a graduate course at Johns Hopkins, 1883-85; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1886. He practised law in Savannah, Ga., 1882-83; was professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College, 1885-88, and at Wesleyan University, 1888-90; 1890-1902, was professor of juris-

prudence and politics at Princeton, of which university he has been president since Aug. 1, 1902. He is a frequent contributor to magazines and reviews; and is a public speaker and lecturer. He is author of "Congressional Government," 1885; "The State," 1889; "Division and Reunion, 1829-1889," 1893; "An Old Master, and Other Political Essays," 1893; "Mere Literature," 1903; "George Washington," 1896; "A History of the American People," 1902. He married, June 24, 1885, Ellen Louise Axson, at Savannah, Ga. Honorary Degrees: LL.D., Wake Forest, 1887, Tulane, 1898, Johns Hopkins, 1901, Rutgers, 1902, University of Pennsylvania, 1903, Brown, 1903, Harvard, 1907; Litt.D., Yale, 1901. Address, Princeton, N. J.

PAUL VINOGRADOFF, LL.D.,

Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in Oxford, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. (Oxford), LL.D. (Cambridge and Harvard), Doctor of History (Moscow), F.B.A.; was born in Kostroma, Russia, on Nov. 30, 1834. His father, Gabriel Vinogradoff, was principal of the schools for women in Moscow. The son was educated at home until he was 12, and acquired a thorough knowledge of French and German. He joined the 4th Classical School in Moscow, and in 1870 became a student of the University of Moscow, at that time at the height of its efficiency and fame. After taking his degree in history and philology (1875) he went to Germany and studied law and history in Berlin and in Bonn. Mommsen and Brunner had the greatest influence in the formation of his views and method. After his return to Moscow he started teaching first in a Ladies' College and then as a *Privat-Dozent* in the University. He was elected assistant professor of General Western History in 1881, and

full Professor in 1884. He endeavored principally to investigate the social origins which have led to such a marked difference in the destinies of Western and Eastern Europe. His first book in this line was devoted to feudalism in Lombard Italy (Russia, 1881). His second study was dedicated to the "Social Institutions of Medieval England" (Russia, 1887). The elaboration of this work necessitated prolonged studying in the English libraries and in the Record Office, and Vinogradoff went to England for the first time in 1883-84. During this visit, which was followed by several shorter ones, he met Maitland, Sir H. Maine, F. Seebohm, Sir F. Pollock, Bishop Stubbs and other famous English scholars. He was fortunate enough, among other things, to identify an old MS. in the British Museum as the Notebook of Bracton, since edited in so masterly a manner by F. W. Maitland. In 1893 appeared the English version of the principal investigations on Medieval Society—Villainage in England (Clarendon Press). The greater part of 1895 and 1896 Vinogradoff passed in Norway and Denmark studying Old Norse and Scandinavian history. Apart from these travels he continued to teach Western Medieval history in Moscow chiefly. In the nineties he took a great interest and an active part in the educational development of his native country, published a series of primers in General History and edited a collection of papers on the Middle Age (4 volumes), chiefly contributions of his former pupils. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Moscow City Duma and as chairman of the Educational Committee he stood at the head of the primary schools of the city. In the university he followed consistently a Liberal line and came repeatedly into collision with the bureaucratic authorities. This opposition culmi-

nated, in the beginning of 1902, in his resignation of the chair held since 1881. He left Moscow with his family and after a short stay on the French Riviera, settled in England, with which he had been closely connected by his studies. At the close of 1903, on the resignation of the chair of Comparative Jurisprudence in Oxford by Sir F. Pollock, he was elected Corpus Professor. Since then his teaching has been concerned with the Development of Doctrines of Jurisprudence, Comparative Ancient Law, and the Historical Antecedents of the Law of Real Property. In connection with the latter a volume on the Growth of the Manor was published in 1905 and another is in preparation at the Clarendon Press ("English Society in the Eleventh Century"). In the spring of 1907 Prof. Vinogradoff was invited to deliver a course on Comparative Ancient Law in Harvard and one on English Social History in the University of Wisconsin.

ELIHU ROOT, LL.D.,

Secretary of State of the United States since July 7, 1905; was born in Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845; son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) R.; graduated at Hamilton College, in 1864, where his father was for many years professor of mathematics; taught at Rome Academy, 1865; graduated at the University Law School of New York, 1867 (LL.D., Hamilton, 1896, Yale, 1900, Columbia, 1904, New York University, 1904, Williams, 1905, Princeton, 1906, Dr. University of Buenos Ayres, 1906, University of San Marcos of Lima, 1906); married Jan. 8, 1878, Clara, daughter of Salem H. Wales, of New York. Mr. Root was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, 1883-85; delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention, 1894, and chairman

of the judiciary committee; was appointed Secretary of War, Aug. 1, 1899, by Pres. McKinley; reappointed, March 5, 1901; resigned, Feb. 1, 1904; was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903. Is a trustee of Hamilton College, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Was president of the Union League Club (New York), 1898-1900; of the New York City Bar Association, 1904-06, and of the American Society of International Law, 1906. Address: Dept. of State, Washington.

JAMES BRYCE, LL.D.,

son of James and Margaret (Young) Bryce, of Glasgow, was born in 1838; educated at the High School and University of Glasgow; was scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1862, when he was elected Fellow of Oriel College. Barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1867, and practised till 1882; Regius Professor of Law at Oxford, 1870-83; elected to Parliament as Liberal from Tower Hamlets in 1880; under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1886; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with seat in the Cabinet, 1892; President of the Board of Trade, 1894; Chairman of Royal Commission on Secondary Education, 1894; member of the Senate of London University, 1893. Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh, 1883, Glasgow, 1886, Michigan, 1887, St. Andrews, 1902; Doctor of Political Science, University of Buda Pest, 1896; Litt.D. Victoria University, 1897; D.C.L. Trinity University, Toronto, 1897; Litt.D. Cambridge; Honorary Fellow of Trinity and Oriel Colleges, Oxford; President of the Alpine Club, 1899-1901. Member of the Royal Academies of Turin, Brussels, and Naples; of the Lincei, Rome; Fellow of the Royal Society; corresponding

member of the Institute of France. *Publications*: "The Flora of the Island of Arran," 1859; "The Holy Roman Empire," 1862; "Transcaucasia and Ararat," 1877; "The American Commonwealth," 1888; "Impressions of South Africa," 1897; "Studies in History and Jurisprudence," 1901; "Studies in Contemporary Biography," 1903. Mr. Bryce married, in 1889, Miss Elizabeth M. Ashton.

JEAN ADRIEN ANTOINE JULES JUSSERAND
LL.D.,

born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1859, son of Jules Jean Jusserand and Marie Adrienne Tissot; studied at the Universities of Lyons and Paris, Dr. ès lettres, licencié in laws, bachelor in sciences; entered the French Foreign Office in 1876; was appointed counselor to the French Embassy, London, in 1887, French Minister to Denmark, 1898, Ambassador to the United States, 1902. He has published, in Latin, "De Josepho Exoniensi: vel Iscano," 1877; in French: "La vie nomade et les routes d'Angleterre au moyen âge," 1884; "Le Roman au temps de Shakespeare," 1887; "L'épopée mystique de William Langland," 1893; "Histoire littéraire du peuple anglais," 1894 ff.; "Shakespeare en France sous l'Ancien Régime," 1898; "Les sports et jeux d'exercice dans l'Ancienne France," 1901; in English: "A French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II." 1892; "English Essays from a French Pen," 1895. He founded and has edited the series: "Les Grands Ecrivains Français." Is vice-president of the Société d'Histoire littéraire de la France, member of the English Royal Society of Literature, and of the American Philosophical Society.

LUIGI AMEDEO, LL.D.,

Duke of the Abruzzi, was born at Madrid, Jan. 29, 1873, the third son of Amedeo,

King of Spain and Duke d'Aosta and of Princess Maria del Pozzo della Cisterna. He is a captain in the Royal Italian Navy. Early interested himself in explorations. Fitted out an expedition to Alaska and was the first to climb Mt. St. Elias. In the *Stella Polare*, reached latitude 86° 33' north, then the nearest approach to the North Pole. In 1906, led an expedition to Equatorial Africa, and after more than a month's effort reached the summit of Mt. Ruwenzori. Published in 1900 "The Ascent of Mt. St. Elias."

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of Sept. 24, 1907.

The President presented a letter from the Acting Secretary of State dated August 17, 1907, stating that His Majesty the German Emperor had presented to Harvard University a copy of the *édition de luxe* of the works of Frederick the Great, and that the Prussian Minister of Spiritual, Educational, and Medical Affairs had given to Harvard University the following books: the works of Adolph von Menzel (one volume); the illustrated catalogue of the German Centennial Exposition of 1906 (two volumes); and the three parts thus far published of the work entitled "The Army of Frederick the Great in its Uniforms," drawn and described by Adolph von Menzel;—whereupon it was *Voted* that the Department of State be respectfully requested to transmit to His Majesty the German Emperor the hearty thanks of the President and Fellows for this renewed evidence of His Majesty's gracious approval of the friendly relations established between German and American universities through the exchange of professors.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to His Excellency the Prussian Minister of Spiritual, Educational, and Medical Affairs for the valuable contributions which His Excellency has made to the Library of Harvard University, and that they take this occasion to express their obligations to His Excellency for his cordial coöperation with Harvard University in promoting the exchange of professors.

The Treasurer presented the following letter:

Boston, July 29, 1907.

Charles F. Adams, 2d, Esq.,
Treasurer of Harvard College,
50 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir, — We are requested by the Committee of the Class of 1882, to whom was entrusted the work of raising a fund at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its Commencement, to hand to you the enclosed check of the undersigned on the State Street Trust Company, for \$53,863.36 and sundry subscriptions payable on various dates, amounting to \$40,509.14 and to add that we have written promises for further subscriptions sufficient to bring the total of cash and subscriptions to \$100,000.

This fund is given to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to be held in trust by them and their successors, the principal to be invested by them as a fund bearing the name of the Class of 1882, the income to be used by them in their discretion for the general purposes of the College.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ROBERT T. PAINE, 2d,
Chairman of the Committee.
HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM,
Class Secretary.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each subscriber to the Fund of the Class of 1882 and that the said fund be established in the records and accounts of the University upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10,000, "for the benefit of the Harvard Medical School," the bequest of Mr. Lyman Nichols.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$4000 from the estate of Miss Pris-

cilla Clark Hodges, to establish the Priscilla Clark Hodges Scholarship in accordance with the fourth clause of her will.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper, of New York, for her additional gifts, amounting to \$2499.99 received since June 20, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1500, the final payment in accordance with his letter of Nov. 22, 1906, offering \$5000 to be added to the unrestricted income of the Observatory.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Medical Alumni Association for their gift of \$2500, — \$1000 thereof to be added to the "Harvard Medical Alumni Fund," — and the remainder to be for immediate use at the Medical School in accordance with the terms of a letter from the Association dated Oct. 24, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Society for Promoting Theological Education for its welcome gift of \$1447 "for the purchase of books for the Library of the Divinity School and for the administration of said Library."

Voted that the gift of \$1000 from the Saturday Club of Boston, to be applied to the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1258.74 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payments for the months of June, July, and August, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$5080.82 in cash and certificate for

thirty-three shares Pureoxia Company from the estate of Mrs. Sarah E. Potter, \$5080.82 being the interest due upon Mrs. Potter's legacy to the Gray Herbarium after paying the New York inheritance tax.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$2500 for the investigation of cancer, to be used under the direction of the Caroline Brewer Croft Cancer Commission, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of one \$1000 bond of the Honolulu Gas Company, Limited, from the Honorable William R. Castle, in accordance with the terms of an agreement dated June 27, 1907, and it was *Voted* that the generous gift of Mr. Castle be gratefully accepted on the terms stated in said agreement.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$1000 toward salaries in the Department of Biological Chemistry.

The Treasurer reported an anonymous gift of \$600 for the Fellowship of Central American Archaeology for 1907-08 in accordance with the offer which was gratefully accepted at the meeting of June 25, 1907.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Mr. John E. Thayer, his fifth annual gift towards the "Bermuda Biological Station for Research," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Walter Hunnewell for his gift of \$800 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of \$650 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$1000

for the purchase of books for the College Library.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their fourth quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1906-07, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Abby A. Bradley for her gift of \$600 to be added to the income of the William L. Bradley Fund.

Voted that the additional gift of \$100 received from Messrs. Storey and Putnam, trustees, toward a salary and expenses in the Department of Neurology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the sum of \$150, received from the Lawrence Scientific School Association, its gift for a scholarship in the summer scientific studies of 1907, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$62.50, from Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., toward the purchase of a set of the original numbers of the *Spectator* be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$16.77, received from the Honorable Edwin V. Morgan for the purchase of books on Korea, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$24.30, for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. K. G. T. Webster for his gift of \$53 to cover the expense of opening the libraries in Warren House in the evening during a part of 1906-07.

The President reported that Mrs. Austin Stickney had offered to the University for the benefit of the College Library and the Classical Library or for

other uses, the Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit books which had belonged to the late Joseph Trumbull Stickney, A.B., 1895, Instructor in Greek, whereupon it was *Voted* that the offer be accepted and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Stickney for this welcome memorial of her son.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Edward W. Forbes for his gift of a picture of a Madonna and Child by Benozzo Gozzoli.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Arthur T. Davies, M.D., F.R.C.P., for his valued gift of a locket containing some of the hair of Edward Jenner.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Edwin H. Hall for the first half of the current academic year in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted that Professor George P. Baker have leave of absence for one year from Sept. 1, 1907, in order that he may serve as Lecturer at the University of Paris and at other universities in France.

Voted to grant the request of Professor A. B. Hart for leave of absence for the academic year 1908-09 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted that the title of Charles Frederick Dutch be changed from Instructor in Property to Instructor in Equity.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907: James Bernard Crofwell, as Instructor in Operative Dentistry; Mintin Asbury Chrysler, as Instructor in Botany; George Plimpton Adams, as Assistant in Philosophy; Lewis Dana Hill, as Assistant in Physics; Harry Clark, as Assistant in Physics.

Voted to appoint as Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1,

1907: Lyman Abbott, D.D., George Angier Gordon, D.D., Samuel Atkins Eliot, D.D., James Gore King McClure, D.D., Percy Stickney Grant.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of Administrative Boards for 1907-08, and it was Voted to appoint them:

Laurence Scientific School and Graduate School of Applied Science. Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., Dean; Herbert Langford Warren, A.M., Arthur Edwin Kennelly, A.M., Henry Lloyd Smyth, A.B., C.E., Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., A.B., Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., LL.D., Frank Lowell Kennedy, A.B., S.B., Richard Thornton Fisher, A.B., M.F., Edward Vermilye Huntington, Ph.D.

Medical School. Frederick Cheever Shattuck, M.D., William Fiske Whitney, M.D., Charles Montraville Green, M.D., Charles Harrington, M.D., John Templeton Bowen, M.D., Walter Bradford Cannon, M.D., Frank Burr Mallory, M.D., John Warren, M.D., Henry Jackson, M.D.

Dental School. Eugene Hanes Smith, D.M.D., Dean, Charles Albert Brackett, D.M.D., Edward Cornelius Briggs, D.M.D., M.D., William Parker Cooke, D.M.D., William Henry Potter, D.M.D., Waldo Elias Boardman, D.M.D., Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint Philip Coombs Knapp, M.D., Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System for three years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Robert Battey Greenough, M.D., Instructor in Surgery for three years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Paul Clemen, Visiting Professor of German Art for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Charles Daniel Tenney, LL.D., on

Chinese History; George Grafton Wilson, on International Law.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Harold Simpson Deming, in Public Speaking; Lincoln Frederick Schaub, in Quasi-contracts.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: John Mead Adams, in Physics; William Arnold Spicer, Jr., in Government; Walter Max Shohl, in Economics.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Arthur Sperry Pearse, in Zoology; Paul Weidemeyer Graff, in Botany.

Meeting of Oct. 7, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$811.30 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of September, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the gift of \$600, from Mr. James H. Hyde, for the Fellowship of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard for 1907-08 be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. John T. Bowen, for his gift of \$258.51 for the purchase of a microscope for the Department of Pathology.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Chicago for its gift of \$300 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Chicago for 1907-08.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of San Francisco for its gift of \$150, the first instalment of the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for 1907-08.

Voted that the gift of \$150, from Mr. Theodore Lyman, for a certain salary

in the Department of Physics for the first half of 1907-08, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Mohawk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Albany, New York, for their gift of a set of nine pictures pertaining to phases of life at Harvard about forty years ago.

Voted, on recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, that a physician be appointed by this Board, on the nomination of that Faculty, to act, in coöperation with the Committee of Freshmen Advisers in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as an adviser to undergraduates contemplating the study of Medicine.

Voted to appoint Howard Lane Blackwell, Ph.D., Fellow for Research in Physics for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Jean Marie Giraudoux, Fellow of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to change the title of Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner from Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia to Instructor in Oral Surgery.

The election of Charles F. Adams, 2d, and William C. Boyden as members of the Board of Trustees of the Harvard Union, to fill vacancies, having been duly certified to this Board, it was *Voted* to confirm said election.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907: Leonard Hatch, and Edward Brewster Sheldon as Assistants in English.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for 1907-08, and it was *Voted* to appoint them: Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, A.M., Dean, William Richard Castle, Jr., A.B., Asst. Dean, Robert Wheeler Willson, Ph.D., Charles Pomeroy Parker, A.B.,

Robert DeCourcy Ward, A.M., John Goddard Hart, A.M., Theodore Lyman, Ph.D.

Voted to appoint Henry Wyman Holmes, A.M., Instructor in Education for three years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Robert Boyd Thomson, Instructor in Botany for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Lauren Carroll, in Economics; Robert Lee Hale, in Economics; Melvin Thomas Copeland, in Economics; Joseph Abraham Long, in Zoölogy; Joseph Roswell Hawley Moore, in History; John Wallace Plaisted, 2d, in History; Walter Heilprin Pollak, in Government; Henry Maurice Sheffer, in Philosophy; Morley Albert Caldwell, in Philosophy; John Edwards LeBosquet, in Philosophy; Harold Eugene Bigelow, in Chemistry; William Hammett Hunter, in Chemistry; William Edgerton Kavenagh, in Chemistry; Theodore Rogers Treadwell, in Chemistry; Francis Howard Fobes, in English; Lawrence Lewis, in English.

Voted to appoint Arthur Clarence Boylston, Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Maurice Vejux Tyrode, M.D., Instructor in Pharmacology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Edward Nelson Tobey, M.D., in Bacteriology; James Dellinger Barney, M.D., in Anatomy; Frederic Conrad Blanck, Ph.D., Research Assistant in Biological Chemistry.

Voted to appoint for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D., Lecturer on Mechanical Dentistry; John Dana Dickinson, D.M.D., Clinical Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry; Samuel Augustus Hopkins, M.D.,

D.D.S., Instructor in Dental Pathology; William Daniel Squarebrigs, D.M.D., Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Harry Austin Stone, D.M.D., Instructor in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Martin Bassett Dill, D.M.D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Julius Frank Hovestadt, D.M.D., in Crown and Bridge Work; Charles Edward Stevens, D.M.D., in Operative Dentistry; Albert Leonard Midgley, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Howard Watson Baldwin, D.M.D., in Mechanical Dentistry; Fred Alexander Beckford, D.M.D., in Mechanical Dentistry.

Voted to appoint the following Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Edmund Quincy Abbot, Louis Allard, Henry Francis Atherton, Charles Francis Dorr Belden, Arthur Campbell Blagden, Charles Burlingham, Lester Williams Clark, Wright Clark, William Arnold Colwell, Richard Keith Conant, Harold Simpson Deming, James Alfred Field, Whitcomb Field, Herman Arthur Fischer, Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick, Harry Louis Frevert, Harold de Wolf Fuller, Francis Abbot Goodhue, Donald Gregg, Lawrence Joseph Henderson, Malcolm Hyde Ivy, Carl Newell Jackson, Nicholas Kelley, Phillips Ketchum, Henry Goddard Leach, George Luther Lincoln, Fisher Hildreth Nesmith, Harold Otis, Raymond Hansen Oveson, Chandler Rathfon Post, Conyers Read, Alfred Marston Tozzer, Samuel Alfred Weldon, Joaquin Enrique Zanetti, Robert Law Bacon, Clarence Conant Colby, Sidney Curtis, John Hopkins Densmore, Francis Howard Fobes, William Grant Graves, Austin Goddard Gill, Arthur Merle Hurlin, Myron Colver Leckner, Lawrence Lewis, Benton MacKaye,

Walter Ralston Nelles, John Burney Pierce, John Reynolds, Jr., John Richards, John Chilton Scammell, Harold Robert Shurtleff, Theodore Townsend Smith, Herbert Joseph Spinden, Arthur Linwood Thayer, Frederic Drew Webster, John Dolbeare White.

Meeting of Oct. 14, 1907.

The President presented the following letter:

96 Ames Building, Boston.
October 12, 1907.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq.,
Chairman of the Visiting Committee on the Course of Instruction in Forestry of Harvard College, No. 23 Court Street, Boston.

Dear Mr. Adams,—As a result of our visit to Petersham and our subsequent conversations, I make this offer, through your Committee, to the President and Corporation of Harvard College. To donate the sum of \$55,000 for the purchase of a tract of woodland to be used by the University as a forestry reservation, this tract being the 1788 acres of woodland in Petersham, Mass., now owned by Mr. J. W. Brooks.

To donate the additional sum of \$5000 to be used toward the purchase of equipment and for repairs on the buildings in Petersham to be used by the Forestry School.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN S. AMES.

(Signed)

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his generous offer enabling the University to acquire a forest tract which promises to place the instruction in forestry on a high level of efficiency, and that the offer be gratefully accepted upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Maria Whitney for her generous gift of securities, valued at \$5000, the income thereof to be applied to the care and increase of the "Whitney Library" of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. P. B. Marcou, for the Jeremy Belknap

Prize for 1907-08, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to request the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to post conspicuously on Commencement Day in Memorial Hall and, at their discretion, in other places, the names of those students in Harvard College whose scholarship, during the year then closing, the Faculty deem worthy of such distinction.

Voted to grant the request of Assistant Professor W. R. Spalding for leave of absence for the academic year 1908-09 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907: Arthur Stedman Hills, as Instructor in Public Speaking; Harold Eugene Robertson, as Assistant in Pathology; Samuel Robinson, as Assistant in Anatomy; John Hancock McClellan, as Teaching Fellow in Physiology.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Oakes Ames, in Botany; James Alfred Field, in Economics.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: James Ford, in Social Ethics; Abbott Payson Usher, in Economics; Ernst Hermann Paul Grossmann, in German.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Annual Meeting of Sept. 25, 1907.

The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; The President of the University; The Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, W. Lawrence, Loring, Newcomb, Noble, Norton, Seaver, Storey, Warren, Weld.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Gen. Weld, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers for the term of six years, ending on Commencement Day of 1912: William Lawrence, 1107 votes; William Endicott, Jr., 814 votes; George D. Markham, 677 votes; Robert S. Peabody, 645 votes; William A. Gaston, 637 votes; and the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that John D. Long had received 14 votes, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected.

The Board proceeded to the election of a Secretary of the Board for the term of three years from this date, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Winthrop H. Wade had received 15 votes, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected. Mr. Warren then administered the oath to the Secretary.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 24, 1907, appointing members of the Administrative Boards for 1907-08 and the Board voted to consent to these appointments.

The Board voted to consent to the appointments of Preachers to the University for current year.

Mr. Seaver presented the report of the Committee to visit the Bussey Institution, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Seaver, on behalf of the Committee of the Board upon the Relations of the University with Secondary Schools, the Board adopted the following vote: "That the Faculty of

Arts and Sciences be requested to report to this Board any changes which have been made by that body, in relation to the requirements for admission to the College, or to the Lawrence Scientific School, at any time during the academic year of 1906-07, or at any time hereafter."

Stated Meeting of Oct. 9, 1907.

The following 22 members were present: The President of the Board; The President of the University; The Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, Delano, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Higginson, Huidekoper, A. A. Lawrence, Loring, Markham, Norton, Seaver, Shattuck, Storrow, Warren, Weld.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of October 7, 1907, appointing members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for 1907-08 and the Board voted to consent to these appointments.

Mr. Seaver for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions reported that Mr. John S. Ames of North Easton had been added to the Committee on Forestry, and this communication was placed on file.

Upon the motion of Prof. Norton, the Board voted that the President and Fellows be requested to consider the advisability of conferring Honorary Degrees upon other occasions than Commencement Day.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, MUSEUMS.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Through the substantial interest of a friend of the Division a Fellowship in Central American Research has been established for the year 1907-08. The

terms of the foundation require that the candidate shall be nominated by the Faculty of the Peabody Museum, and also that "The candidate must be a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences who is pursuing the study of Central American Archaeology and Ethnology. The incumbent will be required to pursue certain lines of research which seem advisable to the officers of the Division of Anthropology. The stipend is \$600."

In the summer of 1907 a course in Anthropology was given in the Harvard Summer School for the first time. It was offered by Dr. A. M. Tozzer and was attended by 20 students. The lectures were illustrated by the collections in the Peabody Museum. During the summer Dr. Tozzer prepared and had printed a Syllabus of Anthropology 1. This is intended as an aid to students in Anthropology.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Prof. Wright has returned and resumed his duties as Dean, after a year spent at Athens as Professor of Greek Literature in the American School of Classical Studies. He has brought from Europe, for use in the year's work of the Classical Seminary, specially prepared facsimiles of 15 available MSS. of a considerable portion of Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus*. — Adam Fremont Hendrix, Gr. Sch. '06-07, from 1903 to 1906 Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Kansas, died from heart failure on Oct. 3, at Gettysburg, Pa., being suddenly stricken when on his way to Cambridge for a second year of study. — James Ford, 4G., has been granted a fellowship for social research for 1907-08 on the Sage Foundation. — Howard L. Gray, '98, Hooper Fellow, and W. E. Lunt, p '05, Ozias Goodwin Memorial

Fellow, are working in the Record Office at London, where also Prof. Charles Gross, h '01, is engaged in a special research. — The Willard Scholarship, with a stipend of \$450, has been established from the bequest of the late John Bartlett, of Cambridge, editor of "Familiar Quotations." This is to be assigned each year to a person who has attained an established position as a teacher in a college or secondary school or as a superintendent of schools, and intends to return to educational service after his residence in the University, preference to be given to teachers of literature and to graduates of Harvard College. — The new fellowships in Social Education and in Central American Archaeology are held by D. H. Howie, '07, and S. G. Morley, '07, respectively. — In order to strengthen and render more immediate the connection between Collegiate and Graduate work, and with especial view to the fact that the ordinary fellowships and scholarships of the School are commonly assigned only to the more advanced applicants, the Corporation has established 25 new University Scholarships of \$150 each, "to be assigned annually by preference to Seniors of high standing in Harvard and in other colleges for study in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences during the next academic year, regard being had in the assignment to the geographical distribution of the beneficiaries." It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value and promise of these scholarships for the future development and usefulness of the School. — The School offers this year 454 electives — 248 full courses, 206 half-courses. — During the summer about 20 rooms in the North End of College House were fitted up and furnished for special assignment to graduate students who should desire conveniently located dor-

mitory rooms. This experiment, which in a minor way continues the policy of separate graduate dormitories initiated by Conant Hall, has proved very successful.

The enrolment on Oct. 25, 1907, is 387, 5 more than on Oct. 25, 1906; in view of the simultaneous development of the Graduate School of Applied Science, it is most gratifying that our growth in the languages, humanities, and pure sciences has more than offset the transfer of students in applied science to the new School. — There are 370 resident students, and 17 non-resident holders of fellowships. There are 212 first-year students; 95 second-year, 45 third-year, 25 fourth-year, 5 fifth-year, 3 sixth-year, and 1 each in a seventh and eighth year of membership. — The number of students in the School who already hold some Harvard degree is 172; of these, however, only 105 hold a Harvard Bachelor's degree as their first degree: A.B., 91; S.B., 12; B.A.S., 2. There are also in the School 12 Harvard College Seniors on leave of absence who are admitted as candidates for a "postponed" A.M., their records for A.B. being nearly or quite complete. — Besides Harvard, the following universities and colleges have each two or more representatives in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Amherst, 9; Dartmouth, Michigan, 8; Brown, Rochester, 7; Bowdoin, California, Texas, Williams, Yale, 6; Boston University, 5; Chicago, George Washington, Leland Stanford, Jr., Missouri, Mt. Allison, Ohio Wesleyan, Princeton, Toronto, Washington (Mo.) 4; Acadia, Allegheny, Colgate, Columbia, Dalhousie, Haverford, Hiram, University of Illinois, Indiana University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oberlin, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin, 3; Beloit, Bucknell, Cincinnati, Colby, Cornell (Ia.), Cornell

(N. Y.), Earlham, Franklin, Georgetown (Ky.), University of Georgia, Hampden-Sidney, Kansas, Kenyon, Knox, Lafayette, McMaster, Mercer, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Northwestern (Ill.), Norwich, Ohio, Ohio Northern, Ohio State, Ouachita, Queen's, State University of Iowa, Syracuse, University of Utah, Wesleyan (Conn.), Western Reserve, West Virginia, 2. — The foreign contingent this year includes Doctors of Philosophy of Greifswald, Leipsic, and Munich; graduates of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris; and students from Japan, Korea, and the Argentine Republic.

Below is given a classification of the students according to the Divisions and Departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences under which their studies chiefly lie. Modern Languages and Chemistry show new high-water marks. Semitic, none; Ancient Languages, 23 (Indic Philology, 1; Classics, 22); Modern Languages, 105 (English, 69; German, 11; Romance 13; Comparative Literature, 6; mixed, 6); History and Political Science, 78 (History and Government, 39; Economics, 30; mixed, 9); Philosophy, 44 (Social Ethics, 1); Education, 13; Fine Arts, 6 (History and Principles of the Fine Arts, 2; Architecture, 4); Music, 5; Mathematics, 21; Physics, 15; Chemistry, 34; Engineering, 2; Forestry, none; Biology, 21 (Botany, 6; Zoology, 15); Geology, 6 (Geology and Geography, 5; Mineralogy and Petrography, 1); Mining and Metallurgy, 1; Anthropology, 4. There are also one student each of Comparative Philology, History of Religions, Public Speaking, and sciences relating to Agriculture, and five who are pursuing studies of a more or less miscellaneous character.

The eleventh annual reception of the School was held in the Faculty Room on

the evening of Oct. 3, and was well attended by members of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Applied Science, and invited guests. Addresses were made by Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64, on Specialization, and Prof. W. C. Sabine, p '88. Prof. Paul Clemen, Visiting Professor of German Art, Prof. Otto Fleiderer, of the University of Berlin, and President Eliot also spoke.

George W. Robinson, '95, Sec.

EDUCATION.

The generosity of two anonymous donors has made possible an additional instructor in the Division of Education. The members of the Division feel that this is an encouraging step forward in the realization of their plans for enlarged opportunities of study for both graduates and undergraduates. Mr. Henry W. Holmes, '02, A.M. '03, has been appointed to this instructorship. This year he will offer a half-course on Froebel, and give general assistance in the work of the Division. His work will be extended to other courses next year. After graduation, Mr. Holmes was for three years principal of the Edward Devotion School in Brookline, and for one year teacher of English in the Boston High School of Commerce.

The Division also announces the establishment of the South End House Fellowship in Education, with a stipend of \$600, as the result of gifts by several friends. The holder is to reside during the year at the South End House in Boston, and to investigate educational questions connected with social settlement work. The first incumbent of this fellowship is David H. Howie, '07.

During the past year the Textbook Library has been enlarged by nearly 300 volumes. The library now numbers over 5000 volumes, all given by the pub-

lishers. It contains most of the important textbooks published in the United States during the past ten years, for use in elementary and secondary schools, and thus offers an unusual opportunity for comparative study by teachers and other interested persons.

Arthur O. Norton, '97.

GEOLOGY.

Prof. W. M. Davis attended, in September, the centenary of the Geological Society of London, as a delegate from the University. Prof. Wolff and Dr. Mansfield spent the summer in the Crazy Mountains of Montana, conducting the summer school of Geology for five weeks and studying the range in the remaining time. Prof. Woodworth was engaged in work for the New York State survey at the north end of Lake Champlain and conducted one of the excursions for the American Association for the Advancement of Science in that region. H. N. Eaton and R. W. Richards, assistants, were appointed to positions in the University of North Carolina and the U. S. Geological Survey, respectively. The seismograph given by the members of the Overseers' visiting committee in Geology has been ordered and will be installed in the basement of the Museum. Several new machines for slicing and polishing rocks have been installed in the Mineralogical laboratory. Among various acquisitions of minerals by the Museum by gift and purchase one is peculiarly interesting, namely, the gift by Miss Mary D. Peck of the collection of minerals made by her grandfather, Prof. Wm. D. Peck, A.B. 1782, and by her father, Dr. Wm. D. Peck, A.B. '33, M.D. '36. Prof. Peck was the first professor of Natural History in Harvard College. 1805-22.

J. E. Wolff, '79.

THE LIBRARY.

The character and purpose of the proposed new addition to the Library was described in the December and April numbers of the *Graduates' Magazine*. Work was begun on construction in March, the foundations having been put in during the previous autumn. The walls are of concrete blocks, the floors and roof being likewise of reinforced concrete, and the appearance of the building from outside is highly satisfactory. It is considered by competent judges superior to the original building, and yet suitable as an addition to it. The greater part of the work was completed in the course of the summer, but a part of the inside finish and some of the shelves, cupboards, tables, etc., which make up the furnishing, are not yet in place even at the end of October, owing to the unavoidable delays incident to undertakings of this kind. From Aug. 12 to Sept. 9, the Library was closed, — for the first time in over 30 years. This was made necessary by the work which had to be done in the Delivery-Room, where a new floor was to be laid, the old delivery-counter removed, connection made with the new addition, and a new delivery-desk installed in the new part of the room. The walls were repainted and all of the woodwork of the room refinished, and the result is a better lighted room than we had dared to hope for. The general impression of spaciousness and dignity made on the visitor, as he enters the Library doors, is one which was quite lacking before, while the convenience in administering this department of the Library is immensely increased. This is the only portion of the new building at present occupied, but the other rooms will soon be ready for use, and it is already evident that they will contribute greatly to convenient and economical administration.

The Librarian has had the privilege

of planning every detail of the equipment and of studying every foot of both wall-space and floor-space, so that everything has been worked out with a view to practical efficiency. Among the minor conveniences which the members of the staff will appreciate are, a counter behind the delivery-desk with rolling trays for the charging cards, so that every tray can be readily brought under the hand of the attendant; a case of drawers for the numerous varieties of bookplates used in the Library, the plates standing on edge like the cards in a card catalogue, and the several kinds alphabetically arranged; revolving cases for the shelf-list, so that the shelf-list clerks have the greater part of these records directly at hand without moving from their chairs; a case of drawers for the private use of professors, where each may lock up his papers in safety; shelves on which all new accessions to the Library will be placed for examination before they are sent to their places on the shelves. The hydraulic book-lift, connecting all stories of the East stack, for which provision had been made, was found to be impracticable, owing to the fact, discovered after the plans had been drawn, that one of the main sewers of the city runs directly under the building at this point at a considerable depth. This made a hydraulic elevator impossible, while the cost of an electric elevator, which would have been a very desirable addition to the Library's equipment, was beyond the limit of expense necessarily set by the Corporation. A small hand-lift may be placed temporarily in the elevator shaft, until a more efficient instrument can be installed.

On the second story, the two principal rooms in the addition are a room which it has been suggested might be called "The Treasury," in which all the rare and precious books of the Library will

be collected, kept safely under lock and key, and used under proper supervision; and a room in which safe storage and convenient means of use will be provided for the Library's admirable collection of maps, now scattered in several different parts of the building. Both these rooms will also serve as study-rooms for professors and advanced students. The third and smallest room on this floor is a classroom for the use of small classes which require to have large numbers of Library books brought together for their use.

In the basement, some new shelving is available, — enough to give good storage for duplicates and for large gifts which cannot be handled immediately upon their receipt, and shelving for the larger part of the English Parliamentary Papers. The removal of these from the first story of the East stack will make it possible to bring together on the shelves left vacant by them the bibliographical collections of the Library, an arrangement which will be greatly to the advantage both of the Library staff and of students.

Very considerable additions have been made, in the course of the last year, to the Library's collection of French history, due to a special arrangement by which \$2000 became available for the purchase of books in this department. This was owing to the generosity of Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, who, on his departure for France a year ago to lecture before the French universities, offered to give \$1000 for the purchase of French history on condition that the Corporation would appropriate \$1000 for the same purpose. In view of the large additions to be made to the collection, it became all the more desirable to change over the classification and numbering of French history from the old fixed-location system to the more practical and

expansive running-number plan now in use in other parts of the Library. During the spring and summer, Mr. Lichtenstein took up this work and completed it. The shelf-list still remains to be written, and the numbers on the catalogue cards have to be changed; but all accessions bought with the special appropriation have received numbers under the new system, and will not require to be worked over at some future time. A little progress has been made in other parts of the Library in reclassification. With the help of Prof. Coolidge, who blocked out the subdivisions of the classification and provided part of the expense, the books on South Africa were brought together, thus completing the whole subject of Africa. The books on Australia were also taken up. The books received from Prof. Norton's library have also been carefully arranged in such a way as to bring out their interesting points, and have been numbered.

Among the more considerable gifts of the year were \$1000 from the Saturday Club of Boston, to be used for expensive works, and \$5000 from Mr. Ernest Blaney Dane, '92, for books in English history and literature. This has enabled us to make very extensive additions to our already strong collection of early editions of English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Several friends of the Library have continued to make provision for regular additions in special fields, — Mr. H. J. Coolidge, '92, for books on China; Mr. William Phillips, '00, for books on London; Mr. John Harvey Treat, '62, for books on the Catacombs and early Christian antiquities of Italy; Mr. James Loeb, '88, for the publications of labor unions; Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., '00, for books on Florence; Mr. Ellis L. Dresel, '87, for the German drama; Mrs. George A. Nickerson, for books on folk-

lore; Mr. L. C. Tuckerman, '97, for books on Mexico; Hon. E. V. Morgan, '90, for books on Korea; Mr. L. S. Butler, '98, for books on Paris. Mr. Cutting, who spends the greater part of the year in Switzerland, has also undertaken systematically to build up the Library's collection of Swiss history, and has already sent several hundred volumes, bought for the most part at his own expense.

In April, 1907, was received the bequest from Stephen Salisbury, '56, of Worcester, amounting, with interest, to \$5120. A larger expenditure than usual has been possible in the Music Department, since the income from the Boott Fund, in addition to what is necessary for the Boott Prize, is available for purchases for the Library, and in January, 1907, unused income amounting to \$620 had accrued on this account.

One of the most valuable and interesting gifts of the year has been the set of the original issues of *The Spectator*, which formerly belonged to Edmund Malone. Lately a magnificent set of the works of Frederick the Great has been received as a gift from the German Emperor, a token of his satisfaction with the exchange of professors established between Harvard University and the German universities.

William Coolidge Lane, '81, Librarian.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The School shows this year a moderate but encouraging increase in attendance over last year. The total number of students registered is 324 as compared with 296 at this time last year. They are divided as follows: 1st year, 102; 2d year, 70; 3d year, 62; 4th year, 64; Special, 1; Graduates, 25.

The number in the first year, 102, as against 95 last year, is a little misleading inasmuch as it includes all men applying

for a degree who have registered at the School for the first time. The number includes, therefore, the men who are trying for advanced standing.

The number of graduate students last year shows a slight falling-off from that of the year before in spite of the attraction of the new buildings. The cause of this decrease is not evident. Indeed, if the records of the graduate courses for the last 19 years are studied, many wide fluctuations are found, as may be seen in the following table.

Graduate Courses.

Year.	Number of courses taken	Number of students	Receipts
1888-89	27	22	\$612
1889-90	64	32	1295
1890-91	145	43	2137
1891-92	52	33	1240
1892-93	103	52	2083
1893-94	82	53	2010
1894-95	95	50	2813.33
1895-96	108	56	2520
1896-97	175	75	3810
1897-98	114	60	3780
1898-99	134	50	2861.25
1899-1900	63	46	1465
1900-01	40	29	1065
1901-02	30	25	700
1902-03	57	41	1400
1903-04	59½	49	1446
1904-05	65	72	2207
1905-06	104	77	2663
1906-07	93½	68	2141

No reason for the extremely low records in 1901-02 and in the adjoining years can be offered. If the number of students alone is considered, it will be seen that on the whole there has been a fairly steady increase in the attendance. Nowadays so many different courses are not taken by a single student as formerly, because the courses are longer and more thorough.

In the Summer Courses there was an increase of two in the number of students over last year, although the number of courses taken and the receipts were slightly less. A considerable falling-off would not have been surprising, in view of the fact that the attendance a year ago

was swelled by many men who came to Boston to attend the sessions of the American Medical Association and stayed over for the summer courses in medicine. The most striking feature of this year's courses was the marked increase in the number of students electing Pediatrics, 26 as compared with 14 last year. A study of the different summer courses shows that the number of laboratory courses taken has steadily decreased, while the number of clinical courses attended has rapidly increased. This condition is shown by the following table.

Summer Courses.

Year.	Number of Students.	Receipts.	Total number of courses taken.	Number of Laboratory courses taken.	Number of Clinical courses taken.
1904	135	\$4942	177	60½	116½
1905	173	6497	222½	55	167
1906	192	8793	306	43	263½
1907	194	8501	281½	52	229½

The Boston Society of Medical Sciences is closely identified with all the scientific work done in the laboratory and clinical departments of the School. It holds meetings once or twice a month throughout the School year in the amphitheatre of the Pathological Building. This year it has decided to give up its student admission tickets and admit to its sessions all students of the School free of charge. It has also voted to invite and pay the expenses of a limited number of men in other cities, who are engaged in scientific medical work, so as to get them to come and report their results at its meetings. The presence of such a society and the high character of much of the work presented at its meetings must have a very stimulating effect on some, at least, of the students going through the School. All members of the Society receive gratis the *Journal of Medical Research*, in which are published

most of the papers read at its meetings. This is due to the fact that the funds of the Society in excess of its needs go to the support of the *Journal*.

F. B. Mallory, '86.

MUSIC.

The Division of Music is again able to record a most encouraging growth in numbers. Twelve years ago there were 41 students, last year 210, this year about 260 have elected courses in music. This growth is chiefly shown in the broad literary and historical courses and it is the policy of the Division to foster this natural tendency, for, while courses will always be given on the grammar and theory of music and in orchestration and free composition, in the nature of things to one man who has the special aptitude to profit by them, there are dozens of men who should gain some knowledge of the art of music in its broadest significance and should become familiar with the lives and standard compositions of the great composers. This year Music 3 — the History of Music — has about 160 students and Music 4 — Musical Analysis and Appreciation — about 40.

Harvard Alumni who are interested in the broad development of Music have recently united with prominent men from other universities in the following Proposal for Music in American Colleges:

The American business or professional man, even though he have a college degree, is often without education in classical and modern music. When he has artistic interest, it is usually in the more tangle and available arts of Painting, Sculpture, Literature, and Architecture.

Music, the universal art, is apt to come to him in its more frivolous and vulgar form, so that he regards it only as a light diversion. The exceptions to this class, men who, by fortunate environment, have experience of the best music as listeners and performers, realize that they have an invaluable resource and a quickened sense of beauty, that if such opportunity could be extended, in some

degree, to the average college man, he would also gain a higher appreciation of the dignity of the art, and a considerable addition to the sum of his cultivation.

But many men cannot profit by such opportunity after their school and college days. Only at the impressionable age can their interest be aroused, and a love of music implanted.

Several American universities have flourishing departments of music for the technical training of students who are specially interested; but few give a systematic exposition of the esthetics as a necessary supplement to this theoretical work, from which also the general body of undergraduates can profit.

An intelligent appreciation of music should not be confined to the few who are able to perform, but should be acquired by all who have a normal, though latent, sense of musical beauty. This may be done by listening to performances of master-works accompanied by comment on the form and character of the composition with such repetition of parts as will give a clear impression of the whole.

As an aid to the cultivation of the American college student, it is proposed:

- (1) That a uniform series of eight monthly expositions of classical and modern chamber music be given in eastern universities and colleges in the academic year of 1907-08 by Mr. Arthur Whiting, who will be assisted in some of the performances by suitable artists.
- (2) That heads of music departments, or other representatives of colleges, in which these expositions are given, shall act as an advisory committee with Mr. Whiting.
- (3) That a sum of money be contributed by individuals for the necessary expenses; subscriptions being for the general fund or for single colleges as designated.

Treasurer,

Charles O. Brewster, Harvard A.B. '79,
26 Liberty St., New York City.

Communications for further details may be addressed to

Walter R. Spalding,

5 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.

(Signed)

William P. Bigelow, M.A.,

Professor of Music, Amherst College.

Hugh A. Clarke, Mus.D.,

Prof. of Music, University of Pennsylvania.

Frederick S. Converse,

Formerly Asst. Prof. of Music, Harvard.

Hollis E. Dann,

Professor of Music, Cornell University.

Horatio Parker, M.A., Mus.D. Cantab.,

Dean of the Dept. of Music, Yale University.

Sumner Salter,

Director of Music, Williams College.

Rudolph E. Schirmer,

Class of '80, Princeton University.

Walter R. Spalding,

Asst. Professor of Music, Harvard University.

These eight monthly recitals will therefore be given at Harvard during the winter in the Lecture Hall of the Fogg Art Museum and will be open only to students and officers of the University. The programs, consisting of classical and modern chamber music for voice, pianoforte, and strings, will present a comparative historical and national view of the art; the characteristics of each period, school, and composer will be indicated further by comment and repetition in the course of the expositions. This project is already arousing much interest among the students and bids fair to be an important feature in the vital artistic development which is such a characteristic feature in the Harvard of to-day.

W. R. Spalding, '87.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Associates of Radcliffe College held on Oct. 16, it was announced that Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz had bequeathed the sum of \$2000 to be used for the benefit of the Radcliffe Choral Society. It was also announced that the Elizabeth Allen Paton Fellowship of \$100, established in 1905-06 by Lucy Allen Paton in memory of her mother, is to be continued for the year 1907-08. This Fellowship is to be awarded to a graduate student who has already begun some piece of advanced research in the department of English or Modern Languages, which she wishes to complete at Radcliffe, the fellowship to be awarded without regard to her financial circumstances, and as a recognition of her character and ability. At the same meeting Mrs. Esther Fisher Hallowell Morse submitted her resignation from the Associates, because she had gone to live in Kansas City. It was voted that her resignation be accepted with deep

regret, and that the thanks of the Associates for her services be sent to her.

The College has received from the Graduate Club of 1907 a chair which is to be placed in the Ghirlandajo Room of Agassiz House. The Class of 1897, which celebrated its tenth anniversary during Commencement Week, 1907, has given to the College a clock to be built in the main reading-room of the new library. The clock is to be made of white Italian marble, 28 inches in diameter, with raised bronze rings and figures, and hands to match.

On May 28 the following act was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature: "Radcliffe College may accept, receive and take, by gift, grant, devise or otherwise, and may hold any real and personal estate within or without the Commonwealth, to an amount not exceeding five million dollars, and may sell and dispose at its discretion of any real or personal estate within or without the Commonwealth which has been or may hereafter be given, granted or devised to it . . . *provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give to said corporation any greater exemption from taxation than it now has under the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

The total registration on Nov. 1 was 418, less by 36 than the number at the corresponding time last year. A comparison of the registration for the last ten years shows that the number of students has risen and fallen with some regularity. When the number has been large, as in '98, '01, '03, and '06, there has been a marked decrease in the next year, followed, in the first three instances, by an increase in the year after. The number of new students this year is 143, 116 of them from New England. 63 are Freshmen, 2 of whom were admitted

in '06. Two of the Freshmen come from New York, one from Georgia, the rest from Massachusetts. 52 of them were prepared in public schools, 10 (against 6 in '06) in private schools, and 1 by private tutors. 13 Freshmen are Episcopalians, 11 are Congregationalists, 10 are Roman Catholics, 9 are Unitarians, and the remainder represent 7 different denominations. The average age of the class is not quite 18, a little less than that of the Freshman Class last year.

There are this year 76 special students, nearly half of whom have already studied at Radcliffe. Of the first-year special students, 3 are admitted for one or more courses on 16 points of admission examinations, according to the new arrangement which has recently been made with the principals of certain private schools. Two are admitted as special students by the Committee on Admission from other Colleges and will be assigned to a class rating at the end of a year if their work at Radcliffe justifies it. Four students have been admitted from other colleges to registration as Sophomores.

Although the number of Freshmen and first-year specials shows a decrease, the number of graduate students has increased. 26 of these students have never studied at Radcliffe before. 17 students hold the A.B. from Radcliffe, and 10 have already received the A.M. from Radcliffe. 4 hold the Master's degree from one or another of 4 institutions other than Radcliffe. Smith is represented by 6 graduates; Allegheny, Mount Holyoke, the University of California, and Wellesley each by 3; Bates, Bryn Mawr, and Tufts each by 2; and Boston University, Colby, College for Women (Columbia, S. C.), Colorado, Dalhousie, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oberlin, Olivet, Ripon, the Universities of Chicago and Michigan,

Vassar, West Virginia University, and Wilson, each by 1. The department of English seems unusually attractive to the candidates for the Master's degree this year, for 15 out of the 25 candidates are working in this department. The next most popular department is the Classics with 4 candidates for the second degree. 3 other candidates are working in History, 2 in Romance Languages, and 1 in Germanic Languages. 35 of the graduate students have been teachers since taking their first degree, and 7 of these are teachers in active service. Several graduate students are working with a view to becoming candidates for the Doctor's degree.

The scholarships for 1907-08 have been awarded to the following students: Florence A. Gragg, A.B. Radcliffe, '99, A.M. '06; Margaret C. Waites, A.B. Radcliffe, '05, A.M. '06; Margaret G. Batchelder, A.B. Allegheny, '00; Dorothy Foster, A.B. Bryn Mawr, '04; Dorothea K. Jewett, A.B. University of California, '05, A.M. '06; Kate Fairbanks Puffer, A.B. Smith, '00; Mabelle C. Dame, Florence E. Lahee, Elizabeth C. Singleton, of the Class of '08; Marion W. Bowler and Marjorie Fay, who are completing their work for the degree in three years, Dorothea Clapp, Emma Frost, Blanche Evelyn Spring, Edna T. Wilson, of the Class of '09; Ruth M. Brigham, Ruth A. Finberg, Miriam C. Foster, Florence L. Ordway, Eleanor Richardson, Frances E. White, of the Class of '10. Five of these students have already held Radcliffe scholarships; five are candidates for the A.B. degree with distinction in 1908, one in Germanic languages, one in History, one in Chemistry, and two in general subjects. All of the 15 undergraduates who have been awarded scholarships for 1907-08 come from Massachusetts. Two of them were prepared at the Cambridge Latin

School, two at the Girls' Latin School, Boston, and one at each of the following schools: Girls' High School, Boston, the Dedham, Dorchester, Lynn, New Bedford, Newton, Quincy, and Waltham High Schools, the Latin High School, Somerville, the Boston Normal School, and Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H.

173 half-courses are offered in 1907-08, of which 122½ are now given by 96 professors, instructors, and assistants in Harvard University. 49 students are taking, at Harvard University, courses in the Primarily for Graduates group which are open to students in Radcliffe: of these students 20 are taking courses in Classical Philology, 8 in Philosophy, 8 in Education, 3 in German, 3 in Music, 2 in Fine Arts, 2 in Mathematics; 1 is taking a course in Indic Philology, 1 in Comparative Philology, and 1 in History.

104 candidates were examined in June and September, 1907, for admission to the Freshman Class.

	Admitted	Admitted "Clear"	Rejected
June	82	29	5
September	11		6
	93		
Total rejected	11		
	104		

The Radcliffe Art Club of 1903-04 gave to the library photographs of "Roman Mosaics" supplementing the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Higginson. The Art Club of 1904-05 gave a portfolio in which to keep these photographs. Recently additional photographs of mosaics have been given by a few Radcliffe graduates.

The date when the new library building will be finished is uncertain. It is probable that the books cannot be moved from their present quarters until after the new year.

The sum of \$75,000 has been gener-

ously given by the friends of the College for a permanent endowment fund. It will be used for the running expenses of the library. The permanent equipment is not yet assured, however, in spite of the earnest efforts of the Alumnae, who must still raise \$5500 of the \$20,000 originally proposed as an equipment fund that would make ample provision for furnishing the building. In 1905, nearly \$6000 was added to the endowment fund by three performances of *The Mikado*, and three of *The Pirates of Penzance* given in Boston by Radcliffe and Harvard graduates. One year more of equal success will see the desired end attained. It is, therefore, proposed to give three performances of *Patience* in Jordan Hall, Boston, in the early part of December.

Regular class work began in the gymnasium on the last Friday in October. The director reports a registration of 194 already. The number will doubtless increase. More students are playing hockey this fall than ever before. The hockey field is to be repaired, and will be ready for use in the spring.

The chaplains who conduct morning prayers in 1907-08 are Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Rev. George Hodges, D.D., Rev. James Hardy Ropes, D.D., and Rev. S. M. Crothers, D.D.

From June 21 to July 1 at Silver Bay on Lake George was held the Eastern Students' Conference of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations. About 800 students from over a hundred colleges, preparatory and normal schools of the Eastern States gathered there for instruction and inspiration. Among the speakers and Bible Class leaders were Dr. Denison of Boston, Dean Hodges, Mr. Janvier of Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Speer, Rev. Timothy Stone, and Dr. C. C. Hall. This year the Radcliffe delegation num-

bered 21, and was therefore for the first time included in the large delegations which are entitled to one representative for every 20 members on the Student and Athletic Boards.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Radcliffe is represented in Calcutta, India, by Alice M. Newell, '02. Miss Newell is doing good work among the girls of the different mission schools about Calcutta, and is helping to bring new pleasures as well as new truths into their lives. Her latest feat has been to teach the Indian girls to play basketball. Miss Newell is partly supported by Radcliffe College girls and graduates who are in sympathy with her work.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae held its quarter-centennial meeting as the guest of the Boston Branch from Nov. 5 to 9. Several distinguished speakers from various parts of the country, Pres. Eliot, Pres. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Pres. Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Mr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, and Prof. Paul Clemen addressed the Association. The members of the Association were entertained on Nov. 7 in Cambridge, and on the evening of that day the meeting was held in the theatre of Agassiz House. The speakers were Prof. Palmer, Prof. James, President Taylor and Miss Leach of Vassar.

The total amount of the Students' Aid Fund is now \$783.32. Of this the alumnae of Miss Brown's School of Boston, the founders of this fund, have contributed \$766.32. The other \$17 has come from individual subscriptions. The committee in charge of this fund have lent \$275 for '07-'08: \$100 to each of two Seniors, who are to return the money before June 30, 1910, and \$75 to a third student. The committee hopes that the voluntary subscriptions will be many and large, for it is proposed to

make a loan in the future of at least \$200 each year to members of the Senior class.

At the meeting of the Associates on Oct. 16, Elizabeth Briggs, '87, was elected Associate for a term of three years from 1907, at the nomination of the Alumnae.

The very able committee, the Dean, Miss Yerxa, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Parkman and Mr. Cabot, who were in charge of the preparations for the opening of Grace Hopkins Eliot Hall for the year, succeeded in putting the house itself in order in time for the first dinner on the opening day of the term, Sept. 26. There are now 35 students in residence.

ALUMNAE.

The officers of the Radcliffe Club of New York for this year are: Pres., Anna Norwood Davis, '93; vice-pres., Edith M. Coe, '01; sec., Grace Hollingsworth, '03; treas., Agnes Opdyke, '04. The officers of the Radcliffe Club of Providence are: Chairman, Maude L. Fellows, '98; sec. and treas., Louise N. Valpey, '01. Two recent graduates who are living in Evanston, Ill., propose to unite the other students living in and about Chicago to form a Radcliffe Club of Chicago. It is intended to hold at an early date the first meeting of these former students.

Bertha M. Boody, the second vice-president of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, has resigned from membership on the Board of Management of the Association because she is to spend the winter in study in Rome. Her position has been filled by Mabel E. Harris, '97, formerly a director, and the vacancy caused by Miss Harris's change of office has been filled by the appointment of Gertrude Weeks, '04, as director for one year from 1907.

Helen L. Reed, '90, has recently writ-

ten a book published by Little, Brown & Co. The book, "Napoleon's Young Neighbor," is based on the recollections of Betsey Balcombe, who as a young girl lived in St. Helena during Napoleon's exile. Rachel Kent Fitz, '94, has written a paper on "The College Woman Graduate," in which she discusses the occupations of women graduates, and the preparation which college gives for the occupation of most graduates, that of teacher or home-maker. Martha T. Fiske has written a course of studies on the Biblical basis for missions, entitled "The Word and the World." This book is published by the Student Volunteer Movement. Louisa L. McCrady, '96-'97, '98-'00, has a paper on "The Child and the Imaginative Life" in the *Atlantic* for October, '07. Helen R. Martin, '95-'96, has written a book of stories of the New Mennonites which the Century Co. publishes with the title, "The Betrothal of Elypholate." Agnes Morgan, '01, has had three plays accepted by Mr. E. H. Sothorn, *When Two Write History*, *The Professor's Assistant*, and *John Gates: District Attorney*. Lucy A. Paton, Ph.D. '02, has demonstrated that the main outline of the Story of Grisandole is derived from one of the common stock of folktales of Oriental origin; and that the variations are due to an early Celtic Story of Merlin.

The following former students have received appointments for 1907-'08: Katharine C. Berry, '98, is teaching in the Roland Park Country School, Baltimore, Md.; Mary Bacon, '00, in Miss Head's School, Berkeley, Cal.; Marjorie N. Weeks, '00, in the High School, Winchester; Emma B. Harris, '00-'07, in the Morris High School, New York; Sarah R. Armington, '02, in the High School, Auburn, N. Y.; Beatrice Bennett, '03, and Charlotte F. Babcock, '06,

are teaching in Miss Carroll's School, Boston; Frances Hardon, '02, is teaching in The Misses Mays' School, Boston; Mary A. Tucker, '02, in the H. Thane Miller School, Cincinnati; Jennie Ricker, '02-'04, in the High School, Rochester, N. H.; Mary L. Coleman, '03, in the Blanchard-Gamble School, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Louise Crockett, '04, in the High School, Norwood; Mabel R. Wilson, '04, in the Bethlehem Preparatory School, Bethlehem, Pa.; Clara P. Briggs, '05, in the High School, Freeport, Me.; Julia Connor, '05, in the High School, Watertown; Marian B. Healey, '05, in Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me.; Ethel Jacobs, '05, in the High School, Salem; Gertrude E. Myles, '05, in the High School, Southbridge; Mary G. Pickett, '05, in the High School, Chesterfield, N. H.; Sarah M. Damon, '05, in the High School, Westfield; Mary E. Grimes, '06, in the High School, Indianapolis; Helen M. Emery, '06, in the High School, Huntington; Gertrude A. Montague, '06, in the High School, Littleton; Harriet H. Parmenter, '06, in the High School, Littleton, N. H.; Lefee Ayer, '07, in the High School, Granby; May H. Baker, '07, in a grammar school, Saylesville, R. I.; Florence N. Bridgman, '07, in the High School, Middletown, Conn.; Annie A. Busiel, '07, in the High School, Newport, N. H.; Edith G. Carleton, '07, in the High School, West Boylston; Corinne B. Davis, '07, in the High School, Franconia, N. H.; Eleanor T. Gillett, '07, in Madame Rotoli's School, Boston; Ruby J. Gordon, '07, in the Grammar School, New London, N. H.; Constance Hall, '07, in the MacDuffie School, Springfield; Blanche E. Hazard, '07, in the High School, Brockton; Edna M. Hurlin, '07, in Bridgewater; Kathleen Drew, '07, in The Misses Smith's School, Cambridge; Marguerite Méti-

vier, '07, in St. Mary's School, Concord, N. H.; Mabel Osborne, '07, in the Waynflete School, Portland, Me.; Alice A. Puffer, '07, in Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt.; Mary C. Robinson, '07, in a grammar school, North Abington; Annie B. Tufts, '07, in Miss Simes' and Miss Almon's School, Quebec; Frances H. Hammond, '06-07, in Spokane, Wash.; Lillian R. Ware, '07, in the High School, Danforth, Me.; Mary E. Sears, '06-07, in the High School, Haverhill; Mabel L. Robinson, '00-03, is a professor in the American College for Girls, Constantinople; Mary L. Cady, '04, is Professor of History in Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.; Anna C. Almy, '07, is studying in Somerville College, Oxford, Eng.; Georgina O. Fisher, '05-07, in the Pratt Institute Library School, New York; Marie L. Mahoney, '07, in the Boston Normal School; Margery Melcher, '07, in the Y. W. C. A. training-school, Chicago; Marion Daniels, Margaret P. Davis, and Mary H. Johnson, hold positions as tutors; Angelia M. Courtney, '06, is secretary for Dr. Nathaniel B. Potter, New York; Marie Métivier, '04, is a designer in the Central Glass Works, Boston; Caroline E. Shute, '04-06, is chemist in the Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston; Rosa H. Heinzen, '07, is a secretary in the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frances D. MacCarthy, '05, is a stenographer in the School for Social Workers, Boston; Therese Norton, '06, is in charge of the Business Agency of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston; Margherita Sargent, '04, is acting in Frances Wilson's Company. Theresa S. Haley, '04, is investigator of women and child labor for the national government; she passed the examinations held in Boston in August for the government service with the

highest per cent. in a class of 18 men and 7 women.

Marriages.

- 1893-95, 1896-97. Florence Dwight Dale to Champlin Burrage, at Oxford, England, Sept. 3, 1907.
 1899-1902. May Frances Waldo, to Edwin Hipkiss, Sept. 17, 1907.
 1899. Marian Dickinson Campbell to Alfred Howe Terry, at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1907.
 1900. Lillian Estelle Clark to George Richardson, at Somerville, Oct. 30, 1907.
 1900. Olivia Clifford Harriman to Hervey Foster Armington, at Brookline, Oct. 2, 1907.
 1901. Margaret Eaton Breed to Henry Gerber Reist, at South Hanover, Aug. 10, 1907.
 1902. Blanche Bonnelle to Elliott Bradford Church, at Boston, Oct. 24, 1907.
 1902. Fanny Louise Lawrence to Robert Duncan Reynolds, at Sharon, Oct. 3, 1907.
 1903. Adelaide Hammond Crowley to Rudolph Welcker, at Cuttingsville, Vt., Aug. 24, 1907.
 1903. Ethel Marion Tarbox to Charles Frank Prior, Aug. 1, 1907.
 1904. Amy Brooks to Charles Donagh Maginnis, at Newton Centre, Oct. 29, 1907.
 1904-05. Mary Tuckerman Richardson to Robert Walcott, at Boston, Oct. 12, 1907.
 1904-06. Anna Johnson to Alexander Pell, at Göttingen, Germany, July 19, 1907.
 1906. Blanche Ella Moore to John James Lewis, at Watertown, Oct. 9, 1907.
 1907. Edna Pollard Jones to Rev. Abbot Peterson, at Weston, Sept. 28, 1907.

1806-07. Mary Tudor to Roland Gray,
at Boston, Sept. 25, 1907.

Death.

1891-92. Helen Gilman Nichols, Sept. 22,
1907.

Mary Coes, '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

With no heavy cloud hanging over intercollegiate athletics the chief topic of conversation during the fall was football. The new coach, Mr. Crane, was an unknown quantity, and the fact that he had never won his football "H" of course furnished material for the "knockers." The majority, however, were inclined to defer to Capt. Parker's judgment and trust that Coach Crane's skill in other sports would be of strategical value. His choice of coaches was also very favorably received, and it was generally felt that he was satisfactory to the squad. The discipline was somewhat relaxed, so that it was not regarded as a criminal offense for a player to have a day off now and then for other reasons than injuries. In matters of policy no important changes were made. Coach Crane was familiar with Mr. Reid's methods, and no one has complained that the latter's two years of hard work went for nothing. A minor change was the postponement of secret practice until shortly before the Yale game. Interest in the team as expressed by cheering and demonstrations was as strong as ever, and indeed many complaints were heard because the excitement was somewhat discouraged during the early part of the season, in order that the climax might not be reached before the end.

A willingness to take part in outside work of a political or social nature seems to be growing in the University. Social service work in some form is, of course,

not new, but the number of boys' clubs and undertakings of a similar sort is on the increase. The undergraduates who join in these movements do not confine themselves to serious instruction, but in many cases act as athletic coaches, and try to provide a helpful social life for the poorer class of boys in Boston. Furthermore, a large number are realizing the advisability of informing themselves on practical political conditions before they are brought directly to face them after leaving college. The Political Club has endeavored to engage suitable speakers, but of more immediate practical value is the work of the Good Government League, which offers to a large number of men the opportunity they desire. Investigating the records of candidates for office is no easy task, but it gives a clear knowledge of actual conditions — one which could not be gained from a study of textbooks. Watching at the polls is also undertaken by many, not only from a desire to be of assistance, but also to gain experience in the machinery of politics.

Memorial Hall still continues to be a problem. Owing to the large number who have formed the habit of eating at clubs and public restaurants and boarding-houses, there seems to be little sentiment left to induce men to eat at Memorial. And indeed they cannot be blamed for choosing the place where they can get satisfactory food at the cheapest price. Memorial is at a disadvantage, however, for the public places are allowed to go into bankruptcy every now and then, while the Harvard Dining Association must remain solvent. Another handicap lies in the very necessary but extensive improvements which were made two years ago. The interest and instalments on the debt incurred are fixed charges, so that for every member who leaves the Hall the proportion paid

by each man is increased. This does not account entirely for the general impression that the price of board at Memorial is higher than the number of men served would justify. This impression is general, and its foundation probably lies in the extra expense of the large variety of foods offered, a variety which is impossible in even the higher priced outside boarding-places. In time it may become necessary to reduce this variety and to include practically everything under a general weekly charge. The Hall has been helped somewhat by the presence of training-tables to which it has catered successfully. For the first part of the season the University football team ate there and obtained satisfactory food at a much lower price than is offered by the Union or at private quarters. Screens were used to divide off the training-table section, and these can be moved to include any number of tables reserved for this purpose.

In commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard the Memorial Society planned a strenuous week of celebrations. The two most prominent features were a dinner in Memorial Hall on Nov. 26 and on Friday of the same week a torchlight procession to the Stadium followed by a bonfire. At the time of going to press it is impossible to prophesy how successful these ceremonies will be. Some criticism was heard with regard to a bonfire as a fitting tribute, but as the Faculty refused to take any part in the celebration of the anniversary and no one could be found to write a masque appropriate to the occasion, this seemed to be the only plan which would insure a reasonable amount of support by the undergraduates. At the dinner it was planned to invite distinguished graduates to speak and to have as guests representatives from Harvard clubs of various cities. It was

planned to make it a large dinner, and seats were sold to any undergraduate or graduate. President Eliot consented to preside. Some official recognition of the occasion was taken in deciding to hold a memorial Chapel service on the morning of the 29th. Lectures were arranged on "John Harvard's Life" and "John Harvard in England," and the University Library, through Mr. W. C. Lane, Librarian of the University and also President of the Memorial Society, arranged to place on exhibition a collection of mementoes of John Harvard, and many contemporary books and objects of interest.

Debating has this fall undergone its annual reorganization, and appears to be struggling toward a far-distant goal — that of efficiency and general participation. The men most closely identified with its interests evidently realize that debating is degenerating to a serious pursuit for a few men rather than advancing to meet with the coöperation of the undergraduates at large. Last year the upperclass teams were abandoned and two clubs, the Forum and Agora, were formed, but as the system of debates did not differ greatly from the previous year they were not much more successful. Under the new plan the Debating Council takes no initiative in the formation of clubs except in the Freshman Class. The Council, however, expresses itself as willing to aid in the formation of informal discussion clubs and to give them every facility at its command. It is hoped that the freedom of these groups will increase and broaden the interest in debating, but whether it will prove more successful than the previous system remains to be seen. As the Pasteur Medal could not be regularly awarded under these conditions it is planned, if the consent of the French Department can be obtained, to choose

two teams by open competition and confer the medal upon the best individual debater in a matched debate between these two teams. The Freshman debating club was organized in October, and following last year's plan the members were divided into two camps. From these camps teams were picked each week to debate against each other. The annual outside debate will probably be held in March with the Yale Freshmen.

On its twenty-fifth anniversary the Coöperative Society is able to report the largest sales since it was opened. Of more interest to its customers, however, are the improvements which have been made during the past summer. In order to relieve the cramped condition of several departments, the second floor, formerly occupied by tenants, has been fitted up for the use of the men's furnishings and tailoring departments previously quartered in the basement. Their new location is much pleasanter and allows the management to carry a larger and more attractive stock. The basement is now given up to the furniture department, which until recently had been forced to display the greater part of its stock in a near-by building. The total sales of the Society amounted to \$281,943.56, an increase of \$32,692.12, or about 12 per cent over last year. One fact of interest which appears in the report is the statement that 59 per cent of the sales were to members, a fact which perhaps accounts for the dividend of 8 per cent, a very fair profit considering the expenses incurred for improvements.

Another of those numerous occasions on which the wishes of the Corporation and the undergraduates fail to coincide developed with the question of extra seats for the Yale game. Impelled by the fear, real or fancied, of fire or accident, the authorities instructed the Athletic Committee not to allow the erection

of a high wooden stand at the end of the Stadium. Arguments based on the more than sufficient strength of the stands in previous years and on the adequate fire protection were of no avail, and the Distribution Committee was faced with the unpleasant proposition of satisfying every one with about 10,000 fewer seats. Two years ago over 3000 applications could not be filled, so that this year the number of tickets sold to each person was limited to two. This reduction did not result in loud commendation of the thoughtfulness of the Corporation in providing for the safety of the spectators. In fact, the opinion that this cautiousness was unnecessary and unwarranted was practically unanimous.

Senior Class buttons apparently have many champions, for although many dissenting voices were heard outside, the Senior Class voted to adopt them by a large majority of those present at the meeting. That the wearing of distinctive buttons during the Senior year will ever become a rival of the cap and gown is doubtful, for their theoretical value has not thus far been borne out by practice.

At the Faculty reception to Freshmen Dean Briggs presided, and speeches were made by President Eliot, Prof. Bliss Perry, Prof. E. C. Moore, and, for the recent graduates, A. C. Blagden, 2L. On this occasion the Living-Room of the Union was filled to overflowing, for many upperclassmen and graduates were anxious to hear the President. The reception at Brooks House was attended by over 400. G. Emerson, '08, president of the Association, presided, and the speakers were Dean Hurlbut, Mr. C. M. Stearns, S. Ervin, '08, and A. L. Thayer, '04, the new graduate secretary. Other societies also held receptions and small smokers were given by Seniors and Juniors, following the plan of last year.

The Musical Clubs were granted permission by the Faculty to take a Western trip during the Christmas recess. If suitable financial arrangements can be made, concerts will be given in several large Western cities. — A series of lecture recitals has been arranged in order to cultivate a wider appreciation of music, and the movement is apparently successful, as the Fogg Lecture-Room was crowded for the first lecture. — The Cercle Français will present on Dec. 11 and 13 three short plays entitled, *J'invite le Colonel*, by Labiche; *Gringoire*, by de Banville; and *La Gifle*, by Dreyfus. — The *Lampoon* has elected as regular editors: R. R. Clark, '09, and R. S. Hoar, '09; and as business editors, J. Brewer, '10, T. I. H. Powel, '10, and S. C. Lawrence, '10. — Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, has recently assigned a large house on the corner of Mt. Auburn and De Wolf Streets to the Catholic Club, which had previously been quartered in Phillips Brooks House. This house will be used for smoke-talks and will be very convenient for Catholics who come to Cambridge each day from their homes. One reason for desiring the change was the prohibition of smoking in Brooks House, a regulation which has forced the Club to secure Holden Chapel for many of its meetings.

A list of the more prominent undergraduate activities follows, together with the names of the officers connected with each: *University Football*: B. Parker, '08, capt.; P. E. Dutcher, '08, manager; J. Crane, Jr., '90, head coach. *University Baseball*: C. R. Leonard, '08, capt.; D. S. Brigham, '08, manager; L. P. Pieper, '03, head coach. *University Crew*: J. Richardson, Jr., '08, capt.; K. Howes, '08, manager; J. Wray, head coach. *University Track Team*: L. P. Dodge, '08, capt.; G. Emerson, '08,

manager; W. F. Garcelon, '95, head coach. *The Crimson*: D. S. Brigham, '08, pres.; A. W. Hinkel, '08, managing editor; A. G. Cable, '09, P. M. Henry, '09, J. A. Locke, '09, assistant managing editors; J. M. Groton, '09, sec.; J. S. Whitney, '08, business manager. *The Lampoon*: K. G. Carpenter, '08, pres.; M. M. Osborne, '08, Ibis; L. C. Josephs, Jr., '08, treas.; J. Curtiss, '09, sec. — *The Advocate*: E. B. Sheldon, '08, pres.; K. B. Townsend, '08, sec.; G. A. Rivinius, '07, manager. — *The Monthly*: J. H. Wheelock, '08, pres.; R. Altrocchi, '08, sec.; H. M. Pitman, '09, business manager. — *Phillips Brooks House Association*: G. Emerson, '08, pres.; G. G. Ball, '08, vice-pres.; J. S. Whitney, '08, treas.; L. K. Lunt, '09, sec.; A. L. Thayer, '04, graduate secretary. — *Harvard Union*: G. G. Ball, '08, vice-pres.; G. G. Bacon, '08, sec.
D. S. Brigham, '08.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

As usual the football squad was called back several days before the opening of College. It cannot be said that there was really a lack of material, but the weakness of several positions made necessary a few vital shifts, and these with minor injuries kept the situation in a very unsettled condition for several weeks. The ends proved as much of a problem as ever. Bird and Macdonald seemed to lead in the race, but the former was out of the game for some time, so that several others received experience in the harder games. Browne, M. C. Peirce, Foster, and Houston were given the most attention, and Browne seemed to have the most promise. Inches, and Fish of last year's Freshman team, were the only likely tackles, so that Burr was moved from guard to this position early in the

season, and later Kennard, who played end in the Yale game last year, was also shifted to tackle. This necessitated changing Capt. Parker from centre to guard. W. Peirce, the other guard, was not much superior to Hoar, who substituted for Parker. The best centre proved to be Grant, who formerly was tried at end. Nourse was heavier, but slower and less aggressive. There was a close race between Starr and Newhall for quarterback, and although the latter seemed to have a slight advantage, Starr was considered so valuable to the team that he was tried at halfback in the absence of Wendell, who was on probation until the hour examinations. Rand proved the best all-round halfback, Lockwood's only advantage being his speed. Gilbert and Cutting were also tried out at half. Apollonio was easily the strongest fullback, with Waterbury as a substitute, or possibly Lockwood.

The playing during the first part of the season was, to say the least, erratic. The only large scores were made against Bates and Bowdoin. Only one touchdown was made against the strong Annapolis team, and in the Brown and Springfield games, won by narrow margins, the opponents scored first. Much of Harvard's strength depended upon the old-fashioned game, although now and then a forward pass or onside kick was successfully worked.

Head Coach Crane secured some very valuable men as assistants. Among them were O. F. Cutts, '01, tackle on Campbell's winning team, and L. H. Leary, '03, end on the 1905 team. C. D. Daly, '01, who has since played on West Point, was a very valuable man in developing the backs. Through his influence, E. Graves, a former West Point tackle, was secured for a short time to assist in coaching the line, especially on the defense. Other coaches were R. W. P. Brown, '98, and T. Graydon, '03. The schedule with the

scores, except the Yale, played Nov. 23, after the *Magazine* went to press, was as follows:

- Oct. 2. H., 5; Bowdoin, 0.
 5. H., 30; U. of Maine, 0.
 9. H., 33; Bates, 4.
 12. H., 18; Williams, 0.
 19. H., 6; Annapolis, 0.
 26. H., 9; Springfield Training Sch., 5.
 Nov. 2. H., 6; Brown, 5.
 9. H., 15; Indians, 23.
 16. H., 0; Dartmouth, 22.

In spite of the large number of men who signified their intention to try for the Freshman football team, the coaches were short of men for the backfield, and up to the time of writing the team has not won a game. Considerable complaint was made against officials, and in the Exeter game both Coach Crane and Coach Hall of the Freshmen insisted that Exeter's touchdown was illegal. A tournament was planned in order to give the Freshmen who were not needed on the team an opportunity to play. N. L. Hall, '07, coached the team, assisted by G. M. Orr, '08. E. Harding of Groton was elected captain. The schedule together with scores is as follows:

- Oct. 12. H. 1911, 11; Groton, 23.
 19. H. 1911, 0; Exeter, 6 (disputed).
 26. H. 1911, 0; Brown, 1911, 5.
 Nov. 2. H. 1911, 0; Worcester Acad., 6.
 16. H. 1911, 0; Yale, 1911, 6.

The second team tied Andover 0 to 0, and was beaten by Exeter, 11 to 0, and by the Brown second team, 20 to 6. Some graduate captains offered individual cups to the members of the winning class football team. The championship series was arranged on the old basis instead of a round-robin tournament which was tried last year. Officials for all the University games except that with Yale were chosen from a selected list by the Central Board. The Yale game officials, although not left to this board, were chosen promptly and without any of the feeling which arose last year.

Track

Candidates for the Track Team began work shortly after the opening of College. Preliminary to actual work a meeting of men interested in track athletics was held in the Union. At this meeting speeches were made by graduates and by the present track authorities. In addition to the usual appeal for men to test their ability, based on the large number of men who develop after they come to College, the vital importance of this year's track season was urged. Harvard has in its possession the first cup offered for track contests with Yale, but the present trophy will go to the team winning this year. Each University has four victories to its credit, and the winner of five meets will come into permanent possession of it.

On Oct. 18 the Freshman meet was held, and drew about the same number of entries as last year. The only remarkable performance was that of H. Jaques, Jr., who won the mile in 4m. 37s. On Thursday and Friday of the following week the annual fall handicap meet was held. In this two Freshmen did exceptionally well—Jaques, who won the half-mile, and R. C. Foster, '11, who finished first in the 100-yard dash. The most exciting race was the mile, in which six men finished nearly abreast. The other events were won as follows: 120-yard hurdles, W. M. Rand, '09; 220-yard hurdles, R. C. Foster, '11; Quarter-mile, F. M. de Selding, '10; mile run, G. R. Harding, '11; two-mile run, M. H. Whitney, '09; 220-yard dash, H. E. Keays, '10; high jump, R. P. Pope, '10; broad jump, C. C. Little, '10; pole-vault, E. L. Parker, '10; shot-put, J. Palmer, 3L; hammer-throw, J. G. Blaine, '11.

The Cross-Country Team defeated Technology on Nov. 1 by the score of 27 to 53. The team was composed largely of

new material, Capt. Crosby being the only point-winner who was on last year's team. A cross-country race with Yale for the first time in the history of the sport was arranged, and as usual the team was allowed to compete in the intercollegiates which were scheduled for Thanksgiving week at Princeton. The Track and Field Club has continued its success of last season, and is gradually adding to the fitting of its room at the Locker Building as well as to its collection of records.

Rowing.

Bumping races were the feature of secondary rowing again this fall, although the number of dormitory crews formed was seven less than last year. Enough men reported to form 13 eights, which practised for three weeks. Then two days of bumping races were held, in which only three bumps were scored in both the first and second divisions. It was not a difficult matter, however, for the 'Varsity Crew men who lined the shores of the river to pick the four best crews, and these competed in the final straightaway race over the one and seven eighths miles course. Randolph kept the lead for most of the distance in this race, but Claverly, pulling a slower stroke, showed greater endurance and won near the finish. The winning crew holds possession of the Filley Cup for one year, and permanent possession of a smaller cup also given by B. A. G. Fuller, '00. After these races the graded crews were formed and practised for about 10 days before the final races.

The University Crew squad was called out early in the fall and three trial eights were formed. The one which bears the closest resemblance to a 'Varsity Crew was made up as follows: Stroke, E. C. Bacon; 7, Captain Richardson; 6, Lunt; 5, Severance; 4, G. G. Bacon; 3, Faulkner; 2, Fish; bow, Sargent; cox., Blag-

den. The new Weld Boathouse has been used during the fall, but will not be formally opened until spring. It has storage room for 25 small boats and 21 eight-oared shells. An English shell presented by W. C. Baylies, '84, was tried by a scrub crew late in the summer at Sherborn on the Charles River. The gift was made with the idea of comparing the relative advantages of English and American built shells.

Tennis.

All the honors went to Harvard in the intercollegiate tennis tournament which was held at Haverford shortly after the opening of College. Niles and Dabney won the doubles and in the semi-final round of the singles the only contestants left were the four members of the Harvard team. The final round was a surprise, as G. P. Gardner, '10, the only unknown quantity of the team, defeated N. W. Niles, '09, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. In the finals of the doubles Niles and A. S. Dabney, '09, defeated Gordon and Gerlach of Princeton, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5. Capt. C. C. Pell, '08, was defeated in the semi-finals.

The University Tennis tournament began Oct. 14 with 132 entries in the singles, 3 more than last year, and 16 more than two years ago, and a proportionately large number in the doubles. In the singles N. W. Niles was the winner, defeating Pell in the final round, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0. Gardner defaulted in this tournament. The doubles were won by Dabney and Niles, who defeated Pell and Gardner, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. The last tennis event of the season was the class championship, which was unfinished at the time of going to press.

Notes.

Louis P. Pieper, '03, has been reappointed coach of the University Baseball

team for next season. Last year the team coached by him defeated Yale after a somewhat erratic but generally successful season, and with the exception of Capt. Dexter the 1907 team is intact. Previous to his experience with the 'Varsity last season, Pieper had acted as coach for three Freshman teams. — The University Golf team lost to Yale by the score of 6½ to 13 in the first round of the intercollegiate tournament played at the Nassau Country Club, Long Island, beginning Oct. 15. In the individual championship four men qualified, T. Briggs, '09, W. F. Morgan, Jr., '10, H. H. Wilder, '09, and F. W. Kemble, '08. Of these Morgan was the only one to win a match and he was defeated in the semi-finals by Peters of Princeton, 1 up in 21 holes. The tournament was won by Yale, and Knowles of Yale defeated Peters for the individual title. — C. F. Evans, 2 Dv., will help Coach Schrader to develop the Gymnastic team this year. — Harvard is not in the intercollegiate Basketball league this year on account of a Faculty ruling on the number of trips, but it will probably arrange games with most of the important colleges. — Lacrosse, and Association football practice were held during the fall. — P. Brooks, '09, has been elected captain of the University Association football team in place of A. W. Reggio, '08, resigned. — Coach Quinn of the field event squad of the track team injured his ankle seriously while pole-vaulting. — L. D. Cox, '08, was appointed manager of the lacrosse team; J. R. Gilman, '09, manager of the shooting team; and G. P. Denny, '09, assistant manager of the crew in place of T. Roosevelt, Jr., '09, who resigned, desiring to complete his course in three years. The assistant managers of the track team went to J. D. Deland, '09. — Several practice baseball games were held between two teams made up of

members of last year's University and the Freshman squad.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

Athletic Committee Minutes.

Meeting of Sept. 26, 1907.

Voted, that the regulation of the program privilege on Soldier's Field be left to the Graduate Treasurer; that the regulation of the selling privilege on Soldier's Field be left to the Graduate Treasurer and to the Manager of the University Football Team; that the distribution of complimentary season tickets be left to the Graduate Treasurer; that the apportionment of the Yale Game seats be left to the Graduate Treasurer.

Voted, that the Football Manager be authorized to send a list of satisfactory officials to the Central Football Committee and that all officials up to and including the Dartmouth Game be appointed by this Committee.

Voted, that the Football Manager and the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to regulate the fees of such officials.

Meeting of Oct. 7, 1907.

Voted, to accept the following schedule for the Freshman Football Team:

- Oct. 12. Groton at Groton.
- 19. Exeter at Cambridge.
- 26. Brown '11 at Cambridge.
- Nov. 2. Worcester at Worcester.
- 9. Dean at Cambridge.
- 16. Yale at Cambridge.

Voted, To accept the following schedule of the Second Football Team:

- Oct. 12. Exeter at Exeter.
- 19. Brown 2d at Cambridge.

Voted, that the appointment of G. P. Denney, '09, as First Assistant Manager of the University Crew be approved.

Voted, that the appointment of Mr. Brown as Rowing Coach of the Weld Boat Club be approved.

Voted, to allow the Track Team to use the Baseball Cage, subject to the approval of the Baseball Management.

Voted, that the appointment of L. B. Cox, '08, as Manager of the University Lacrosse Team; D. S. Brigham, '08, as Manager of the University Baseball Team; H. N. Arrowsmith, '09, as First Assistant Manager of the University Baseball Team, be approved.

Meeting of Oct. 14, 1907.

Voted, that the appointment of A. N. Reggio as Coach of the Association Football Team be approved.

Voted, that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to renew the contract with Mr. Lathrop, the Track Trainer, for the present year.

Voted, that the Cross-Country Team be allowed to hold a dual meet with Yale at New Haven, Nov. 13.

Voted, that the Cross-Country Team be allowed a training-table for a period not exceeding three weeks.

Voted, that Messrs. F. W. Moore, '93, Norman W. Bingham, '95, Roger Ernst, '03, be invited to act as members of the Distribution Committee for the present season.

Voted, that the appointment of Mr. L. P. Pieper as Coach of the University Baseball Team be approved.

Voted, that the Baseball Manager be authorized to arrange a third game with Princeton, in case of tie, on neutral grounds, if possible.

Voted, to appropriate \$250 for incidental expenses of the Weld Boat Club.

Meeting of Oct. 21, 1907.

Voted, that the Freshman Shooting Team be allowed to hold a dual shoot with Yale.

Voted, that the question of Insignia Caps for members of the University Shooting Team be left to the Under-

graduate Members of the Committee, with power.

Voted, that the appointment of G. S. Taylor, '08, as Manager of the University Gymnastic Team, and A. S. Burnham, '10, as Assistant Manager, be approved.

New Weld Boathouse.

The new Weld Boathouse, recently completed, faces the Charles River on the Cambridge side and adjoins the bridge leading from the College to Soldier's Field.

The entrance faces the Cambridge Parkway. Broad granolithic steps and a walk with a grass plot and shrubbery on each side lead to the entrance door. The building is of brick, plastered with cement stucco, with red brick quoins and other trimmings, and a tile roof. The porch, however, is of terra-cotta and the entrance bay is surmounted by a pediment in the form of a ship's prow, with other marine emblems and a flag-staff.

At the left of the entrance is the office; at the right, a clothes-drying room. A stairway leading to the upper stories branches from each side of the corridor, but most of the first story is occupied by racks for the boats, with ample aisles between them. At the westerly end is a workroom to be used in repairing boats. Directly opposite the main entrance on

the ground floor is a balcony overlooking the river. From six doorways on the water-side boat-runs lead down to the floats. The stairs land on the second floor in a lofty hall, and on the river-side of this hall is a clubroom with a fireplace at each end and three French windows leading on to a balcony overlooking the river. Each end of the second story building is taken up with large and lofty rooms in which tiers of lockers are arranged in aisles, with seats between. Leading out of each locker-room is an alcove where the men can dry themselves after coming from the showers, which, with toilets, occupy the front of the second story over the front entrance. A janitor's apartment is placed in the attic.

The interior walls of the building show throughout in brick. The floors have steel frames carrying brick or terra-cotta arches, and the finished floors are in the main granolithic. The roof is framed with steel and covered with plank which is enclosed with plaster in metal lath and covered with English roofing tile of an unusually agreeable color. The boiler-room in the basement holds a steam-heating apparatus. In design the building suggests the Georgian period. The ornament on the exterior is somewhat aquatic. The architects were Peabody & Stearns, Boston. In this building the late George W. Weld, '60, has a permanent memorial.

THE GRADUATES.

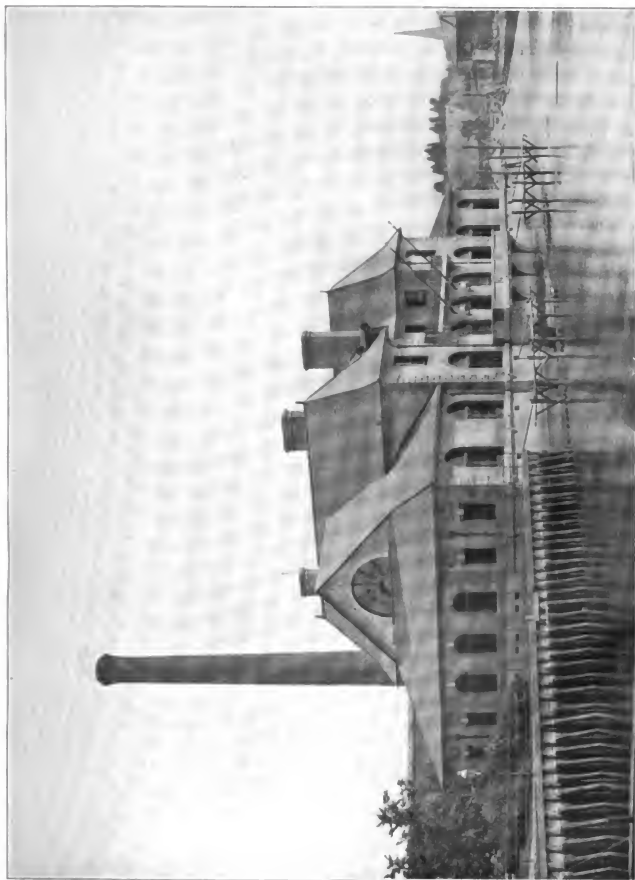
HARVARD CLUBS.

BANGOR, ME.

Somewhere about Christmas-time we hope to have a dinner.

Charles F. Woodard, who was one of

the charter members of our Club, died recently shortly after having been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. He was perhaps the first corporation lawyer in the State, at least among the first, and



Peabody and Stearns, architects.

NEW WELD BOATHOUSE.

was as well known for his honesty as for his mental qualities.

We have joined the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and I attended a meeting of delegates some time ago in Boston.

John Wilson, '00, Sec.

BERKSHIRE.

A Harvard Club has been organized in Berkshire County, Mass. All men ever connected with any department of the University, who reside permanently in the Berkshire Hills region, are eligible to membership. Harvard men of this territory have always been welcomed to membership in the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club, but the intervening mountains have acted as a barrier to not a few men. Preliminary steps toward the formation of the new club were taken Oct. 7, when seven Harvard men of Pittsfield met at the office of M. B. Warner. These were: Harry Holden, '85, M. B. Warner, l '91, J. E. Gregg, '97, W. N. Seaver, '00, F. P. Simpson, d '03, L. D. Rockwell, '06, and F. W. Rockwell, Jr., '08. Others who had been asked to take part were unable to be present. This meeting voted to hold, within the month, an alumni dinner at which a club might be formed, and resolved itself into a committee for that purpose. Through the coöperation of the Alumni Association and in other ways the addresses of Harvard men in the county were obtained, and notices of the proposed gathering sent to all.

The dinner was held at the Country Club House, Pittsfield, Oct. 26, and 22 Harvard men, representing seven communities, were present, with Dean Hurlbut and Secretary E. H. Wells of the Alumni Association as guests. Before dinner was served those present organized a Berkshire Harvard Club

and chose M. B. Warner of Pittsfield, pres.; Prof. T. C. Smith of Williams College, vice-pres.; and W. N. Seaver of Pittsfield, sec.-treas. Dean Hurlbut and Mr. Wells were made honorary members. Membership dues were fixed at \$1 per year. As yet the club has neither constitution nor name, but these will be provided in due course. The plan is that there shall be gatherings at least annually, if not oftener. At the dinner crimson decorations on the walls and small Harvard flags at each plate restored for the time something of the college atmosphere of former days. After introductory remarks by the president, Dean Hurlbut made a short speech, bringing the greetings of the University and suggesting how the new Club might help maintain her high ideals of service in the world as well as become a centre of hospitality for Harvard men in Berkshire. Prof. T. C. Smith spoke in a pleasant vein of the life of the Harvard men on the Williams College faculty. Prof. E. T. Fisher, '56, the oldest graduate present, read some most interesting recollections of the Harvard of his time. Secretary Wells spoke of the activities of the ever-increasing number of Harvard clubs.

The enthusiasm of those present marked an even greater success than had been hoped. There are about 75 Harvard men who claim residence in Berkshire during part or all of the year, so that it may be expected future gatherings of the Club will be more largely attended.

Those who signed the membership roll were: E. T. Fisher, '56, Berkshire; J. F. A. Adams, m '66, Pittsfield; Harry Holden, '85, Pittsfield; G. E. Howes, '86, Williamstown; B. S. Hurlbut, '87, Cambridge; M. B. Warner, l '91, Pittsfield; T. C. Smith, '92, Williamstown; F. C. Ferry, p '95, Williamstown; S. E.

Greene, '96, Great Barrington; W. A. Hall, '96, Pittsfield; J. E. Gregg, '97, Pittsfield; E. H. Wells, '97, Cambridge; H. H. Reynolds, '98, Housatonic; J. S. Galbraith, '99, Williamstown; W. N. Seaver, '00, Pittsfield; W. A. Burns, '00, Pittsfield; M. J. Kling, '01, Adams; F. P. Simpson, '03, Pittsfield; S. E. Allen, '04, Williamstown; E. C. Davis, Div., '04, Pittsfield; L. D. Rockwell, '06, Pittsfield; N. C. Hull, '06, Pittsfield; W. W. Colton, '07, Dalton; F. W. Rockwell, Jr., '08, Pittsfield.

CHICAGO.

At the annual business meeting of the Harvard Club of Chicago on Oct. 8, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Hon. G. A. Carpenter, '88; first vice-pres., H. J. Cox, '84; second vice-pres., Russell Tyson, '90; third vice-pres., M. D. Hull, '89; sec. and treas., C. H. Schweppe, '02; chorister, F. H. Gade, '92; directors in addition to the president and secretary, W. B. Moulton, '05, E. V. Dexter, '97, J. J. Peckham, '00; scholarship committee, H. L. Prescott, '94, M. T. Lightner, '03, J. C. Bartlett, '00.

FALL RIVER.

The Harvard Club of Fall River, the largest college club in the city, and the Sons of Brown University, the second largest, joined for the first time on Sept. 21, in an afternoon celebration at Swansea Village. The meeting was so successful that it is very probable it will be made an annual affair. More than 150 members of the two clubs, with undergraduates and other guests, went in special cars and automobiles to the grounds, about four miles from the city. A band was in waiting and furnished music throughout the afternoon.

Immediately on arrival, a ball game

was started between the two clubs with the following players: *Harvard*: Benj. Cook, Jr., '92, captain and 3 b.; C. D. Burt, '82, c. f.; Wm. M. Heywood, [1909], s. s.; H. S. R. Buffinton, '09, 2 b.; Sumner Cook, l. f.; George E. Brown, [95], c.; C. A. MacDonald, '01, p.; F. L. Hanson, '98, 1 b.; C. J. Hurley, '02, r. f.; *Brown*: G. C. Hathaway, c.; J. P. Gage, p.; L. P. Damon, 1 b.; W. H. Beattie, 2 b.; Harry Smalley, 3 b.; E. B. Durfee, capt., s. s.; Joseph Mackenzie, l. f.; P. Augustus Mathewson, c. f.; J. R. Ferguson, r. f. Umpire, Stanley Aldrich, non-partisan.

The Brown team was unable to touch MacDonald's pitching, and the score at the end of the third inning was 6-0 in favor of Harvard, the crimson had scored nine more runs in the fourth inning, when the announcement that the dinner was ready put a sudden end to the game.

Under the marshalship of Pres. C. R. Cummings of the Harvard Club, a procession marched to the tables set under an awning, where a genuine Rhode Island clambake, baked on the stones, was served. The menu included clams, fish, lobster, sausage, dressing, sweet corn, onions, sweet and white potatoes, brown and white bread, watermelon, coffee, and other drinkables, and the quality of all was such as can only be found around Narragansett Bay, where the clambake is indigenous.

After the dinner a picture of the group was taken. The oldest man present was Dr. J. L. Wellington of Swansea, Class of 1838 of Harvard.

The committee in charge included: Harvard — Dr. H. G. Wilbur, W. C. Gray, and Ellis Gifford; Brown — J. D. Milne, R. J. Barker, Jr., and J. W. Mackenzie. As was fitting, the youngest members of the committee, Gifford and Mackenzie, were elected to do the bulk

of the work of preparation, and did it so well that they deserve the special mention here given.

William C. Gray, '96, Sec.

HONOLULU.

Since the organization of the Harvard Club of Hawaii in April, four new members have been admitted: W. W. Bruner, '86, C. G. White, ['94], W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, and F. D. Lowrey, '08. The total membership is now 29. At the Detroit meeting the club became a constituent member of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.-Treas.

LAWRENCE.

The Harvard Club of Lawrence is arranging for its second annual dinner, to occur about the middle of December. Two new members have joined, P. G. Carleton, '99, and Arthur Sweeney, '10. The membership is now 52, with 75 more on the eligible list. The present officers are: Pres., C. G. Saunders, '67; vice-pres., F. L. Porter, '79; sec., Dr. J. F. Burnham, m '01; treas., J. J. Mahoney, '03.

At its next meeting the Club will consider the matter of joining the Associated Harvard Clubs, and the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

J. F. Burnham, m '01, Sec.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Manchester Harvard Club was formed recently and has the following officers: Pres., F. W. Batchelder, '60; vice-pres., D. A. Taggart, '78; sec.-treas., R. L. Manning, '95; ex. com. (with above), R. W. Cheney, '00, J. F. Robinson, m '86. We shall have about 50 members. After the organization was completed, we appointed a committee of five to confer with a committee from the Keene Harvard Club,

looking to the formation of a state club. These committees met here, on Oct. 10, and are to arrange for a big dinner at Concord next month at which time the state club will be launched. This, in detail, was left to Bertram Ellis of the Keene Club and Thomas Chalmers of ours. We also expect to have a few smokers and, later, a dinner of our own in Manchester.

Robert L. Manning, '95, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

The following is a list of the officers of the Milwaukee Harvard Club for the present year: Pres., Rev. W. A. Smith, '95; vice-pres., F. C. Thwaites, '93; sec.-treas., F. T. Boesel, l '99; executive committee, C. R. Falk, '93, A. H. Vogel, '86.

The Club at the present time has an active membership of 46. Among the latest additions are: Rev. S. P. Delaney, George F. Metcalf, A. A. Schlesinger, Henry Schoelkopf, C. D. Dillon, Erich C. Stern, Helmus B. Wells.

Frank T. Boesel, l '99, Sec.

NEW JERSEY.

The Harvard Club of New Jersey has offered a prize of \$250 to be awarded to the student entering the Freshman Class next fall who passes the best admission examination. The prize will be awarded only to a candidate who passes his final examinations in 1908, and will be further restricted to New Jersey boys who have lived in that state for the full year preceding the examinations, and have spent that time in a New Jersey school. Each candidate for the prize is required to send notice to the secretary of the New Jersey Harvard Club of his intention to compete by June 1, 1908. In case of any difficulty in making the decision the results of the preliminary admission examinations will be taken into account by the judges.

A similar prize will be awarded in 1909 and 1910. The committee to have charge of the awarding of the prize consists of the following-named members of the New Jersey Club: Hon. F. J. Swayze, '79, C. G. Kidder, '72, and W. I. McCoy, '82.

NEW YORK CITY.

During the summer months extensive alterations were made in the kitchen and serving-rooms connected with Harvard Hall, including the installation of an ice-plant of sufficient capacity to supply all the ice needed in the Club. While these repairs were being made Harvard Hall was closed, and meals were served in the billiard-room, and later in the grill-room. The condition of the kitchen and serving-rooms is now such that Harvard Hall can be utilized as a dining-room to its full capacity. In fact it is hoped during the coming winter to hold the annual dinner in the Club, and it should be one of the most successful events ever held. There has been no large dinner since 1904, owing to the closing of the Clubhouse during its reconstruction, and since then because of the inadequacy of the kitchen and service facilities. In 1904 and previously the dinner was an annual feature, but it was of necessity outside the Club. The dinner this year, therefore, will be the first to be held in the Club, and will without doubt be a great success. Although no definite plans have yet been made, it will probably take place late in January or in February.

The first monthly meeting since the Summer recess was held on Oct. 12, and was well attended. After the business meeting Mr. C. T. Brainard, '90, entertained his fellow members with many remarkable feats of legerdemain. At the November meeting we hope to

have Mr. Joshua Crane, the head coach of the football team, as our guest, and also to hold an informal reception to recent graduates who have settled in New York. The monthly meetings are always interesting and worth attending.

The Club continues to grow steadily and is now about at the 3000 mark. To residents of New York it is, of course, essential. To non-residents its advantages—with its clubhouse, dining-rooms, bedrooms, squash-courts, etc., and its use as a gathering place for all Harvard men in New York—are so obvious that the non-resident list is increasing very rapidly. Candidates must, of course, be regularly proposed and seconded, and to become members must be elected by a very conscientious Committee on Admissions. The initiation fee for all members is \$10, and the annual dues are now, for residents, \$10 during the first two years out of the University, \$30 during the next five years, and \$40 after seven years from graduation, and for all non-residents, \$15.

The Club hopes shortly to welcome its president, Joseph H. Choate, '52, on his return from The Hague, where he has occupied so important and distinguished a position at the Peace Conference

Langdon P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

READING, PA.

This year, instead of holding a separate meeting and dinner of the Reading Harvard Club, we joined with the Yale, Princeton, and Cornell Clubs and held a joint dinner with a very enjoyable result.

William A. Heizmann, m '04, Sec.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The last year has been more than usually eventful for the Syracuse Har-

vard Club. Of saddest import was the death, towards the last of June, of the president, John L. King, '71. He had been ill for some weeks, but the end was rather sudden. Mr. King had been a lawyer in Syracuse for 30 years. He was born in 1849 in Springfield, Mass.; was prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated A.B. in 1871. After two years of study at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the Bar in 1875. He was a man prominent in business affairs, and his legal services were claimed by large corporations. He had been president of the Harvard Club for nearly two years.

In February Mr. King entertained the Club at its regular meeting, by giving a dinner at his house. The guest of honor at the dinner was Prof. H. S. White of Harvard. Other speakers were our own members, among them being Judge Charles Andrews (honorary member), Rev. Dr. S. A. Calthrop, and Hon. T. M. Osborne. The general theme of the talk was the duty of college men towards the community in which they live. The admirable thoughts lingered in our minds, and at the next regular meeting, the same topic was taken up for discussion. As a result of this the Club, stirred to a desire to be a power for good in the community of Syracuse, voted to try to fill a serious lack, by providing, if possible, popular Sunday afternoon concerts in some of the city parks. A committee of three was appointed — W. M. Booth, chairman, J. D. Pennock, and J. C. Kullmer — to look into the matter and to report. This committee did report at a later meeting, and was empowered to carry out the scheme. Of course, the Club, consisting of less than 40 members, could act merely as the promoter of such concerts, but the response was fairly generous, — about \$900 being raised with comparatively little effort. With this sum eight concerts

were given to an average audience of 3500 persons. A local band is giving all but the last of the concerts, at which the 71st Regiment Band from Rochester furnished the music. It is hoped, and with some reason, that this movement of the Harvard Club will be taken up and carried on another year by the city. The newspapers have been most generous in indorsing our plans, and have not only given much help, but have ascribed all credit to the Club.

We feel that we have started a movement which, if not actually new among alumni organizations, is certainly unusual; and we feel that in so making our Syracuse Club a real power for good in the community we are doing fully as much for the name and influence of Harvard as if we were merely keeping up a scholarship. Some of us expect other Harvard clubs to follow in our wake.

On a morning late in May President Eliot spent a little more than three hours in Syracuse on his way to Ithaca and Detroit. His coming was unknown until the afternoon before. But the Secretary was able to gather together at his house at half-past seven in the morning about 30 members of the Club and their wives to meet Mr. and Mrs. Eliot at an early breakfast. At nine the President and Mrs. Eliot were taken to look over Syracuse University, which they desired to see, and they left a little after ten for Cornell. Short as the visit was, it was delightful and memorable to such as were able to share in it.

The following officers of the Club were elected in April for the ensuing year: Pres. [John L. King, deceased], W. S. Andrews, '77; 1st vice-pres., W. M. Ross; 2d vice-pres., Dr. J. F. Kaufman; sec-treas., H. A. Eaton; executive committee, N. W. Magee, W. M. Booth, J. D. Pennock.

H. A. Eaton, '93, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1840.

Rev. Henry Frederic Bond died at Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 21, 1907. He was born in Boston, May 20, 1820. After graduating at Harvard in 1840, he entered the Divinity School where he graduated in 1845. Ordained at Barre, Jan. 6, 1846, he was Unitarian minister there till 1851, when he went to Dover, N. H., where he had a parish for four years. In 1855-56 he was settled at Madison, Wis.; in 1867-68, at Sudbury; in 1869-71 at Omaha, Neb.; in 1871-73, at Toledo, O. For two years, 1874-76, he was U. S. Indian Agent of Utahs at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado. Returning East, he was settled at Northborough, 1877-82, and Nantucket, 1884-85. For over four years, 1886-90, he was superintendent of the Montana Industrial School for Indians. During his later years he lived at West Newton. At his death he was Class Secretary.

1845.

DR. J. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.,
416 Marlboro St., Boston.

William Shaw Tiffany died in New York Sept. 29, 1907. He was born in Baltimore on July 5, 1825; the second

of five sons of Osmond Capron Tiffany, one of the earliest merchants of that city, who built the first cotton mill in the South. His mother was Ann Checkley Shaw, of an old New England family. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and of the Porcellian. His beautiful Class Ode is well remembered. He studied art with Joseph Ames, and later in Europe with Sheffer, Couture, and Constant Troyon; a fellow student in Paris and Florence with William Hunt. His paintings were mostly of religious subjects or from legendary poetry. A "St. Christopher and the Christ Child" was owned by the late Col. E. B. Haskell of Boston; other works are in the Peabody Institute at Baltimore. His "Moyen Age et Renaissance" adorns the Harvard Memorial Hall. At the time of his death he had been busied with what he loved to call his life-work, a series of pencil illustrations from Milton's "Hymn of the Nativity"; much of it already finished. He married Elizabeth Howard of Springfield. Of their four children, one only, Charles H. Tiffany, of New York, survives. Mrs. Tiffany died on July 12, 1900.

1852.

S. L. THORNDIKE, Acting Sec.,
62 Devonshire St., Boston.

H. G. Denny, Class Secretary and member of the Class Committee for 45 years, died in Boston, Sept. 19. He had long been in failing health, and the last report under his name, that of the death of Swift, was made in September, 1906. It is believed that his own death is the only one in the Class since Swift's, and that the number of surviving members is now 28. Recent memoranda among Denny's papers are naturally few and scanty, and the Acting Secretary would be glad to receive any data or suggestions helpful for Class-Book entries. — J. H.

Choate has been rendering distinguished service at The Hague Peace Conference, where he has made several important speeches. The great hope in the Conference, the adoption of the principle of obligatory arbitration and the establishment of an International High Court of Justice, has failed for the present of plenary action, but Choate is quoted as saying that "Seed has been planted which will bear fruit in the future." — Henry Gardner Denny was born in Boston, June 12, 1833, the son of Daniel and Harriet Joanna (Gardner) Denny. His father was a well-known merchant and bank president. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Henry Gardner, H. C. 1798. He prepared for college at the Chauncy Hall School, then and for many years known as "Thayer's," from the name of its head master, Gideon F. Thayer, and entered Freshman, 1848. His college life was uneventful, and his scholarship not of Phi Beta rank. From College he passed to the Law School, and received his LL.B. and A.M. in 1854. He then spent two years as a student in a law-office, was admitted to the Bar in 1856, opened an office, and was made a justice of the peace. This commission for Suffolk and a subsequent one for Norfolk were the only public commissions he ever held. He had a certain amount of legal office practice, but the law was not to be an important feature in his life. His chief interest was in the study of the English language. Dr. Hale in a memorial notice speaks of him as an authority as to the variations in the popular use of the English language, and adds "that his avocation was the study of English books as books, — of the peculiarities of language or of editions." For ten years from 1857 he was on the Harvard Examining Committee in Rhetoric, Logic and Grammar, and in 1858 secretary and treasurer

of the Alumni Committee to raise funds for the Library and a member of the Examining Committee on the Library. He was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa and served for many years as its treasurer. Having in early life an independent fortune (afterwards sadly diminished by the Boston fire), he began and continued the formation of a private library which grew to considerable size. From his college days until 1868 he resided in Dorchester, where he served many years upon the School Committee and was a member of various literary, historical, social, and political bodies. In Boston he was a member of various societies, in which his recognized talent for affairs was apt to place him in important positions on the executive committee or as treasurer. Among them were the American Unitarian Ass'n and the bodies connected with it, the Society for Theological Education, the School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, the Ass'n for Relief of Aged Indigent Females, the Examiner Club, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Boston Library Ass'n, the Union Club, the Harvard Musical Ass'n, and the Hamilton Bank. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society since 1866 and a Fellow of the American Academy since 1871.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.,
49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Cornelius Fiske died Aug. 14, 1907, at his house 165 West 131st St., New York. His illness dated from a stroke of paralysis received five years since. For two years past he had suffered from a creeping paralysis which resulted in his death. After studying law in Boston and in the office of Erastus C. Benedict, at New York, he began a successful practice in that city 46 years ago. From

a magazine published some years since we learn that he practised in the United States Circuit and District Courts and in all the courts of the State of New York. Among his clients were A. T. Stewart and Co., Arnold, Constable and Co., and other prominent firms. Besides this mercantile practice he represented several corporations. 25 members of his Class survive him.

1856.

PROF. JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Prof. F. P. Nash has resigned the professorship of Latin in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. — Judge W. E. Fuller's historical address on Bristol Academy has lately been published in pamphlet form. — C. F. Adams was one of the speakers at the services recently held at the First Church in Boston, upon the presentation of the statue of Rev. John Cotton.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.,
28 State St., Boston.

The Class observed its 50th year at the last Commencement. Of the 67 who took the degree of A.B., 22 were living at that time, and of this number 12 dined together at the Somerset Club. From a distance came Dr. W. H. Elliott of Savannah, Ga., Dr. J. F. Holt and Rev. Joseph May, both of Philadelphia, and Father G. M. Searle of New York, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers. "Billy Elliott" presided with his usual grace. Long, Lincoln, Higginson, Haven, Brown, Goldsmith, Bacon, and Bartlett also were present. Early Commencement morning 10 of the Class went to West Medford and passed a happy hour at the beautiful home of Shepard Brooks. But few of the Class had seen him since graduation and the occasion was made

delightful by his cordial welcome and that of his family, children, and grandchildren. At noon the Class met at Phillips Brooks House, which had been placed at its disposal by the Committee of the Faculty, of which Prof. J. H. Ropes is chairman. Here '57 entertained the members of classes older than its own, and a few others. 464 invitations were sent out and about 100 guests came. C. A. Welch, '33, the oldest living graduate, sent his regrets, being kept at home by the feebleness of age; C. H. Parker, '35, was the oldest graduate who accepted. Two pleasant hours were passed and many old friends met and enjoyed each other's company. Several sons of classmates served as ushers. Ten of the Class joined in the procession to Memorial Hall, including Sowden, whose ill health kept him from the other festivities. Seats were reserved for the Class. Long was to have responded to the President's call, but time failed. His graceful and eloquent, intended speech was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for September. — Solomon Lincoln died at his home in Boston on Oct. 15, after nearly a year's ill health. He was born in Hingham, Aug. 14, 1838, the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln. He went through the Derby Academy and was fitted for college at Prof. Gurney's Park Latin School in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1857. At Harvard he was a member of the Institute and of the Hasty Pudding, and he had the valedictory at Commencement, "Knowledge and Wisdom." In 1858 was appointed a tutor in the University, where he remained for five and one half years, receiving his A.M. and teaching Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. Taking up the Harvard Law School course, he went abroad in 1863 and visited Oxford and Cambridge, where his introductions procured him a

pleasant reception. His degree awaited him upon his return in 1864, and he was admitted to the Bar Oct. 20 in that year. He entered the office of Stephen B. Ives, Jr., of Salem, and formed a connection which was maintained for 18 years, first in Salem, and after with offices both in Salem and Boston, the firm name of which was Ives, Lincoln & Huntress. At this time Mr. Lincoln's home was in Salem, yet the winter seasons were spent in Boston. Since 1882 he had practised independently, and had made his home permanently in Boston, for many years at Hotel Agassiz, 191 Commonwealth Avenue. In 1874 Mr. Lincoln was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Talbot, with the rank of colonel, and in 1879 he was aide and chief of staff. Gov. Talbot in 1879 appointed him a commissioner to represent Massachusetts at a meeting of the governors of the original 13 states at Yorktown, Va., which was first held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and adjourned to Yorktown, where a celebration was held in October, 1879, preliminary to the more extended one in 1881. The latter he attended, as commissioner, with Mr. Long, then governor of the commonwealth. In 1899 Mr. Lincoln was chosen as president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, succeeding in this office the late Mayor F. O. Prince, '36, and he held this office at the time of his death. Mr. Lincoln had served previously for about two years as vice-president of the board, and Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury succeeded him in that office. Mr. Lincoln was made an Overseer of Harvard College in 1882 and served several years as president of the Board, in 1902 declining reelection. He long had been a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Antiquarian Society and other organizations. He had been abroad many times and had made

one trip to Japan. In club life, beside having been president of the Union Club and the St. Botolph, Mr. Lincoln had served as vice-president of the University Club. He belonged also to the Somerset and Exchange clubs, and to the Harvard Club of New York. He was president at this time of the Unitarian Club, was a vice-president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and had been president of the Bar Association of the City of Boston and belonged to the American Bar Association. At the Boston Athenæum he had served as a member of the board of directors. In business affairs he was a director of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company and president and director of the Talbot Mills at North Billerica. On Feb. 15, 1865, Mr. Lincoln married Ellen B. Hayden, daughter of Hon. Joel Hayden of Haydenville, formerly lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. Mrs. Lincoln died in March, 1897. Their daughter, Bessie Lincoln, is the wife of Murray A. Potter, '95, assistant professor of Romance Languages at Harvard, and with her husband lives at Hotel Agassiz. Mr. Lincoln left provisionally \$10,000 to the College.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

John Thomas Stoddard, who died in his native town, Plymouth, on Oct. 25, 1907, was born Jan. 24, 1838. He was a descendant of the Pilgrims, his parents being the late Isaac U. and Martha Le Baron Stoddard. He was graduated in 1858 from Harvard College, and with the exception of a few years spent in Boston he was engaged in iron and cotton manufacturing in Plymouth. Of late years he has been connected with his brother in the insurance business. Mr. Stoddard was one of 12 children.

seven of whom survive him. In 1864 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Farris, of Plymouth, and he leaves besides his widow, two children, Henry Farris Stoddard, manager of the Welland, Canada, branch of the Plymouth Cordage Co., who is married and has three children; and Mary Le Baron, who married James H. Ritter of Germantown, Pa., and who also has three children. Mr. Stoddard was a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, inheriting this from his grandfather John B. Thomas, and was also Commodore of the Plymouth Yacht Club.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Amor Leander Hollingsworth died Oct. 4, 1907, in Milton. He was born in that town June 7, 1837, and lived in it all his life. He was the son of Amor and Jane M. (Robinson) Hollingsworth. He was fitted for college at Chauncy Hall School. Since graduation he had been engaged in the paper manufacturing business, and was president of the Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., which had its mills at Milton Lower Mills and Hyde Park, and its office in Boston. He was also president of the Dorchester Co-operative Bank. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston from 1886 to 1906. He was married, Sept. 4, 1862, to Marion W. Davis of Milton, who survives him.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.,
Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

At a recent meeting of the Minnesota Supreme Court the late Judge G. B. Young, who died last December, was commemorated. An obituary sketch of him was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1907.

1861.

J. E. WRIGHT, D.D., Sec.,
Montpelier, Vt.

Joseph Howe Wales died suddenly in Peterboro, N. H., Sept. 15, 1907. He was born in Boston, Nov. 11, 1840, to Thomas B. and Maria (Howe) Wales. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were graduates of Harvard. His ancestors lived in Randolph, Mass., till 1800, when his grandfather came to Boston, and established the firm of Thomas B. Wales & Co., which held an honorable position among the substantial business houses in Boston for 70 years. For a few years after his graduation, Wales was engaged in business in New York, as a member of the firm of Wales & Crocker, shipping and commission merchants; but, upon the death of his partner, he returned to Boston, and entered his father's firm, Jan. 1, 1866; continuing with it till its dissolution in 1871. From that date he was not employed in active business, but spent much of his time in foreign travel. His first wife, *née* Isabelle Webbe, of Boston, whom he married in 1861, died in 1878, leaving a daughter, who survives him. In 1881 he married Sarah E. Campbell, of Oswego, N. Y., who died suddenly of heart disease at their summer residence in Peterboro, N. H., on July 5, last. The shock and sorrow seemed to break him down, and in a few weeks and quite unexpectedly to his friends, his loyal heart ceased to beat. In the early days of Harvard's rowing triumphs Wales was prominent, participating in nine races, in eight of which "The Harvard" was victorious. He was chief marshal of his Class; and in October, 1860, he had the honor to receive in his college room His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, — now King Edward VII. By his will he bequeathed \$10,000 to help persons in

reduced circumstances. — Col. James Holton Rice died in Springfield, Aug. 9, 1907. He was born in Brighton, Sept. 14, 1839, to Edmund and Martha (Fletcher) Rice. He enlisted in the Union Army as a private, July 27, 1861; but was mustered in as first lieutenant, Co. F, 19th Mass. Vols., Aug. 22. He participated in the battles of Ball's Bluff, West Point, and Fair Oaks; and, on June 25, 1862, was seriously wounded at Oak Grove. In September he received a captain's commission, and, from Dec. 1862, to June, 1863, was employed in the recruiting service in Boston. On June 24, 1863, he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was made captain of the 33d Company, First Battalion; but later he was given the command of Co. C, 5th Regiment of the same corps, and was employed in guarding prisoners of war, at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and in various duties connected with courts-martial, for which his admission to the Bar at Indianapolis in 1864 especially qualified him. In March, 1866, having been brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel, he became chief superintendent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the Lexington, Ky., sub-district. He was mustered out of the volunteer service March 31, 1867; and on the next day was commissioned second lieutenant, 44th Infantry, U. S. A. About a month later he was seriously wounded by so-called "regulators," while attempting an arrest. He was brevetted first lieutenant, U. S. A., for gallantry in action in front of Richmond, June 25, 1862; and later was made brevet-captain for meritorious service during the war. He served for some months as military commissioner under the Reconstruction Acts; and in 1870 was judge-advocate of a general court-martial held in Richmond. He was

transferred to the 17th U. S. Infantry in May, 1869; was promoted to first lieutenant Dec. 31, 1872; and retired Dec. 23, 1873. Returning to his early home, he served for some four years as clerk, and later as special justice, of the Municipal Court of the Brighton District, Boston. From 1884 to 1893 he was in the employ of the general government as special pension examiner, first in Pennsylvania, but for most of the time in Connecticut; then for three years he was special agent and adjuster of the Traveler's Insurance Co.; and more recently he became officially connected with companies manufacturing rubber tires. In 1901 he retired from active business. He was twice married: first to Clara Given of Boston, March 7, 1863, who died Dec. 13, 1878, and then, May 19, 1887, to Margaret E. Graham, of Northbridge, who, with two of his children, a son and a daughter, survives him.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

Dr. Charles McBurney has been made emeritus professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

W. W. Taylor, to whom an honorary degree of Master of Arts was given by Harvard in 1904, and who for many years has been the president of the Rookwood Pottery in Cincinnati, has presented to the Class of 1868 and to Harvard University, a superb punch-bowl, having as a part of its inscription the College Seal in its heraldic colors, permission to use the seal having been granted. The bowl is one of the finest

specimens of American ceramic art of the century. It will be on exhibition at Doll & Richards, Park St., Boston, and later at the Boston Art Museum.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
2d Nat. Bank, Boston.

On Nov. 5, A. E. Willson, Rep., was elected governor of Kentucky by a majority of 14,000.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

Dr. A. T. Cabot was appointed by Gov. Guild one of the commissioners to locate and build three hospitals for tuberculous patients in Massachusetts, and is now chairman of the board. — E. W. Hutchins has been reelected president of the Social Law Library, Boston. — Dr. E. L. Parks has moved his office to Warren Chambers, 419 Boylston St., Boston. — Charlemagne Tower has resigned as U. S. Ambassador to Germany.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Room 940, Boston.

George Saltonstall Silsbee was born in Salem, Aug. 21, 1854, and died Oct. 11, 1907, of injuries received from a fall from his horse two days previously. His father was George Zachariah Silsbee, a merchant in the East India trade. The family had always been a seafaring one. George's mother was Elizabeth Sanders Saltonstall, identified with the fortunes of Salem and the colony. He was fitted for college at the private Latin School of W. W. Richards at Salem, and entered college in his 15th year in the Class of 1874. He roomed alone for two years at Miss Copeland's, in Brattle Street, and for two years in Weld. His great interest

was in rowing, being a member of several Class crews. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Δ. K. E., the Hasty Pudding, and the Porcellian. In December following his graduation he went to Memphis, to study the cotton business. On his return to Boston in May, 1875, he entered the office of Frederic Dexter, to assist in the buying and selling of cotton, and in this position he remained until May 1, 1885, having been a full partner from Sept. 1, 1882. He next entered the office of Jacob C. Rogers, the attorney and representative of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, England. Oct. 15, 1889, he was made treasurer of the York Manufacturing Co. of Saco, Me., and of the Everett Mills of Lawrence. He gave up the treasurership of these mills, Dec. 6, 1894, on his election as treasurer of the Chicopee Manufacturing Co. of Chicopee Falls, and of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence. His position with the Chicopee Co. he gave up Dec. 1, 1902, but the treasurership of the Pacific Mills he held at the time of his death. This was the merited crown of his life's work, giving him, as it did, the control of the most powerful and widely known corporation for the manufacture of cotton and dress goods in the United States. Employing some six thousand operatives and with an active capital of many millions of dollars, it gave him an opportunity to show his skill in the use of money, the buying of raw cotton and wool, and the management of men. In all these points he was singularly successful, and his loss will be keenly felt. He held many other positions of trust. Was a director in the New England National Bank, Boston Manufacturing Co., Mutual Insurance Co., State St. Trust Co., Edison Electric Illuminating Co., New England Trust Co., and in May, 1882, a member of the Common Council of Salem. In all

these positions he acquitted himself with honor and credit. He was married on Sept. 12, 1888, to Sarah Frances Gray, a great-granddaughter of that famous old Boston merchant, known as "Billy Gray." His wife and two children, George S., Jr., and Elizabeth, survive him. — Dr. C. M. Green is president of the Mass. Charitable Fire Society.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

Hon. Alfred Francis Sears, Jr., a member of our Class during the Freshman year, died of apoplexy, in Portland, Ore., Aug. 24, 1907. He was born in Concord, N. H., Sept. 4, 1852, the son of Alfred Francis and Augusta (Bassett) Sears. Fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. Left the Class of 1875 during the Freshman year, and entered Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1875. Then studied at Boston University Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1877. He removed to Portland, Ore., in 1878, where he resided until his death. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the State, a position which he held until his death. From 1882-84 he was president of the Common Council of Portland, and in 1894 the Republican candidate for attorney-general of Oregon. He was president of the Oregon State Bar Association and professor in the Law Department of the University of Oregon. He married at Bridgewater, Mass., April 12, 1876, Ellen P. Carver, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. — Dr. J. W. Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, will undertake the work of excavation, preservation and repairs in connection with the cliff-dwellings and other prehistoric ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. The Mesa Verde National Park

was created by Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906. It is on the border of the Montezuma Valley, just south of the ancient Montezuma Road, and contains some of the best preserved relics of the prehistoric cliff-dwellers in the country. Dr. Fewkes is to have the direction of the scientific work of unearthing and preserving the Mesa Verde ruins and an adequate sum has been allotted by the Interior Department for the purpose. He will proceed to Colorado after the completion of extensive excavations at Casa Grande, Arizona. This work is undertaken jointly by the Department of the Interior and the Smithsonian Institution.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

Marion Wainwright Story died suddenly, Aug. 22, at his home, Blind Brook Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. He had not been wholly well for more than a year. Story was born in Boston, Jan. 30, 1858, the son of Franklin Howard and Adeline Wainwright Story. He prepared for college in the school of G. W. C. Noble, '58, and entered Harvard in the fall of 1875. He took the degree of A.B. with his class in 1879, and in the fall of the same year entered the Harvard Law School. He remained there two years, showing marked ability and taking great satisfaction in his work. Many years later, in giving information for one of the class reports, he wrote, "My six years at dear old Harvard have not resulted in any work, either literary, scientific or political; but what a good time I did have!" He spent the summer of 1881 abroad, and in the fall entered the office of W. A. W. Stewart in New York. He practised law for a time, but later went into business, at first in the New York Stock Exchange, and afterward as a

special partner in the firm of E. & C. Randolph, bankers and brokers. After his removal to New York he made his home at first at Westchester, but for the last 15 years or more he had lived at Blind Brook Farm, Port Chester, spending most of his time there when he was not traveling. He was married in New York, June 22, 1888, to Marie Louise Hunt, who survives him. They had no children.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.,
103 Walker St., Cambridge.

L. M. Clark has been again nominated for alderman of Boston. — On Nov. 5, Curtis Guild, Jr., Rep., was elected governor of Massachusetts for the third time. — Willis Watson has removed from Tremont, Me., to Portland, Me., where he is engaged in the real estate business. He resides at 69 Spring St., Portland. — Dr. H. B. Howard has been appointed a member of the Mass. State Board of Insanity. — R. W. Lovett has been appointed a member of the Mass. State Board of Health. — The following members of the Class have sons in the present Freshman Class — Chase (2), Crawford, Foster, Greene, Harvey, King, Munro, Scott, Squibb. — Albert Thorndike has been elected a director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Trenor Luther Park died in New York, Oct. 23, as the result of an operation for intestinal trouble. He had never recovered from the shock of his little daughter's death last spring. The son of Trenor William and Laura Hill Park, he was born Jan. 6, 1861, at San Francisco, where his father, a native of Ben-

nington, Vt., was then practising law as a member of the firm Hallick, Billings & Park. His mother was a daughter of Hiland Hall, governor of Vermont. Returning to Bennington in 1863 with his parents, he spent his early school years there and in New York, where he was prepared for college, entering Harvard with distinction in 1879. After leaving college, he studied at Columbia Law School for a few months, and then became a member of the American Trading Co., a concern newly organized for the importation of Chinese and Japanese goods, and was absent for two years in the East on business. Returning in 1888, he built the splendid auxiliary steam yacht *Sultana*, in which he cruised extensively in home and foreign waters during the next few years. In 1894 he entered the firm of Catlin & Co., dry goods, 216 Church St., New York City, to represent the interest of his father-in-law, the late Julius Catlin, and for the last ten years he had been the head of the firm and a merchant of the highest business ability. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and a prominent member of the New York, Larchmont, Eastern, and American Yacht Clubs, of the last of which he was the Commodore. He owned the steam yacht, *Privateer*, and the sloops *Hobo*, *Mimosa*, and *Mimosa III*. Last year his *Sonderklasse* boat, the *Vim*, won the Roosevelt Cup, presented by the Eastern Yacht Club to encourage yachting contests between Germany and America. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Lotos, Merchants', Racquet and Tennis, Brook, Knollwood, New York Athletic, and South Side Clubs, and of the Automobile Club of America. He married, April 27, 1889, Julia Hunt Catlin, who, with a daughter, Frances Hall, survives him. — F. L. Clark spent the summer in foreign waters, and entered his *Sonderklasse*

boat, *Spokane*, in the international races at Kiel and in Spain. He was accompanied by S. P. Sanger. — J. R. Coolidge, W. H. Page, and Pearmain have each two sons at Harvard. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin has been acting as sole referee in the long-continued boiler-makers' strike in Boston, which was submitted to him by the six arbitrators who had failed to agree, and which was finally settled by his decision on Oct. 25. He was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the Whitney Convention at Springfield, on Oct. 5, and has been actively engaged on the stump for the Democratic candidate throughout the campaign. He was one of the delegates at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Portland, Me., in August. — W. F. Kellogg's address is 71 Bedford Gardens, London, W. — C. P. Perin is a director of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of New York, and a member of the Committee on Reorganization and Resumption of Business. — C. R. Rockwell is purchasing agent of the Boston & Northern Street Ry. Co., with an office at 84 State St., Boston. — The Secretary has heard of the death of Lynde Raymond Ferris, on March 5, but has been able to learn nothing further, and would be glad of any information concerning him. News is also desired of N. C. Stevens and Alfred Tonks.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

S. A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Congress of Religious Liberals. As chairman of that committee he presided at the fourth of the biennial sessions of the congress held in Boston in September. He is also one of the University preachers for the present year. — The

Washington, D. C., *Star*, alluding to several men of the colored race who had become prominent at the national capital, presented R. H. Terrell as a particular example in the following words: "In the front rank of this class is Judge Robert H. Terrell, who presides over one of the six magistrates' courts established by Congress for the District of Columbia. These courts are in reality the municipal courts of Washington, and have jurisdiction in all civil actions in which the amount involved does not exceed \$300. In certain cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the District. No one can be appointed a justice in one of these courts who has not practised before the Supreme Court for at least five years, and there is always keen competition for a justiceship, because of the prestige it gives an incumbent and the good salary attached. Judge Terrell was first appointed in 1901 by President Roosevelt, and again in 1905. He is the only colored man in the country holding a judicial commission from the President of the United States. The ablest white lawyers of Washington practise before Judge Terrell, and nearly all the litigants are white people. When he came up for reappointment the leaders of the Bar — Democrats and Republicans alike — indorsed him in strong terms, commending him as a jurist learned in the law and with the judicial temperament and common sense requisite to meet the demands of a responsible and important office." — The new English shell built by Sims at Putney and recently presented to the University by W. C. Baylies was given a series of trials on the Charles River during the summer. — S. M. Hayes, after practising law for several years in St. Paul, Minn., abandoned that profession and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He

has had charges at Wells, and Northfield, Minn., and is now rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lincoln, Neb.; address, 1222 J Street, Lincoln, Neb. — H. J. Cox is first vice-president of the Harvard Club of Chicago. — Bertram Ellis, secretary and treasurer of the Harvard Club of Keene, is one of a committee formed to organize a New Hampshire Harvard Club. — The offices of L. V. LeMoyné, landscape architect, are at 1615 Ashland Block, Chicago.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

The Bishop of London was entertained at dinner by Prof. and Mrs. M. L. Kellner during his day's visit to Cambridge. — The leading boys of the West End House, Boston, have formed the James J. Storrow Club in honor of the donor of the house. — Librarian C. W. Ayer has prepared a chart showing the growth of circulation in the Cambridge Public Library from 1858 to date, now 243,000 volumes. — W. M. McInnes has been reelected treasurer of the Harvard Coöperative Society; F. W. Batchelder, secretary and treasurer of the U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.; and R. S. Gorham, secretary of the Bar Association of Boston.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON Sec.,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

The 6th Class Report has just been issued. — Courtenay Guild is in the printing business at 41 India St., Boston, as treasurer of the Anchor Linotype Printing Co. — Addresses: C. R. Brown, 516 Atlantic Ave., Boston; C. von Klenze, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; H. Hyde Dwight, 705 Fay Building, 3d and Hill Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. — W. M. Fullerton is in this country on

a visit. — Under the presidency of W. C. Boyden the University Club of Chicago has undertaken to build a new clubhouse to cost \$1,000,000. — The Class Secretary's address is 145 W. 78th St., New York.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.,
340 South Station, Boston.

J. H. Gray has become professor of Economics and head of the department of Economics and Political Science at the University of Minneapolis, Minn. — H. A. Thayer is studying at the Jesuit College in Rome. — E. R. Shippen has resigned as minister of the First Parish, Dorchester, and expects to reside in England. — Nathaniel Morton Davis Mitchell was born April 24, 1865, at Alton, Ill.; he died Sept. 28, 1907, at Munich, Germany. He was the eldest of the several children of Edward Cushing Mitchell and Maria Morton. His childhood was passed in Alton, and in Chicago he received his first schooling. In 1879 the family removed to Paris, France, where Mitchell's father for a term of years held the professorship of Hebrew and Sanskrit in the University of Paris. Here Mitchell laid the real foundation of his education in the classics and modern languages in which he excelled; here he had every opportunity to become familiar with the best work of the literary and artistic men of the day, and, better yet, to know the men themselves. It is undoubtedly due to the training and impressions received at this period that Mitchell was enabled to do the artistic and brilliant literary work which later on distinguished his college course. Returning to this country, Mitchell took a short course of study at Thayer Academy, Braintree, after which he entered college in the autumn of 1884, as a sophomore. During

his course he became an editor of the *Advocate* and of the *Crimson*, to both of which he was a frequent contributor: he was always a facile, and often a brilliant writer. At this time, also, he became a correspondent for the *Boston Advertiser*, on the staff of which, after graduation, he served for several years, then serving in a similar capacity for the *Boston Herald*, which presently he was sent to Washington to represent. Here in 1891 he met and married Mrs. Charles A. Ladd, of San Francisco, who survives him. Of late years Mitchell has lived almost wholly abroad, making his headquarters in Paris, where he was a prominent and popular member of the American colony. Here, early in the present year, Mitchell received severe injuries in an automobile accident, which necessitated several successive operations, all of which proved unsuccessful, and he passed away while on a trip to a German health resort, whither he had gone hoping to find relief. His cheerful disposition, his wit and originality made him always welcome: his loss leaves a gap in the circle of our brotherhood. — *W. W.*

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,
413 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

Henry Warren Sampson died at Stratford, Conn., after a long illness. He was born in Liverpool, England, July 29, 1866. In 1878-79 he attended Hayes and Dabney's School in New York City; and then he was at Cutler's School until he entered Harvard in 1884. In college he was a member of the Δ. K. E., the Hasty Pudding and the Zeta Psi. For two years after graduating he was in New York at the Columbia Medical School; then he went to Portland, Ore., to the shipping department of the Southern Pacific R. R. Later, he tried ranching, and was interested in a mine.

He returned East in 1893, making his home with his mother, Mrs. E. Pope Sampson, at Pittsfield. In 1904 he went to Stratford. He was unmarried.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses: (Home) W. Atkinson, 159 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline; C. C. Batchelder, 48 Beacon St., Boston; W. F. Burdett, 264 Broadway, Arlington; R. W. Bush, Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Nevins and Degraw Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.; James McCormick, The Albermarle, Washington, D. C.; R. E. N. Dodge, 15 West Gorham St., Madison, Wis.; J. Endicott, Verona Apartments, Detroit, Mich.; F. W. Faxon, 11 Chauncy Pl., Boston; F. S. Goodwin, 301 Beacon St., Boston; F. Green, 1002½ California Ave., Urbana, Ill.; W. F. Giese, Poste Restante, Florence, Italy; B. G. Gunther, 341 Madison Ave., New York; P. F. Hall, 3 Brimmer St., Boston; W. F. Pillsbury, 85 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Rantoul, 19 Chestnut St., Salem; W. F. Richards, 1325 North Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.; A. C. Robinson, Reading; A. P. Hebard, 4934 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. King, 103 East 65th St., New York; E. L. Jellinek, Hotel Touraine, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Lane, 357 Randolph Ave., Milton; H. E. Meeker, 119 East 64th St., New York; J. M. Marvin, Cambridge; C. Milliser, 916 West Franklin St., Richmond, Va.; A. C. Potter, 55 Fayerweather St., Cambridge; G. H. Maynadier, 10 Charles St., Boston; S. D. Oppenheim, 10 West 61st St., New York; M. W. Richardson, 796 Centre St., Jamaica Plain; J. H. Sears, 113 East 62d St., New York; S. E. Shuman, 308 Bay State Road, Boston; C. D. Wetmore, 152 Madison Ave., New York; M. Winkler, 920 Oakland Ave., Ann

Arbor, Mich.; J. E. Whitney, Jr., Newburyport; T. Woodbury, 76 Irving Pl., New York; A. W. Vorse, Author's Club, Carnegie Bldg., New York; W. A. Parker, 460 Main St., Medford. (Business:) W. Atkinson, 31 Beacon St., Boston; A. M. Baker, 14 Kilby St., Boston; P. Bartholow, 120 East 31st St., New York; C. C. Batchelder, 79 Milk St., Boston; W. D. Clark, 37 Wall St., New York; S. R. Dunham, 86 Beacon St., Boston; M. W. Gerstle, 787 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; H. P. McKean, 328 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Maynadier, 24 Fairfax Hall, Cambridge; J. M. Marvin, Cambridge; S. D. Oppenheim, 299 Broadway, New York; W. H. Pear, Boston Provident Association, 32 Charity Bldg., Boston; M. C. Whitridge, 10 South St., Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Pillsbury, 309 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; P. M. Reynolds, 19 Congress St., Boston; W. S. Scott, 44 New St., New York; P. S. Sears, 53 State St., Boston; S. W. Sturm, 6th & Sycamore Sts., Cincinnati, O.; G. T. Tailer, 27 Pine St., New York; W. H. Thayer, 236 Congress St., Boston. — P. Bartholow is assistant at the Medical Clinic of New York University and Bellevue Medical College. — C. C. Batchelder writes that he had 50 earthquake shocks in Jamaica and has written articles on it. — C. A. Blomgren has published an "Introduction to the Book of Daniel." — A. S. Broadhead is a member of the Colorado Scientific Society. — J. McCormick is with the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington. — W. F. Giese has leave of absence from the University of Wisconsin for a year, and is in Italy. — F. Green is professor in the College of Law of the University of Illinois. — H. J. Green has left newspaper work to join the Phoenix Lime Co., in San Francisco. — A. D. Hodges has been

elected a member of the corporation of the Institution for Savings in Roxbury, also vestryman of St. James's Church, Roxbury. — S. C. Manley is on the State Board of Education in Maine. — H. T. Kellogg is Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the Fourth District. — W. F. Richards is vice-president of the Colorado Springs Nat. Bank. — W. H. Pear has been made general agent of the Boston Provident Association. — J. H. Ropes is on the editorial committee of the *Harvard Theological Review*. — J. Ruland is now vice-president of the Ruland & Whiting Co., also vice-president of the City Land Improvement Co. — W. H. Siebert is acting dean of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science of Ohio State University; he is also giving two advanced courses in history in Ohio Wesleyan University. — S. W. Sturm is now with the Fechtner Kiefer Co., Cincinnati. — G. E. Wright has been appointed one of the commissioners of the Seattle Public Library. — I. Babbitt is taking his sabbatical from Harvard. — The Secretary is informed that the Informal Field Day on June 25 at the New England Kennel Club at Braintree was a great success. The temperature was in the '90's, but all else was '89, 31 men attending for the baseball and dinner, while 38 men were at the room on Commencement.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.,
84 State St., Boston.

R. M. Washburn, of Worcester, has been elected to the Mass. House of Representatives.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

Francis Rogers has returned after a

trip through Holland, Belgium, France, and Italy. — S. C. Brackett is a member of the Ballot Law Commission of Mass. which untied the last Democratic tangle on the nomination for governor. — Moses Williams, Jr., is one of the board of managers of the Boy's Farm and Trade School on Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor. — Gov. R. H. Post of Porto Rico has stirred up the educators of that place in such a way as to ask for press comments. — F. G. Caffey has formed a law partnership with S. B. Clarke, '74, and J. C. Breckenridge, '95, at 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. — Rev. Philip Rhineland, is teaching at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. — J. B. Noyes is candidate for alderman in Boston; residence is 186 Bay State Road. — Andrew Oliver was in Boston in the early fall, but has returned to Berkeley, Cal., where he is engaged in some literary work; address, 2250 Fulton St. — John Duff has moved his law office to 84 State St., Boston. — H. L. Norton has returned from his farm at Harvard, Mass., to Norfolk Road, Chestnut Hill. — A. W. Weyss has published his pamphlet "Eine anatomisch-physiologische Studie des Brust-Korbes vermittelt des Brust-Pantographen." — J. J. Higgins got the nomination for dist. attorney of Middlesex County.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

The names of the Music Committee at the Quindecennial Celebration are here reprinted, to correct an error in the previous report: J. W. Cummin, chairman, J. O. Porter, J. Codman, L. S. Thompson, and H. Whitney. — H. P. Dodge, formerly First Secretary to the American Embassy in Tokyo, has been appointed Minister of the United States

to the Central American Republics of Honduras and Salvador. He planned to proceed to his new post in October. — It is reported that H. R. Meyer was in Honolulu, during the summer, en route to Australia, with the intention of staying in Melbourne for a year and a half and in Sydney for an equal length of time. He will spend his time in Australia in research work regarding state ownership of railroads, wage scales, etc. — Ezra Lincoln, who died Aug. 16, 1907, was a son of Lowell and Clara Amanda (Lothrop) Lincoln. He was born in New York City, Jan. 11, 1871. After attending St. Mark's School, he entered Harvard in the fall of 1888. In college he was a member of the Canoe Club, St. Paul's Society, the Institute, Δ. K. E., Delta Phi, and the Hasty Pudding Club. After his graduation he became associated on Aug. 29, 1892, with Charles T. Wing & Co., 18 Wall St., New York. In August, 1900, he formed the firm of Lincoln, Caswell & Co. to succeed to the business of Charles T. Wing & Co. Jan. 1, 1906, the firm of Lincoln, Caswell & Co. was succeeded by Lincoln & Co. He belonged to the University Club and to the Harvard Club of New York City. — Hugh Whitney died suddenly at his home in North Beverly, Oct. 23, 1907. He was born at Milton, Sept. 7, 1870, the son of Henry Austin and Fanny (Lawrence) Whitney. He attended Mr. Noble's school in Boston, and entered Harvard in 1888 with the Class of '92. He was a member of the Institute, Δ. K. E., Zeta Psi, the Porcellian, and the Hasty Pudding Club. Possessing a fine voice and a keen sense of humor, he was most popular at all gatherings of his classmates and in his other social life. He belonged to the Somerset Club and the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, and the Harvard Club of New York.

From April, 1895, to April, 1898, he served as corporal of Light Battery A, M.V.M. He was engaged in no active business, but occupied himself with his own property interests. He was married, Oct. 20, 1897, to Eleanor Shattuck, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Shattuck of Boston. His widow and two children, a daughter and a son survive him.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Walter Farnsworth Baker died suddenly at Bogota, N. J., Oct. 27, 1907. He was born at Boston, Nov. 11, 1870, the son of William Emerson and Charlotte Augusta (Farnsworth) Baker. He fitted at Hale's, and was a regular member of '93, and coxswain of the Class Crew. After graduation he was for a time the treasurer of the Boston Clock Co. Later he sold out the business and went into real estate. During recent years he spent most of his time in New York City and vicinity. He was always much interested in Class affairs, attended all meetings and reunions, and devised various novelties for the entertainments at them. He was unmarried. — Edward Russell Coffin died at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2, 1907. He was born at Lynn, July 28, 1873, the son of Charles Albert and Caroline Louise (Russell) Coffin. He fitted at the Lynn High School, and was a regular member of '93, graduating before he was 20 years old, *magna cum laude*. He entered the Law School, where he was an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*, and took his LL.B. in 1896, *cum laude*. He began practice in the office of Fish, Richardson and Storrow of Boston, where he remained for several years. In 1901, after a few months' independent practice, he entered the law department of the General

Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y. In the autumn of 1904 he gave up the law to become vice-president and general manager of the Electrical Securities Corporation of New York City. It was while traveling in the West on business of this company that he was seized with his last illness, a revival of an old trouble. An operation proved unsuccessful and he died a week later. He had traveled widely, both on business and pleasure, with intelligent and humorous observation. He had read equally widely, with cultivated mind and retentive memory. He had the good fortune not only to possess but to be able to gratify the most discriminating tastes in music and art. Endowed by inheritance with a brilliant mind and strong capacity, he had before him an assured career of distinction in the world of finance; but his marvelous personal charm was his most distinguishing quality. The uncommon sparkle of his wit, the extraordinary depth and insight of his sympathy, the warmth and aggressiveness of his friendship, had given him a unique place in the midst of a great and always increasing circle. He was unmarried. — F. W. Dallinger has dissolved his law partnership with Stone and Bancroft, and formed a firm with H. N. Stearns, at 28 State St., Boston, and 1388 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge. — William Henry Isely died at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 14, 1907, of appendicitis. He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 8, 1865, the son of Christian H. and Elizabeth (Dubach) Isely. He joined '93 in the Senior year, coming from Ottawa University, Kansas, where he had taken his S.B. and LL.B. in 1891. He was instructor in Grand Island College, Neb., in 1893-94, and then took the chair of History and Political Science at Fairmount College, Wichita. Here he remained, doing much to build up the institution, of which he was soon ap-

pointed Dean. He was a man of peculiarly intense activities and wide interests — a member of his city council and permanent arbitration board, lieutenant in the local militia company, director and chief statistician in the chamber of commerce, superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School, a frequent public speaker and contributor to the professional periodicals, director of the state historical society, keenly interested and actively participating in athletics. During his connection with Fairmount College its registration increased twelvefold and a permanent endowment was secured. His knowledge of the early documentary history of Kansas was considered unsurpassed in the state. He took several post-graduate courses at Harvard, and spent a half-year there in 1906. At the time of his death he was at work, by agreement with the Carnegie Institution on a history of banking in Kansas. Aug. 30, 1893, at Clearwater, Kan., he married Frances Elizabeth Nickerson, who, with two sons, survives him. — A. P. Stone will practise law independently, continuing at 28 State St., Boston. — B. W. Trafford has removed from Washington to Detroit, where on Sept. 1 he assumed the vice-presidency of the Michigan State Telephone Co. — Henry Ware has removed from 1 Perrin Road to his former address, 82 High St., Brookline.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec.,
107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

W. F. Boos is director of the laboratory of physiological chemistry at the Mass. General Hospital. — S. C. Earle is professor of English at Tufts College. — F. W. Garrison is with the Lord Electric Co., 213 West 40th St., New York. — J. J. Sheppard is principal of the New York High School of Commerce, 308

West 97th St. — G. B. Wilson is manager of the Quartette Mining Co., Searchlight, Nev. — L. D. Hill is professor of physics and chemistry at Normal College, 68th St., New York. — C. Nichols is practising law at 98 Erie County Savings Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. — J. D. Logan's address is 7 Maynard Ave., Toronto, Can. — J. A. Widtsoe is president of the Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. — C. H. Hill has mining claims at Wonder, Nev.; address, 2223 Webster St., San Francisco, Cal. — C. Herrman is attending physician in diseases of children, Lebanon Hospital, New York. — B. C. Tutten is with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Columbus, O. — J. P. Fox is investigating rapid transit conditions in New York. — Addresses: Rev. A. G. Cummings, 5 Plympton St., Middleboro; Dr. L. Davis, 217 Beacon St., Boston. — Through a mistake for which the Secretary was not responsible the marriage of E. B. Bishop was announced in the last *Magazine*; the person intended was not Elias B. but the Rev. Ellis Bishop.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Winthrop Ames's Boston office is now 106 Ames Building. — J. A. Brewster is professor of mathematics at the College of Saint Angela, New Rochelle, N. Y. — Prof. J. A. Fairlie has been elected a member of the convention which will meet this winter to revise the constitution of the state of Michigan. — Harrison W. Smith has been appointed associate professor of electrical engineering at the Mass. Institute of Technology. — Rev. L. W. Snell is now taking the preliminary steps to entering the Episcopal ministry and is serving by appointment of Bishop Williams of Michigan as rector of St. James's Church, Birmingham, Mich. —

L. W. Woolston is with the Wisconsin Engine Co. at the Boston office, 905 Oliver Bldg. — Robert Walcott has written for *Appalachia* an account of "the first ascent of Mount Mummery," made by him, W. R. Peabody, and two others in August, 1906. — Spencer Eddy has been appointed U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

R. C. Archibald has been appointed professor of mathematics in Acadia Univ., Wolfville, N. S. — M. G. Gonterman has been made asst. district attorney in New York City by Mr. Jerome. — A. Rodman, Jr., is with Burgess, Lang & Co., investment securities, 50 State St., Boston. — M. F. Carney is asst. legal examiner of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., 78 William St., New York. — Walter A. Hall is in the employ of the General Electric Co., Pittsfield; address, 38 Pomeroy Ave. — Dr. G. S. Derby has moved his office to 7 Hereford St., Boston. — R. S. Hosmer is secretary of the Harvard Club of Hawaii at Honolulu and writes that the Club desires to extend a hearty welcome to all Harvard men coming to the islands. — H. L. Brown is manager of Hotel Pierrepont, 45 W. 32d St., New York, in addition to Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn, Me. — Philip Dana Mason, former '96, A.B. '97, died at Chestnut Hill, Oct. 18, 1907. He was connected with the Art Dept. of the Riverside Press, Cambridge. — Dr. Alfred Henry Gould died in Boston, Oct. 2, 1907. He had been in poor health for some time. As an undergraduate he was prominent in football. He graduated from the Medical School in 1900 and had an appointment at the Mass. Gen. Hospital, being also assistant to Dr. C. B. Porter. The last three

years he had an office at 48 Beacon St., and at the time of his death was an assistant in surgery at the Medical School. After leaving the hospital he published a work on "Operations on the Stomach and Intestines." Dr. Gould, who was unmarried, was the son of the late Maj. J. Henry Gould, and was 34 years old.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

F. H. Touret has been appointed treasurer of Colorado College, at Colorado Springs. He states that this institution meets an especial need, as it affords an opportunity for young men who have to live in a relatively high altitude to obtain a progressive and liberal education. — C. S. Dow is now advertising manager of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. with address at 24 Milton Sq., Hyde Park. — C. B. Palmer has been appointed general manager at Wilmington, Del., for the National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont. — W. G. Sewall writes from the Mombasa Club, East Africa, and reports that he has just returned from the Congo after a very successful hunting trip for big game. — A. B. Marshall's address is 1836 9th St., Washington, D. C. — M. C. Leonard's address is 62 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J. — F. M. Babson is associated with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., 84 State St., Boston. — S. C. Kimberly was granted an A.B. degree on Commencement Day "as of the Class of '97." He desires to express his thanks to those classmates who interested themselves in his behalf. — G. H. Watson has returned from Kansas to his former home in Milton. — Samuel Parker Allen, Jr., died on Aug. 4, 1907, of pneumonia, at Worcester. He had not been in good health for many years prior

to his death. — J. H. Parker is secretary of the Immigration Restriction League at 60 State St., Boston. — Joseph Warren is assistant secretary of the Harvard Corporation. — W. G. G. Cole is practising law in Hyannis. — F. W. Brown is at Bowdoin College as professor of Romance Languages.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

Your Secretary is glad to state that the second Class Report has at last been published and mailed to all the members of the Class who replied to the class circulars. If extra copies are desired, or you have not received one, please notify him immediately. In the September issue of this *Magazine* a request was made that suggestions be sent in, particularly by Western men, for plans for the Decennial Celebration. Up to the present time (Nov. 4) not a man has acted upon this request. It is not too late yet. — H. W. Williams is acting as supervisor of drawing in the Public Schools of Haverhill. — John Freeman Wood, one of "the lost," has turned up as president of "the Plymouth Press," 83 Charles St., Springfield. — Francis Woodbridge is a partner in the law firm of Ward, Mellen and Woodbridge, 32 Nassau St., New York. — Oakes Ames has been reappointed as an instructor in Biology at Harvard for one year. — Samuel Robinson has resigned as an assistant in anatomy at the Medical School. — Curtis N. Smith has given up the practice of law in Denver, Colo., and has opened an office at 19 Congress St., Boston. — W. E. Dorman, C. J. Flagg, and G. A. Giles have been elected to the Mass. House of Representatives. — S. B. Buck has left the Hackley School to become director of the Berkshire School, Sheffield.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
Quincy.

Thomas Nickerson is manager of the Woonsocket Electric & Power Co., Woonsocket, R. I. — Addresses: J. L. Gleason, 6 Dow St., W. Somerville; J. S. Galbraith, Williams College, Williamstown; Emanuel Lissner, 69 Fenwood Road, Roxbury; O. W. Richardson, 60 State St., Boston; J. H. Sherbourne, Jr., 53 State St., Boston; Dr. D. W. Granberry, 408 Main St., Orange, N. J. — J. E. Rousmanière has opened a law office at 60 State St., Boston. — James D. Dole has been having great success with the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., of which he is president and manager. He has recently written that the company had just declared a stock dividend of 250 per cent. — R. P. Bellows has received his diploma at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. — Walter L. Cutting died at Kittery Point, Me., Sept. 2. He prepared for college at Groton School. He was a member of the Zeta Psi, Hasty Pudding, and A. D. Clubs. He was always interested in farming, and after graduation spent a year studying at the University of Wisconsin. After that he returned to Pittsfield, the home of his parents, and spent the larger part of every year there, assisting his father, the late Col. Walter Cutting, in the management of "Meadow Farm," where they had a herd of over 100 cows. Cutting was interested in all sorts of sports, and was prominent in the social life of Pittsfield and Lenox. He was married in the autumn of 1905 to Miss Lila Mayo, daughter of W. R. Mayo of Norfolk, Va., and sister of his classmate, W. R. Mayo, Jr. His wife survives him. — Harold P. Huntress died at Winchester, Oct. 31, 1907. — Pliny Jewell, 2d, is with Perry, Coffin & Burr, brokers, Boston. — John Ware is with the Boston Elevated Ry.,

address, 23 Ellsworth Ave., Cambridge.
— J. F. Perkins and R. F. Blake are
with the Submarine Signal Co., Boston.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

W. S. Davis is professor of medieval
history in Oberlin College. — C. M. Under-
wood is an instructor in Romance
Languages at Simmons College, Boston.
— H. H. Fox is with the Turner Con-
struction Co., W. Broadway, New York,
N. Y. — A. G. Mason is asst. treasurer
of the Whitman Mills, New Bedford. —
Christopher Ruess has been appointed
by the Superior Court as chief juvenile
and adult probation officer of Alameda
Co., Cal.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

A. H. Michelson on Jan. 23, 1906, was
appointed by the President to be U. S.
Consul at Turin, Italy. Previous to this
he was consular agent at Charleroi,
Belgium, from July 14, 1901, to Aug. 21,
1906. All communications for him
should be addressed to American
Consul, Turin, Italy. — Harris Liver-
more's address is 34 Alveston St.,
Jamaica Plain. — R. E. Goodwin has
been admitted into the law firm of Car-
ver, Wardner & Goodwin, 28 State St.,
Boston. — Dr. Gerald Blake has opened
an office for the practice of medicine at
212 Beacon St., Boston. — W. B.
Wheelwright's home address is Jamaica
Plain. — B. D. Barker has formed a
partnership for the practice of law with
Horace B. Stanton and Arthur N. Rice,
with offices at 60 State St., Boston, and in
Goldfield, Nev. — C. D. Daly acted as a
coach for the Harvard football team
before reëntering the banking business,
from which he retired owing to the sus-

pension of the firm he was associated
with. — I. R. Hoxie is engaged in the
bond business as an independent dealer;
address, care of F. S. Moseley & Co.,
Exchange Pl., New York, N. Y. — H. H.
Sargent was omitted from the last Class
Report, as the Secretary had no report
from him. He is working for the Prus-
sian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn. —
Dr. G. A. Amsden is practising medicine
at Bloomingdale, White Plains, N. Y. —
G. H. Montague is practising law, with
offices at 1 Nassau St., New York;
recently he was appointed receiver for
the Pierrepont Hotel in Brooklyn. —
D. P. Wheelwright is with Donnell &
Palmer, Calle Moreno 566, Buenos
Aires, Argentina. — W. A. Oldfather is
studying at 41 A. III P, Albert Str.,
Munich, Germany. — H. R. Brigham
and F. W. Hunnewell, 2d, have formed
a partnership for the general practice of
law at 1040 Exchange Building, Boston.
— Eliot Putnam is living in Hingham
and working in the office of Edwards,
Jaques & Rantoul, architects, Boston.
— F. C. Ware is with the Solvay Process
Co., Syracuse, N. Y. — E. H. Douglass
is paymaster in the U. S. Navy, at present
on the U. S. S. *Vermont*. — E. R.
Greene is teaching French at Dartmouth
College, Hanover, N. H. — E. E.
Greenwood is an instructor in French in
Trinity College, Durham, N. C. — W. L.
Leighton is an instructor in the depart-
ment of English, University of Virginia.
— E. A. Gray is with W. A. Russell &
Bro., Boston.

1902.

B. WENDELL, Jr., Sec.,
37 Beacon St., Boston.

The Secretary is getting out a new list
this year. — H. F. Barber is an adver-
tising agent, 24 Milk St., Boston. —
R. C. Barnard is with Westinghouse,
Church, Kerr & Co., 10 Bridge St., New

York. — C. N. Baxter is assistant librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, Boston. — L. L. Bing is a wholesale clothing manufacturer in Cincinnati, O. — Crawford Blagden is with Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, Wall St., New York. — C. H. Brewer is an Episcopal clergyman; address, North Main St., Providence, R. I. — P. A. Carroll is a lawyer with Cary & Robinson, Wall St., New York. — W. F. Chase is with R. L. Day & Co., bankers, Congress St., Boston. — C. L. Clay is a lawyer; address, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. — Paul Collins is with the American Tel. & Tel. Co., Milk St., Boston. — R. J. Cram is a lawyer in Boston. — W. F. Dillingham is treasurer of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Honolulu, H. T. — J. S. Farlow is a lawyer in Boston. — T. B. Fay is an architect; address, Ames Bldg., Boston. — G. S. Forbes is an associate in chemistry in Bryn Mawr College. — J. L. Frothingham is with Bond & Goodwin, note-brokers, Boston. — Isador Grossman is a lawyer in Cleveland, O. — W. W. Hoffman is a lawyer, with Strong & Cadwalader in New York. — D. Gregg is with the Massachusetts State Board of Health. — A. Iselin is a mercantile banker, 1 Greene St., New York. — C. H. King is a lawyer, care of King, Waters & Paige, Syracuse, N. Y. — G. W. Low is a teacher in the Woburn High School. — H. L. Movius is a landscape architect, 110 State St., Boston. — A. F. Paul is a landscape architect in Philadelphia, Pa. — G. M. Phelps is traveling round the world on a pleasure trip. — C. T. Richardson is a stock-broker, 74 Broadway, New York. — C. T. Russell is a real estate broker at 114 State St., Boston. — P. W. Thomson is with Thomson & Fessenden, 264 Devonshire St., Boston. — Bradlee Williams is telegraph editor of the *Springfield Republican*.

1908.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

J. H. H. Glover is with the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co., Boston. — Elijah Swift is in the department of mathematics and C. L. Vaughan is with the department of philosophy at Princeton University. — J. M. Adams's residence is 7 Howland St., Cambridge.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,
19 W. Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. H. Soehrens is in the Engineering Department of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and is located at 53 Colman St., New London, Ct. — L. B. Hayes has just started for Georgia and Florida to travel there as agent of the West Publishing Co., law book publishers of St. Paul, Minn. — W. C. Titcomb has returned from a year of study of architecture abroad and further work at the Lawrence Scientific School, and is now an instructor in architecture in the University of Michigan. — R. A. Blakemore is with his father in the real estate business in the Tremont Bldg., Boston. — N. Pereles, Jr., has been admitted to the firm of Nath. Pereles & Sons, Pereles Block, Milwaukee, Wis. — S. R. Vinal is principal of the High School at Walpole, N. H. — L. G. Dodge is with the U. S. Department of Agriculture with headquarters at Washington, D. C. — L. Ross is in the U. S. Reclamation Service, now located in South Dakota; headquarters at Washington, D. C. — Lieut. Hornsby Evans returned during August to this country from the Philippines and is now on duty at the Headquarters of the Department of California, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Funston. — I. M. Atwood is with the Consolidated Weir Co., 3 T Wharf, Boston. — G. L. Swank is on vacation leave of absence.

having served for 3 years as teacher in the Philippines; during 1906-07 he was principal of the Intermediate School at Iloilo. — E. H. Ball is circulation manager of the *Architectural Record*, at 11 E. 24th St., New York City. — L. F. Carlton is with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation; address, care of The Fred A. Jones Co., Dallas, Tex. — M. H. Goldsmith is in the advertising dept. of the *New York Times*. — D. H. Lester is with the Fire Insurance Exchange, 32 Nassau St., New York City. — A. K. Adams is professor of geology in the New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro, N. M. — W. L. Tufts is a member of the law firm of Grant, Tufts and Grant, 719 Exchange Bldg., Boston. — E. A. Brodeur is with the law firm of Taft, Morgan & Stobbs, Worcester. — H. H. Ballard, Jr., is with the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 508 Sears Bldg., Boston. — Harold Bennett, general manager of the Boston and Pioche Mining Co., gold and silver mining, is at Pioche, Nev. — Carroll Brown is with J. B. Brown & Sons, Portland, Me. — G. S. Holden is a lawyer in Cleveland, O.; address, care of *The Plaindealer*. — C. C. Curtis is in the insurance business at 197 Milk St., Boston. — L. K. Southard is with Hollingsworth & Vose Co., 141 Milk St., Boston. — A. A. Ballantine is an instructor in the Harvard Law School and is also with Gaston, Snow & Saltontall, 60 State St., Boston. — S. P. Adams is an assistant in philosophy at Harvard. — F. H. Fobes has returned from Oxford, where he has spent three years as the first Rhodes Scholar from Massachusetts. He is an instructor in classics at Harvard. — K. K. Smith is a fellow in the American School at Athens, Greece. — J. W. Scott is a lawyer in the Union Trust Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — L. Brooks is a dealer in cotton with E. A. Shaw & Co., at 70 Kilby St.,

Boston. — A. W. Belding is principal of the High School at Simsbury, Conn. — L. Carpenter is with the Central Colorado Power Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. — E. L. Porter is an assistant in geology, and is also doing graduate work, at the University of Michigan. — R. S. Wallace is field secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, 19 W. Tupper St., Buffalo. — L. C. Doyle is in the law office of Walter I. Badger, Boston. — T. H. Ellis is with the Eastern Audit Co., Boston. — R. R. Alexander is the legal assistant of J. W. Farley, '99, of the Boston Finance Commission.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,

166 E. 61st St., New York, N. Y.

J. T. Nichols is assistant curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. — J. J. Slater is assistant manager of the International Health Beverage Co., 514 Industrial Trust Co. Bldg., Providence, R. I. — Paul Crosbie is raising wheat and cattle in western Kansas; address, Scott City, Kan. — J. A. Powelson is in the auditor's office of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., 81 Beach St., New York; his address in New York is 324 W. 113th St., New York. — I. B. Joralemon has changed his permanent address to 542 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; his business address is care of The Calumet & Arizona Mining Co., Bisbee, Ariz. — C. E. Hooper is in the credit and collection dept. of the National Packing Co. of Chicago, Ill.; address, care of National Packing Co., 10th Ave., New York City. — H. C. Ober is representative of The Paul R. Reynolds Publishing Co., 70 Fifth Ave., New York City. — Walworth Tyng is studying in the Harvard Law School. — H. P. Pratt left America in the summer of 1906 and spent three months in

Europe, largely in Berlin. On Dec. 1 last he sailed from London for Japan, where he arrived in January. He accepted a position as business manager and assistant editor of the *Japan Advertiser* of Yokohama, the only American daily in the Orient. On May 20, 1907, he was provisionally appointed American Deputy General at Yokohama by Ambassador Wright, and was so commissioned by the President in July. His address is care of American Consulate General, Yokohama, Japan. — G. R. Jones's business address has been changed to care of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, Ill. — L. F. Swift is an instructor in natural sciences at Phillips Academy, Andover. — W. B. Blake is a student at the University of Paris; address, care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, France. — C. B. Keeler, Jr., 5110 Madison Ave., Chicago, is a second-year student at the Art Institute, Chicago. — A. L. Hopkins, 2d, is a clerk with the Weld Neville Colton Co., Houston, Tex. — Roger Derby is engaged in literary work, and has lately written a play in collaboration with Guy Scull, '98. — F. Goodale is practising law in the office of Henry Tudor. — E. C. Hovey is with Ulman, Morse & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston. — Alvah Crocker, Jr., is in the paper business with Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg. — C. B. Lewis is assistant to the chief engineer of the Indianapolis, Ind., Water Co.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

The following members of the Class are still connected with the University: E. A. Abbot, Law School, 2d year. — H. K. Alden, Graduate School of Applied Science, 1st year. — C. L. Ames, Law School, 1st year. — C. R. Apted is in the office of the inspector of grounds and

buildings. — H. P. Arnold, Graduate School, 2d year. — T. Barbour, Graduate School, 1st year. — F. G. Barrows, College. — H. A. Bellows, Graduate School, 1st year; also assistant in English. — A. C. Blagden, Law School, 2d year. — G. J. R. Boggs, Law School, 3d year. — S. B. Booth, College. — G. F. H. Bowers, Medical School, 2d year. — J. T. Boyd, Jr., Graduate School of Applied Science, 2d year. — T. L. Breslau, Law School, 2d year. — W. A. Brown, Law School, 3d year. — C. Burlingham, Law School, 3d year. — J. L. Burns, Law School, 3d year. — T. F. Burns, Law School, 1st year. — C. R. Carleton, Law School, 2d year. — L. Carroll, Law School, 2d year; also assistant in Economics. — S. M. Carver, Graduate School, 1st year. — A. L. Castle, Law School, 3d year. — S. R. Cate, Law School, 1st year. — L. W. Clark, Jr., Law School, 2d year. — R. H. Clarke, Law School, 2d year. — E. S. Cogswell, Medical School, 1st year. — L. D. Cox, Scientific School, 4th year; also is assistant. — W. B. S. Crichlow is a special in the College. — S. R. Crosse is assistant in electrical engineering. — T. E. Cunningham, Medical School, 2d year. — A. T. Davison, Graduate School, 3d year. — M. J. Dorgan, Law School, 2d year. — A. Ellenbogen, Law School, 3d year. — R. T. Evans, Law School, 2d year. — F. Farley, Law School, 2d year. — G. H. Field, Law School, 2d year. — O. D. Filley, Graduate School of Applied Science, 1st year. — R. Fitzpatrick, College. — H. A. Flint, Graduate School, 1st year. — R. F. Foerster, Graduate School, 2d year. — W. H. Freeman, Graduate School, 2d year. — E. D. Gardner, Medical School, 2d year. — W. T. Garfield, Medical School, 3d year. — F. Gilbert, Jr., is a special in the Law School. — L. F. Gilbert, Law

School, 3d year. — A. G. Gill, Law School, 2d year. — E. B. Ginsburg, Law School, 3d year. — F. A. Goodhue, Law School, 2d year. — S. S. Gordon is a special in the Law School. — E. L. Grant, Law School, 3d year. — W. G. Graves, Law School, 2d year. — M. Gray, Law School, 1st year. — H. S. Greeley, Medical School, 2d year. — R. L. Hale, Law School, 2d year, and is assistant in Government. — C. F. Haynsworth, Law School, 2d year. — R. R. Hellmann, Medical School, 2d year. — J. J. Hepburn, Medical School, 3d year. — O. J. Hermann, Medical School, 3d year. — J. J. Hines, Law School, 2d year. — H. McI. Holmes, Law School, 2d year. — F. C. Irving, Medical School, 2d year. — T. F. Jones, Graduate School, 2d year. — P. H. Keeney, Law School, 1st year. — C. M. Kelley, Medical School, 2d year. — N. Kelley, Law School, 2d year and is assistant in Government. — F. S. Kellogg, Medical School, 2d year. — P. Ketchum, Law School, 3d year. — C. King, Graduate School, 1st year. — I. H. Lazarus, Dental School, 2d year. — L. Lazarus, Medical School, 1st year. — W. Loewenthal, Law School, 3d year. — R. H. Lord, Graduate School, 2d year, and is assistant in History. — H. S. Lyon, Law School, 3d year. — D. Macomber, Medical School, 3d year. — W. S. Mendel, Law School, 3d year. — A. R. Merrill, Law School, 2d year. — C. D. Morgan, Law School, 2d year. — F. H. Nesmith, Law School, 3d year. — A. M. Newald, Law School, 3d year. — S. Newell, Law School, 2d year. — W. A. Noonan, Medical School, 3 year. — P. H. Noyes, Law School, 2d year. — De W. H. Parker, Graduate School, 2d year, and is assistant in Philosophy. — W. S. Parker, Medical School, 3d year. — R. Payson, Law School, 3d year. — F. A. Pemberton, Medical School, 3d year. — R. C. Pingree, Law School, 3d year. — J. W. Plaisted, Law School, 3d year, and assistant in History. — F. R. Pleasonton, Graduate School of Applied Science, and is Austin Teaching Fellow. — C. H. Poor, Jr., Law School, 2d year. — C. W. Porter, Graduate School studying architecture. — R. F. Potts, Graduate School, 2d year. — W. G. Reed, College. — A. N. Reggio, Graduate School of Applied Science, 1st year. — W. D. Reid, Medical School, 3d year. — C. T. Ryder, Medical School, 2d year. — W. Sabine, Law School, 3d year. — E. F. Sampson, Medical School, 3d year. — A. A. Schaffer, Law School, 2d year. — H. A. Seipt, Graduate School, 2d year. — W. M. Shohl, Law School, 3d year, and Assistant in Economics. — H. R. Shurtleff, Graduate School of Applied Science, studying architecture. — N. O. Simard, special in the Law School. — J. P. Solcoll, Law School, 1st year. — H. J. Spinden, Graduate School, 2d year, and is Austin Teaching Fellow in Anthropology. — B. H. Squires, Law School, 2d year. — R. R. Stanwood, Graduate School of Applied Science, studying architecture. — E. B. Stillman, Law School, 2d year. — F. C. Taylor, Law School, 2d year. — W. W. Thayer, Law School, 1st year. — J. L. Thompson, special in the College. — R. E. Tibbetts, Law School, 3d year. — S. Titcomb, Law School, 3d year. — R. E. Tracy, Law School, 2d year. — H. M. Trieber, Law School, 2d year. — H. G. Tucker, Law School, 2d year. — J. W. Twombly, Medical School, 2d year. — A. F. Veenfliet, Law School, 2d year. — J. E. Warner, special in the Law School. — F. D. Webster, Law School, 3d year. — W. S. Weeks, Graduate School, 1st year, and is Austin Teaching Fellow. — R. Wheelwright, Graduate School of Applied Science, 2d year, studying architecture. — F. H. White, College. — A. F.

Whitman, College. — C. W. Wickersham, Law School, 2d year. — R. M. H. Wilcox, Law School, 3d year. — F. T. Wiley, College. — A. W. Williams, College. — S. Withington is Assistant in Mechanical Engineering. — E. L. Young, Medical School, 3d year. — J. E. Zanetti, Graduate School, 2d year, studying chemistry and is Austin Teaching Fellow. — H. P. Arnold is teaching; address, 153 Elm St., Quincy. — W. Anthony is on a horse ranch at Wolf, Wyoming; permanent address, 123 Sewall Ave., Brookline. — W. F. Barklage is with the Western Electric Co.; address, P. O. Box 45, Riverside, Ill. — F. G. Barrows is with the Turner Construction Co., 11 Broadway, New York City. — E. G. Bartels's address is 1401 Vine St., Denver, Col. — F. H. Behr is a broker; address, 41 W. 74th St., New York City. — Q. A. Brackett is with the Western Electric Co.; address, 17 Highland St., Woburn. — S. F. T. Brock is a mining engineer; address, Greenwater, Cal. — W. H. Brown's address is Fort Sewall, Marblehead. — E. S. Bryant is practising forestry; address, 141 Milk St., Boston. — F. A. Carrick is a traveling salesman; address, 48 Beacon St., Boston. — S. M. Carver is a chemist at Stillwater, N. Y. — G. H. Chase is in the insurance business; address, 18 Fulton St., Newark, N. J. — F. G. Cheney's address is 781 Park Ave., New York City. — S. Child is a landscape architect; address, 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston. — M. V. Conner is a salesman for the Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.; address, Orange. — J. K. Coutant is with the Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co.; address, Newburgh, N. Y. — S. R. Crosse is with the International Instrument Co., Cambridge; address, 25 Ware St., Cambridge. — C. D. Davol is in the railroad business; address, 344 High St., Fall River. — C. R. Dodge is in the engineer-

ing department of the Boston & Maine R.R. Co.; address, 22 Webster St., Haverhill. — T. H. Dougherty, Jr., is with G. B. Hopkins & Co., New York City; permanent address, School House Lane, Germantown, Pa. — J. H. Eaton is with J. R. Worcester & Co., civil engineers; address, 79 Milk St., Boston. — J. I. Eldridge is an instructor at the University of North Carolina; permanent address, 39 Ingleside Ave., Winthrop. — F. Farley's address is 490 Tremont St., Boston. — E. M. Farnsworth, Jr.'s address is 23 Philbrick Road, Brookline. — C. L. Fickler is a cotton buyer at 749 Walker Ave., Memphis, Tenn. — E. Finberg is principal of the school at the George Junior Republic; address, 52 Hollander St., Roxbury. — F. Fraser is teaching at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. — J. Fulton is teaching chemistry; address, Corvallis, Ore. — R. W. Graves is head of the German department at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. — B. D. M. Greene is in the real estate business with the Warren Cheney Co., Berkeley, Cal. — H. M. Greenwald is with the Helderberg Cement Co., Howe's Cave, N. Y.; address, Cobleskill, N. Y. — A. W. Gurney's address is 55 Victoria St., Lowell. — R. F. Hammett is forest assistant in the U. S. Department of Agriculture; address, 30 Norway Park, Hyde Park. — H. H. Harbour is teaching at Dummer Academy, South Byfield. — R. H. Harris's address is 15 Winter St., Salem. — R. E. Hartsock is teaching; address, 606 W. 2d St., Pittsburg, Kan. — J. W. Hood is a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary; permanent address, 96 Magazine St., Cambridge. — W. J. Howard, Jr.'s address is 100 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. — E. W. Jones is a manufacturer at 147 Milk St., Boston. — W. P. Jordan's address is 345 Central St., Springfield. — A. J. Karr is with the

Forbes Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston. — J. A. Kay is a clerk in the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R., Readville; address, 257 Beale St., Wollaston. — C. I. Lewis is an instructor in the University of Colorado; address, 650 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder, Col. — M. H. Litchfield is in the leather business; address, 43 Prospect Ave., Wollaston. — D. McFadon is in the lumber business; address, Box 890, Tacoma, Wash. — A. G. MacKenzie is teaching; address, 26 Centre St., St. Johnsville, N. Y. — S. MacNutt is a student at the Mass. Inst. of Technology; address, Hemenway Chambers, Boston. — C. G. Mark is with the National Malleable Casting Co.; address, Lake Forest, Ill. — J. H. Mason is in institutional church work; address, 659 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. — O. A. Mather is on the *Chicago Tribune*. — C. P. Middleton is with the banking firm of C. A. Putnam & Co., 53 State St., Boston. — G. T. Moffatt is advertising manager of the American Credit Indemnity Co., New York; permanent address, 415 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. — J. R. Nichols is with the Eastern Expanded Metal Co., of Boston; address, 6 Webster Park, Brookline. — H. A. Nye is teaching and studying law; address, 415 W. 2d St., Trinidad, Colo. — J. L. Paget is in the drug business; address, 138 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — H. C. Parmelee is with the McAlester Fuel Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. — H. A. Paull is a chemist with the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co.; address, Box 257, Chester, Pa. — E. C. Pevear's address is Peabody. — T. F. Pierce's permanent address is 40 Vanderverter Pl., St. Louis, Mo. — A. L. Ponleaur is chemist for the E. R. Thomas Motor Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.; permanent address, Windsor, Conn. — L. D. Rockwell is a bookkeeper at Pittsfield. — J. L. Schwartz's address is 29 Bidwell Pl., Buffalo, N. Y. — F. Sicha is teaching; address, 218 Lincoln Ave., Salem, O. — J. H. Silver's address is 2400 E. 40th St., Cleveland, O. — C. N. Smith is with the Hennepin Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn. — S. M. Smith is superintendent of an ice plant at Wellsville, O. — C. Snow is professor of physics in Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. — R. E. Sperry is with Bartlett, Hayward & Co., engineers, Baltimore, Md.; address, 1808 Calvert St., Baltimore. — B. C. Stowers's address is Dedham. — J. T. Sullivan is automobile editor of the *Boston Globe*. — C. H. Sutherland is with the California Lumber Co. at Westport, Mendocino Co., Cal. — F. Thieriot's address is 404 Scotland Rd., South Orange, N. J. — O. J. Todd is teaching Greek at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. — E. B. Towne's address is Palo Alto, Cal. — G. Upton is a glue manufacturer; address, 24 Chestnut St., Salem. — C. Wallace is in the engineering department of the New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., N. Y. City. — H. C. Washburn is instructor in English at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. — L. B. Webster is with American Zinc & Lead Smelting Co., Caney, Kan; address, Marion, Ind. — H. M. Wheeler is principal of the Caribou, Me., High School; address, South Paris, Me. — H. A. Whitman is chemist with the Smethport Extract Co., Damascus, Va. — H. E. Winlock is on the Egyptian Archaeological Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.; address, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, W. C. — C. A. Woodbury is with the Eastern Dynamite Co.; address, 106 Broad St., Chester, Pa. — A. L. White is with Paine, Webber & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston. — Robert Grant, Jr., is with Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston. — A. W. Soule is with Blodget, Merritt & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston. — P. Van R. Ellis is

with Wrenn Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston. — W. G. Means is with Dane, Smith & Co., bankers and brokers, Boston. — S. W. Webb is with the City Trust Co., Boston. — L. Burchard is with the American Trust Co., Boston. — W. F. Emerson is with Stone & Webster, Chicago. — J. R. Montgomery is a bond salesman for Redmond & Co., New York. — J. L. White is in the Maintenance of Way Dept., Grand Trunk Pacific R. R., Toronto. — Blanchard Bridgman died recently at Ely, Nev.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., N. Y.

P. R. Carpenter is teaching gymnastics in Amherst College. — G. E. Doyen is an assistant in mathematics at Harvard and is also studying in the Graduate School. — A. M. Harlow is in the wholesale milk business with H. P. Hood & Sons, Charlestown. — J. H. Ijams is with N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, New York City. — J. T. Moss is with The Georgen-Goodwright Co., typewriters and supplies, 318 Broadway, New York City. — E. E. Munn is with an engineering firm in Trenton; address, 213 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. — J. J. Rowe is with the First Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, O. — A. W. Shaw is with the Hastings Pavement Co., of New York City. — R. F. Smith is principal of the Allegany Union High Schools, Allegany, N. Y. — J. V. Stark is a draftsman for the New York Central R.R.; address 15 Cranberry St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — S. B. Swaim, C. O. Wellington, S. E. Anderson and M. S. Kimball are with the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — H. H. Sutphin is with Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, New York City. — P. D. Hawkins is with the Sullivan Mach. Co., Clairmont, N. H. — R. B.

Gregg is teaching mathematics and Science at Milton Academy. — S. T. Gano is private Secretary to Maj. H. L. Higginson, 44 State St., Boston. — Grant Chandler is with the N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co., Boston. — A. F. Chamberlain is with the Isaac Prouty Shoe Mfg. Co., Spencer. — H. S. Ashton is a reporter on the *Boston Herald*. — C. B. Claffin is with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston. — F. A. Jenks is with Curtis & Sanger, brokers, Boston. — C. A. Haskell is with the A. J. Tower Co., Boston. — W. C. Krathwohl is tutor in mathematics at Columbia University and at Barnard College, New York. — S. M. Waxman is an instructor in Romance Languages in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. — R. S. Eustis is with Dr. Grenfell, Labrador. — G. L. Ware, is with Coffin & Co., bonds, Boston. — W. B. Long, is with the State Street Trust Co., Boston. — Lester Harding is with Coolidge & Brooks, cotton, Boston. — J. D. White and A. G. Grant are in the First Year Class, Harvard Law School. — P. Bigelow is with Burroughs & DeBlois, real estate, Boston. — W. S. Buchanan has left the Tuskegee Institute to become principal of the Corona, Ala., Industrial Institute for the training of negro youths. — C. C. Willis is with the Sullivan Machinery Co., Clairmont, N. H.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Dr. Edwin Sewell Kimpton, m '87, died at Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1907. He was born at Stanstead, P. Q., April 8, 1857. He studied at the Somerville High School and after graduating from the Medical School, he practised in Charlestown. He married in 1884, Sarah E. Wilson, who survives him with an unmarried daughter.

James Johnson Reeves, *b*'61, was born in Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 9, 1839, and died there Sept. 20, 1907. His school days were passed there, and after leaving the West Jersey Academy he entered in 1857 the office of J. T. Nixon and continued the study of law with him and his associates, C. E. Elmer and Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, until admitted to the bar in 1861. During this period he attended the Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1861. He was licensed as an attorney in February, 1861; as a counselor in June, 1864; and in May, 1871, admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts, receiving also the appointment of United States Commissioner about the same time. In 1862 Mr. Reeves entered the army, having been instrumental with others in raising a company in one and a half days. This company became part of the 24th Regiment, New Jersey Vols., and was known as Company H, of which he was second lieutenant. He made a highly creditable war record and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and also at that of Chancellorsville. He was for several years city solicitor of Bridgeton and has been a member of the Board of Education. He has long been a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, to which position he was ordained in April, 1868, and became a teacher in its Sunday School when but 16 years of age. In 1864 he was elected to the superintendency of the Sunday School and filled the position with fidelity and zeal for more than 40 years. Mr. Reeves was president for several years of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bridgeton, and for fifteen years or more chairman of its lecture committee. He also served as a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of West Jersey Academy. He has been president for many years of the Cumber-

land Bible Society, and the work of this organization was dear to his heart. He was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Musical Association and was for many years its efficient president.

Rev. E. M. Slocombe, *b*'07, is settled at Augusta, Me. -

Prof. D. H. Webster, *b*'03, recently at Williams College, has been called to the chair of anthropology and sociology at the University of Nebraska.

Vernon Otis Taylor, *m*'68, a member of the Rhode Island and Providence County medical societies and a practitioner of Providence, R. I., died in the Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence, Sept. 10, 1907, aged 60.

Rev. E. C. Davis, *b*'04, is pastor of the Unitarian Church, Pittsfield.

Dr. Frederick Bradley, *d*'86, died in Newport, R. I., Oct. 23, 1907. He was born at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Eng., Oct. 28, 1849, and came to this country when a boy. For several years he was engaged as fine drawer and inspector in the woolen manufacture in Dedham. He entered the Harvard Dental School in 1884, graduating in 1886. For one year, 1886-87, he was demonstrator of operative dentistry in the Harvard Dental School. He also associated himself with his brother, Dr. Thomas Bradley, *d*'78, in the practice of dentistry and went to Newport in 1887. In 1892 he was appointed instructor in operative dentistry in the Harvard Dental School and continued in that capacity, and as lecturer in operative dentistry until the failure of his health obliged him to cease his service to the School in June, 1906. He had been president of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association; secretary and president of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island and the Rhode Island Dental Society; he was an associate member of the New York Institute of Somatology,

and a fellow, and had been treasurer and president of the American Academy of Dental Science. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Newport School Committee, and at the end of his first term was elected for another three years. For six years he was a member of the committee on industrial schools, and last year its chairman, and for two years chairman of the committee on teachers, giving to his duties on the School Board much conscientious attention. He was a member of the Newport Unity Club, of the Philharmonic Society, and was formerly a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; a pastmaster of Saint Paul's Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Coronet Council, No. 63, Royal Arcanum. A widow and two children survive him: Dr. Frederick H. Bradley of Plymouth, Mass., and Emily M. Bradley.

Gen. L. H. Warren, *l*'02, delivered an address at the dinner of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Washington, June 3, 1907, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Gen. G. B. McClellan.

Dr. G. B. Gordon, *s*'02, curator of the section of American archaeology at the Museum of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania, has been making explorations among the Indian tribes of Alaska, and has secured many valuable specimens.

Nathan Wolfman, *p*'06, is practising law at 15 State St., Boston.

Arthur Leo Farrell, *l*'02, died in Cambridge on Oct. 17, after a long illness. He was born in Cambridge, Sept. 1, 1875, graduated from Boston College in 1898, and from the Harvard Law School. He married Helen H. Tooley, who survives him with one child.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

W. J. Hopkins, [*'85*], has written a book of "Sandman Stories."

W. W. Dewhurst, '75, has recently published "Annotated Rules of the Federal Courts of the United States."

J. D. Logan, '94, has published "Quantitative Punctuations: an Essay on the Pedagogy of English Composition."

A. W. Vorse, '89, has written chapters on "The Constitution in Japan," in the *Stories of Nations Series*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

On Oct. 21, at the Lyric Theatre, New York, *Sappho and Phaon*, the three-act tragedy by Percy MacKaye, '97, was performed for the first time.

"Days Off," a new volume of essays by Prof. Henry van Dyke, *h*'94, recently College Preacher at Harvard, is announced by the Scribners.

Homer St. Gaudens, '03, is preparing a life of his father, the late Augustus St. Gaudens, *h*'97, and requests that letters or other material be sent to him at Windsor, Vt.

Dr. W. McM. Woodworth, '88, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard, has undertaken to edit the proceedings of the Seventh International Zoological Congress.

H. H. Furness, Jr., '88, who has collaborated with his father and already issued a revision of the *Variorum Macbeth*, has now the volume containing *Richard III* in press. It will be published early next year.

Prof. Josiah Royce, of the Harvard Philosophical Department, and Dr. S. A. Eliot, '84, president of the American Unitarian Association, are members of the American advisory editorial board of the *Hibbert Journal*.

Charles Nutt, '90, has prepared most of the genealogies and biographies in "Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County, Mass.," a work in four quarto volumes.

F. H. Bigelow, '73, professor of meteorology in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has reprinted, from the *Monthly Weather Review* for 1906, "Studies on the Thermodynamics of the Atmosphere." (Weather Bureau: Washington, D. C.)

Arthur D. Ficke, '04, has printed at the Samurai Press, Norwich, England, a little pamphlet of verse, "From the Isles: A Series of Songs out of Greece." They have melody and glow, with not infrequent Swinburnian reminiscences, and occasionally that absence of thought which is also Swinburnian.

W. G. Howard, '91, of the German Department at Harvard, has edited, in collaboration with A. M. Sturtevant, '90, Gottfried Keller's short story, "Das Föhnlein der sieben Aufrechten." The little volume, which appears in Heath's excellent "Modern Language Series," is provided with a brief introduction, notes and vocabulary, as well as with a portrait of Keller. (Heath: Boston. Boards, 25 cents.)

The latest volume in the excellent series of "Selections and Documents in Economics," edited by Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard, is "Selected Readings in Economics," by Prof. Bullock himself. In some 705 pages, he covers the general field of economics, from Prof. Shaler's discussion of the "Effect of the Physiography of North America

upon Men of European Origin," down to Schäffle's "Criticism of Socialism." Among the topics covered are the accumulation of capital, saving and spending; the division of labor; the law of population; human wants and their satisfaction; the manufacturing industries of the United States; the iron and cotton industries; American agriculture; the organization of exchange prices; the growth of cities in the United States; the organization of production before and after the industrial revolution. The 60 or more selections are drawn from the best sources, "best" not only in the sense of being, many of them, masters in the economic field, but in representing most adequately the main interests in each topic. We can think of no other compilation of works in this specialty that approaches this in excellence; and it is a useful book of reference to be kept on the shelf of any educated person. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.25, postage 20 cents.)

Prof. H. R. Meyer, '92, recently in the Departments of Political Economy at Harvard and at the University of Chicago, has just published two works through the Macmillan Co., viz: "Public Ownership and the Telephone in Great Britain: Restriction of the Industry by the State and the Municipalities," and, "The British State Telegraphs: A Study of the Problem of a Large Body of Civil Servants in a Democracy."

Among the novels by Harvard men published this autumn is "Admiral's Light," by Henry Milner Rideout, '99, who has taken the Down East environment with which he is familiar for his background. The characters include a girl brought up by Yankee gypsies, a lighthouse keeper, an Italian sailor, a Chinaman, and the hero, who is a youth of a peculiar sort. The plot — but that is another story. (Houghton, Mifflin &

Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

A memorial volume containing essays and letters by the late Wendell Phillips Garrison, '61, will be published as soon as the material can be collected and arranged. Many characteristic letters are doubtless in the possession of contributors to the *Nation*, and of the late editor's friends, who will confer a favor by selecting such as they deem suitable and sending them to Philip McKim Garrison, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Such letters will be carefully preserved and returned as soon as possible to their owners.

"The Democratic Ideal" is an admirable essay by Milton Reed, '68. It should be read by young men at a time when there is a reaction from democracy, or rather from its perversions and shortcomings. Mr. Reed draws on history, philosophy, and literature for his references and examples, which he sets forth in forcible style. He goes deep. He tells the truth. He has packed much into a few pages. What he says should touch every actual or prospective citizen of the Republic. (American Unitarian Association: Boston. Boards, 12mo.)

Everett Kimball, p '02, associate professor of history in Smith College, has edited and prepared for American high schools Prof. J. B. Bury's "Student's History of Greece." The English work is too well known to require description or commendation here. We are glad that Prof. Kimball has brought it more directly within reach of American students. A careful comparison of his version with the original would possibly throw some light on the difference in the method of teaching history in the United States and in England. The book is lavishly provided with illustrations and maps. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.10 net.)

Volume xviii of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* contains the following papers: "'Lognoedic' Metre in Greek Comedy," by Prof. John Williams White; "The *Medea* of Seneca," by Harold Loomis Cleasby; "Boyhood and Youth in the Days of Aristophanes," by Arthur A. Bryant; "Stylistic Tests and the Chronology of the Works of Boethius," by Arthur P. McKinley; "The Manuscript Tradition of the *Acharnenses*," by Earnest Cary; "Note on the Battle of Pharsalus," by Arthur Searle. The contents, it will be seen, are of unusually varied interest. (For sale by the Publication Agent, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Price \$1.50.)

Messrs. William Schuyler and Philo M. Buck, Jr., p '02, are joint authors of "The Art of Composition for High Schools and Academies." As they have had experience as teachers in the McKinley High School, St. Louis, they know the needs of the preparatory school pupils. The general arrangement of their material seems good, and they devote plenty of space to practical exercises. A textbook of this kind cannot well be criticised *a priori*; only after actually using it and discovering its effect on youths could we reach a solid conclusion. And after all, the teacher counts for more than the textbook. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

For the centenary of John Greenleaf Whittier Prof. Bliss Perry, of Harvard, has prepared an admirable brief biographical sketch, which serves as preface to a small volume of Whittier's autobiographical poems. Prof. Perry lays especial stress on Whittier's formative period, not omitting to describe his astuteness as a political observer. The critical effect on Whittier's career which Garrison's call had 's carefully brought out. Nor are there lacking wise and just

remarks on the quality and value of Whittier's poetry. The little volume resembles in make-up and excellence that which Prof. Norton compiled on Longfellow. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents; school edition, 25 cents.)

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, '86, is one of the most effective and popular preachers of Greater Boston to-day. He has been well advised to gather into a small volume entitled, "The Temple of Virtue," six of his sermons. He discusses self-control, courage, prudence, magnanimity, and love. These eternal topics — ever fresh because they are eternal — are living realities in Mr. Frothingham's earnest and impressive treatment. He has the art of speaking straightforwardly, as man to man, and not as theologian talking down to a parishioner — an art which partly explains his popularity and shows itself in these sermon-essays. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

It is more than forty years since Mr. Howells collected in a volume the delightful studies on Venice which he had contributed to the *Boston Advertiser* and other journals during his residence as consul at Venice. His "Venetian Life," deservedly popular at the start, has held the public ever since: and the public has grown both relatively and absolutely, with the increase in the number of persons who have either visited the magic city or learned to feel its enchantment through books and pictures. Mr. Howells has now revised the book, toning down some of the exultant expressions of youth which in his maturity he deems excessive, and adding a preface in which he takes the reader into his confidence. Whether it be wise for the man of 70 to tone down what the man of 25 wrote — especially when the writing has become classic — is a question which we cannot discuss

here: but we are sure that no devotee of Venice has ever found Mr. Howells's earlier enthusiasms excessive. But here the book is in definitive text, and its publishers have given to it, in this edition, paper, binding, type, and illustrations which make it perhaps the book of the holiday season. Mr. Edmund H. Garrett contributes 20 full-page sketches in color, which have been admirably reproduced. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Boards, large 8vo, \$5 net.)

Thoroughly original in its drollery is the "Manual of Florinology for Beginners" which its author, Prof. Robert Williams Wood, '91, of Johns Hopkins, entitles "How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers." Prof. Wood describes in appropriate verse such bird and flower analogues as the Auk and the Orchid, the Pipe and the Snipe, the Roc and the Shamrock, and he shows, in his illustrations, the inevitable resemblance between each pair — a resemblance which, till now, not even nature-fakers had discovered. His verse is as funny as his drawings, and that is saying a great deal. We give two samples.

First, "The Quail: The Kale."
 "The California Quail is said
 To have a tail upon his head,
 While contrary-wise we style the Kale,
 A cabbage-head upon a tail.
 It is not hard to tell the two —
 The Quail commences with a queue."

Next, "The Turnip and the Tern."
 "To tell the turnip from the tern,
 A thing which every one should learn,
 Observe the tern up in the air,
 See how he turns — and now compare
 Him with this inert vegetable,
 Who thus to turn is quite unable,
 For he is rooted to the spot.
 While, as we see, the tern is not;
 But the turnip is not doomed to be
 Thus bound to earth e-tern-ally,

For "cooked to a turn" may be inferred
To change the turnip to the bird."

The little book ought to have a wide circulation, for clever drollery is rare. (Paul Elder: New York. Boards, 12mo, 50 cents).

Pamphlets Received: "A Pioneer in International Arbitration," by J. D. Rodeffe; from *Sewanee Review*, April, 1907. — "The Origin of the System of Recording Deeds in America," by Prof. J. H. Beale, Jr., '82; from *Green Bag*, vol. 19. — "Status of the Massachusetts Teacher," by F. A. Tupper, '80; from 70th Report of the State Board of Education. — "From the Isles," Poems by Arthur D. Ficke, '04; Samurai Press, Norwich, Eng. — "Catalog of the Chemical Collection in the Phillips Exeter Academy Chemical Laboratory," by W. Segerblom, '97; Exeter, N. H., News Letter Press. — "The Sprout Forests of the Housatonic Valley of Connecticut: A Silvical Study," by G. F. Schwarz, Sp. '95; reprinted from *Forestry Quarterly*, vol. v. — "English Bulletin, 1907-1908," by R. W. Neal, '03, asst. professor of English, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst. — "The Red Rag," by Clivette, the Man in Black. — "Recent Plans for Currency Reform," address before the Mass. Reform Club, Dec. 14, 1906, by Alfred L. Ripley. — "Address on the Apostle Eliot," by James DeNormandie, t '02. — "A Portfolio of Carnegie Libraries," by T. W. Koch, '93, librarian of the University of Michigan: Ann Arbor, Mich., George Wahr, publisher. — Report of the Keene, N. H., Humane Society, 1905-1906; H. S. Mackintosh, '60, pres. — "American Library Association: College and Reference Section," by T. W. Koch, '93.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Atlantic, (Sept.) "The Anglo-American School of Polite Unlearning," S. M. Crothers, A '99; "Personality in Journalism," M. A.

DeW. Howe, '86. (Oct.) "A Pennsylvania Quaker Boy," I. Sharpless, s '73. (Nov.) "Verres," J. R. Lowell, '38; "The Launching of the Magazine," C. E. Norton, '46; "Recollections of an Atlantic Editorship," W. D. Howells, A '67; "Literature," T. W. Higginson, '41; "Politics," W. Wilson, A '07; "The Editor who was never the Editor," B. Perry.

American Love Review, (July-Aug.) "Status of a Foreigner who has declared his Intention of becoming a Citizen of the United States," N. Wolfman, p '06.

American Mag. (Nov.) "The Powers of Men," W. James, m '69.

Century, (Nov.) "Lincoln's Offer of a Command to Garibaldi," H. N. Gay, p '96; "Mars as the Abode of Life," P. Lowell, '76.

Educational Review, (Sept.) "Simplification of French Spelling," C. H. Page, '90; "Teachers of Literature and Ph.D.," J. B. Fletcher, '87.

Everybody's, (Sept.) "Nature Fakers," T. Roosevelt, '80. (Oct.) "The Keystone Crime," O. Wister, '82.

Lippincott's, (Nov.) "Apprenticeship in Letters," R. Bache, '82.

McClure's, (Sept.) "The Bray of the M. F. N.," K. Browne, '91; "Nothing but the Truth," H. Munsterberg, A '99. (Oct.) "The Third Degree," H. Munsterberg, A '99.

Popular Science Monthly, (Sept.-Nov.) "The Problem of Age, Growth, and Death," C. S. Minot, p '78. (Sept.) "Mars as seen in the Lowell Refractor," G. R. Agassiz, '84.

Putnam's, (Sept.) "Back to the Old Ways," G. M. Gould, t '75; "Joseph Hodges Choate," W. A. Purrington, '73.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, (Aug.) "The Treasury and the Banks under Secretary Shaw," A. P. Andrew; "The Growth of the Union Pacific and its Financial Operations," T. W. Mitchell; "Modes of Constructing Index-Numbers," A. W. Flux; "Tax Discrimination in the Paper and Pulp Industry," R. C. McCrea; Notes and Memoranda.

Scribner's, (Oct.) "Small Country Neighbors," T. Roosevelt, '80.

World's Work, (Sept.) "Running a River through a Mountain," A. W. Page, '95; "A Negro College Town," B. T. Washington, h '96. (Oct.) "City Government by Fewer Men," C. W. Eliot, '53.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Aeschylus, Agamemnon*. The Choral Odes and Lyric Scenes set to music by John Ellerton Lodge. (C. W. Thompson & Co., Boston.) In June, 1906, under the auspices of the Classical Department, the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus was performed in the Stadium at

Harvard by undergraduates of the University. The music for the tragedy, by Mr. John Ellerton Lodge, justified itself by the test of actual performance, that is, it proved itself to be a worthy factor in the tripartite scheme of Greek drama, — words, action, and music. The composer of music for a Greek play finds himself in a serious dilemma. If after long study, the accurate historic evidence being very slight, he can arrive at a comprehensive theory of just what Greek music was, and if he tries to carry out this theory in modern form, it is to be doubted if people of these times could appreciate such purely theoretic music, even if singers and players could be found to perform it. On the other hand, if he writes frankly and entirely in our modern musical idiom, with its striking subjectivity and its boundless resources in dissonance, he is open to the objection of having departed entirely from the spirit of Greek tragedy, so impressive by reason of its calm majesty, its restraint, and its freedom from the intense individual expression of modern times. It must be said that Mr. Lodge handled this difficult problem in an admirable manner. For several years he had made a special study of the Greek drama and its metres with the lamented Thuball Stickney, and being endowed with scholarly instincts and genuine musical gifts, he was well suited to achieve practical results. It is generally held that the vocal music of the Greeks conformed entirely to the metre of the text and Mr. Lodge's music was thoroughly Greek in this fundamental respect, namely, there were no flaws of coincidence between the musical and the metrical accent. As to just what formulated material the Greeks had for the construction of their melodies and as the basis of whatever slight attempts they made at harmonic combination, there is a wide difference of opinion among theorists.

We do know, however, that the old Church Modes — the so-called Gregorian Tones — are directly derived from the original Greek modes, — the Dorian, the Phrygian, the Aeolian, etc. So Mr. Lodge with true artistic insight constructed most of his melodies, which were often in unison, on these ecclesiastical modes. In this way there was established a genuine archaic atmosphere of calm dignity and of supernatural awe which was plainly felt by the audience to be just in keeping with the spirit of text and of action. By what musical methods the Greeks enhanced and made more vivid the wonderful pathos and poignancy of such a tragedy as the *Agamemnon* we have no historic evidence. It has been customary to hold that, as chromatic expression is entirely a growth of the last four centuries, Greek music should be entirely free from this element. We know, however, that the Greeks by no means avoided the chromatic scale, the basis of our modern dissonant system, — they even went into the most subtle and hair-splitting use of quarter-tones and enharmonic intervals. So it is certainly a sound speculative theory that they may have intensified their tragic situations by a free use of chromatics, just as the human voice under the stress of great emotion naturally uses a more varied melodic inflection than in ordinary narration. So when the spirit of the text and of the situation demand it, Mr. Lodge freely avails himself of dissonances as we know them, and in the opinion of the reviewer, in this way alone could music be written which in such scenes should adequately move an audience of our times. There is also a great deal of uncertainty as to how much instrumental accompaniment the Greeks employed and what was the nature of such instrumental music. We find frequent references in Greek literature to the

Aulos, an instrument like our flute à bec with somewhat the tone-color of our modern oboe or clarinet. So Mr. Lodge selected for his instrumental forces four wind instruments, two clarinets, a bass clarinet and a bassoon. Such instruments being by nature more abstract and less incisive in accent than strings, their tone, beautiful to listen to in itself, accorded perfectly with the spirit of the tragedy. Mr. Lodge is to be congratulated upon having achieved a distinct success in a trying situation, and to his music may be given the high praise of producing real esthetic results with very simple means.

— *The Appreciation of Literature*. By George E. Woodberry, '77. (Baker & Taylor Co.: New York. Cloth, small 4to, \$1.50 net.) Although Prof. Woodberry may regard this as less ambitious than some of his other essays in criticism, we incline to think that it is his best. Being obliged to give a clear consecutive summary, he has been saved from the philosophic excursions, or more subjective confessions, which one finds in such works as "The Torch" and "Heart of Man." Prof. Woodberry's purpose here is to lead the average intelligent reader to appreciate literature. This he does by taking up in turn the first principles of literary expression; lyrical, narrative, and dramatic poetry; fiction; other prose forms; and practical suggestions. The obvious danger in compendious criticism is that it may be so general that its teaching may resemble those moral maxims which everybody believes but nobody follows. Mr. Woodberry avoids the vagueness or sterility of generalization by continually citing concrete examples to illustrate his main conclusions. Thus he vivifies his chapter on lyrics by a somewhat detailed, though condensed, analysis of Burns's poems; and he reinforces his remarks on fiction by brief but

admirable references to "Adam Bede," Hawthorne, and "Lorna Doone." Such summoning of witnesses shows that the critic does not write haphazard, but that he has so systematized literature that he knows how one work is related to its kind or how it serves the broader needs of human expression. Naturally, no two critics would agree on the importance of the hundreds of books cited by Mr. Woodberry. We are surprised, for instance, to be told that the drama of "even Goethe and Schiller is for scholars" — as if they were not read every year by millions of Germans, and by not a few foreigners, who are not scholars! But such differences do not vitiate the general excellence of Mr. Woodberry's book. Any one who reads it intelligently will be helped in many ways, and the professional bookman or critic himself will be stimulated by it. We regret that the publishers have seen fit to print it in a large format, with absurdly broad margins and unnecessarily heavy paper. It should be issued in small convenient size, fitting it to become, what it ought to become, a *vade mecum* for a large number of readers. The illustrations which have been inserted add nothing to its value.

— *Rooseveltiana*. 1. "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt." By John Burroughs. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.) 2. "Theodore Roosevelt; The Boy and the Man." By James Morgan. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) Pres. Roosevelt has captured the popular interest of Americans to a degree hitherto unknown. The daily and weekly press, the fortnightly and monthly magazines, teem with articles about him; he is described, kodaked, written up, written down, more than any other man in the world to-day; but the public seem not to be satiated. We cannot attempt to analyze the cause of this stupendous

popular interest. Probably every reader would give a different reason. Assuredly, however, it is not enough to say that the President has a genius for publicity. The American people believe that Theodore Roosevelt is genuine — genuine in a stirring, personal, unconventional way — and that he is deeply and vigorously American. Those two facts would suffice to account for their enthusiasm. Such a book as this by Mr. Burroughs, though plainly eulogistic, helps to win many admirers to its subject; for Mr. Burroughs describes the simplicity and downrightness of the President, his lack of frills in his intercourse with everybody, his quick response to the appeals of fellowship, his spontaneity (as when he rushed out half-shaved to see a band of mountain sheep), and his humor. Mr. Burroughs also praises highly Mr. Roosevelt's unusual power as a naturalist. "I cannot now recall," he says, "that I have ever met a man with a keener and more comprehensive interest in the wild life about us — an interest that is at once scientific and thoroughly human. And by human I do not mean anything akin to the sentimentalism that sicklies o'er so much of our more recent natural history writing, and that inspires the founding of hospitals for cats; but I mean his robust, manly love of all open-air life, and his keen insight into it." He gives many instances to show the range and accuracy of Mr. Roosevelt's observations of birds and beasts, and he quotes more than one passage which proves his rare power of description. The little book, like most that Mr. Burroughs writes, makes very pleasant reading. — Mr. James Morgan, on the other hand, has produced a popular biography, in which he follows Mr. Roosevelt's career from birth down to to-day, and then, in the last third of his volume, takes up special traits, episodes, and

topics, from "The Big Stick" to "the President and his Children." Mr. Morgan seems to have kept himself free from exaggeration. Although he sympathizes with his subject — as every biographer ought to do — he is careful to stick to facts. He has collected many anecdotes, and, in the more historic or serious parts, he has consulted competent authorities. On the whole, this is the best biography of the President with which we are acquainted. The volume is fully illustrated, and so is Mr. Burroughs's.

— *Youth: Its Education, Regimen, and Hygiene*. By G. Stanley Hall, p. 78, President of Clark University. (Appleton: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) This most valuable book should be read by every parent and by every teacher. It gives in miniature, with proper condensations and omissions, the substance of Pres. Hall's great work on "Adolescence," one of the few really notable contributions to the application of psychology to life which America has produced. Pres. Hall discusses first the pre-adolescent stage, from eight to twelve years, in which drill makes its deepest impression. Then he takes up the muscles and motor powers in general and shows the reaction between them and mental development, and the indispensableness of having a sound physiological basis for proper thinking and volition. Industrial schools, manual training, sloyd, gymnastics and sports are treated next. He emphasizes none too strongly the fact that healthy play is so much a part of youth that men might keep young if they played more. Then he takes up juvenile morals, discriminating between real faults and those due to disregard of a factitious pedagogic discipline. He shows how various are the motives which cause lying. A chapter of biographies of youth contains not only imaginary records (as in Shakespeare's

characters) but summaries of the early life-story of many distinguished persons. Pres. Hall remarks that "it is high time that ephelic literature should be recognized as a class by itself, and have a place of its own in the history of letters and of criticism. Much of it should be individually prescribed for the reading of the young, for whom it has a singular zest and is a true stimulus and corrective. This stage of life now has what might almost be called a school of its own. Here the young appeal to and listen to each other as they do not to adults, and in a way the latter have failed to appreciate." From this point, Pres. Hall follows youth through its development in the world of social ideals, in its intellectual education and in school work. He devotes a separate chapter to the education of girls, and concludes with a chapter on moral and religious training. It would be hard to mention another book as small as this which contains so much wise suggestion on the most fundamental concerns of adolescent human life.

— *Under the Laurel*. By Frederic Crowninshield, '86. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Boards, 12mo. \$1.25.) In this volume Mr. Crowninshield gives many characteristic poems. He is by turns painter, moralist, citizen, friend — even crony, as his genial sonnet to the Century Club attests. He has a rich, and often unusual diction. He sees life shorn of the vulgar details which petty realists thrust into the foreground, life in its larger interests, emotions, and passions. There is about all his work the refinement of the intellectual aristocrat, and the spirit which art has dignified and enriched. To get an idea of his range, read "Plant more Laurels"; "First Painter to the King"; "What Wilt Thou Bring?"; "The Skipper's Song"; "Let the Past Go"; "Dead"; "New Year in

the Studio"; "A Fallen Trusted Friend"; "A Masquerader"; "Politics"; the sonnets on painting; and "Hubert and Lois." The last is one of the narrative poems in which Mr. Crowninshield displays a leisurely discursiveness, with occasional dramatic intensity. Where much is excellent it is hard to choose a single specimen: nevertheless the following shows Mr. Crowninshield's ability to put a scene, an episode, and a judgment into a sonnet:

MURAT'S DEATH.

It might have been a yester tragedy,
So deeply was I moved. Oh, what an end
For one who did in gallantry transcend
The squadrons world — whose plumes were
guarantee,
Fronting the flashing ranks, of Victory!
For these same jeweled plumes they did contend,
The brigands! and his pageantry did read,
And his proud person foul, hard by the sea
Laying Calabrian shores! Against a wall
They backed him in a gloomy cell, so small
That he upgathered in his reaping arm
The muskets to his heart, lest they should
harm
His warrior face — a flash — his soul was
flown,
And this to keep a Bourbon on his throne.

— *The Development and Chronology of Chaucer's Works*, by John S. P. Tatlock, p. '04. (Chaucer Society, Second Series, No. 37. London, 1907.) A large part of this volume was written by Mr. Tatlock as a dissertation for the Harvard doctor's degree, which he received in 1904. He continued his researches afterwards in European libraries, completing the present work and at the same time gathering materials for another book, which he announces as nearly finished, on the evolution of the "Canterbury Tales." His discussion of the chronological problems is learned, thorough, and ingenious; and whatever view may prevail regarding some of his hypotheses, his work must be recognized as one of the most valuable contributions made to Chaucerian scholarship in recent years.

In a number of matters (as, for example, in assigning a very early date to the "Troilus and Cressida") Mr. Tatlock departs from the prevailing opinion, and many of his conclusions, from the nature of the case, do not admit of decisive proof. But he calls attention to numerous evidences hitherto unobserved or insufficiently considered, and he argues throughout with great cogency. While by no means disposed to do injustice to his own case, he keeps the distinction clear between matters of certainty and matters of conjecture; and his book consequently furnishes a trustworthy guide to the present state of knowledge on the subjects with which it deals. It ought to be added that in a work like this other things are involved besides mere questions of chronology. In the conduct of his argument Mr. Tatlock makes many good observations on matters of textual interpretation and of historical criticism; and the results of such an investigation obviously have important bearings on the study of Chaucer's development as a literary artist.

—*What Can a Young Man Do?* By Frank West Rollins, L.S. '80. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) Ex-Gov. Rollins, a practical man, has written a practical book. Advice to young men is usually very plentiful, and correspondingly cheap; but, more than cheapness its lack of concreteness stamps it. To be of real value, advice must aim straight at the needs of a specific individual. Gov. Rollins puts himself in the position of an experienced adviser to whom young men come and ask "What can I do?" Thereupon he describes to them some fifty professions and employments. "If you have certain tastes," he says in substance, "you can be a teacher, or a journalist, or an artist, and so on." Then he states the special requirements for each occupation, not

merely the special training, but the habits of mind and character. He tells the advantages and disadvantages, and estimates the probable gains, in money or reputation or position, to be expected from each. We feel that his book, which is written with clearness, cannot fail to be really useful. The one boy out of ten who develops early an inclination or aptitude for a definite profession will profit by reading it: much more will the other nine youths who, lacking a marked bent, seem to flounder aimlessly before getting to work. And many a father, too, who has begun to wonder how his son can earn a living, may be recommended to seek concrete advice in Gov. Rollins's pages.

—*Life and Times of Stephen Higginson*. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, '41. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$2.) Col. Higginson has done well to preserve in this permanent form the record of his grandfather. Stephen Higginson was a prominent politician in the Revolutionary time. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1783; he took part in the exciting political discussions of the next decade; wrote the "Laco Letters"; was a Boston merchant of wide influence; and served as navy agent. Col. Higginson gives a genial picture of life in Salem and Boston in old days, and describes such notable events as Shays' Rebellion and the Feast of Shells. There is throughout the book a blend of the personal and the historical, of family and social affairs, which makes it a memoir delightful to read and valuable to refer to. The admirable illustrations deserve special mention.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Selections from Poe. Edited with Biographical and Critical Introduction and Notes by J. Montgomery Gambrill, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 16mo.)

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. XVIII. (Publication Agent, Harvard University; Cambridge, Mass. Boards, 8vo, \$1.50.)

Selected Readings in Economics. Edited by Charles J. Bullock, Asst. Professor of Economics in Harvard University. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.25.)

The Stopping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett. (Doxil, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50.)

An Introduction to the History of Modern Europe. By Archibald Weir, M.A. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$2.)

Anthony and Cleopatra. Variorum Edition. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, '54. (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia. Cloth, 4to, \$4.50.)

Bury's Students' History of Greece. Edited and Prepared for American High Schools and Academies by Everett Kimball, p '02. Associate Professor of History, Smith College. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.10 net.)

Wireless Telegraphy. An Elementary Treatise. By A. E. Kennelly, Professor of Electrical Engineering in Harvard University. (Moffat, Yard & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 66 illustrations, \$1 net.)

Arctura. By F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

John Harvard and His Times. By Henry C. Shelley. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$2.)

A Short History of Greek Literature, from Homer to Julian. By Wilmer Cave Wright, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Greek, Bryn Mawr College. (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Appreciation of Literature. By George E. Woodberry, '77. (Baker & Taylor Co.: New York. Cloth, small 4to, illustrated, \$1.50 net.)

Selections from Byron. Edited by Samuel Marion Tucker. (Ginn: Boston. Boards, 16mo.)

Kellar's *Das Föhnlein der sieben Aufrechten.* Edited by W. G. Howard, '91, and A. M. Sturtevant, '99. Heath's Modern Language Series. (Heath: Boston. Boards, 16mo.)

The Development and Chronology of Chaucer's Works. By John S. P. Tatlock, '96, Asst. Professor of English in the University of Michigan. Chaucer Society, 2 Series, 37. (Kegan Paul: London. Paper, 8vo.)

The British State Telegraph. A Study of the Problem of a Large Body of Civil Servants in a Democracy. By Hugo R. Meyer, '92. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Theodore Roosevelt, The Boy and the Man.

By James Morgan. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.)

Life and Times of Stephen Higginson. By T. W. Higginson, '41. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$2 net.)

Fabrique et Travail du Verre. Royaume de Belgique, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail et Inspection de l'Industrie. (Bruxelles: J. Lebegue & Cie.: 46 Rue de la Madeleine. Brochure, 8vo, illustrated, pp. 263.)

The Temple of Virtue. By Paul Revere Frothingham, '86. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt. By John Burroughs. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1 net.)

The Art of Composition. For High Schools and Academies. By William Schuyler and Philo M. Buck, Jr., p '00, McKinley High School, St. Louis, Mo. (Scribner: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

Youth: Its Education, Regimen, and Hygiene. By G. Stanley Hall, p '78, President of Clark University. (Appleton: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Aspects of Child Life and Education. By G. Stanley Hall, p '78, and some of his Pupils. Edited by Theodate L. Smith, Ph.D. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

Growth and Education. By John Mason Tyler, Professor of Biology, Amherst College. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Rapport sur les Unions Professionnelles, 1902-1904. Présenté aux Chambres Législatives par M. le Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail. (Bruxelles: J. Lebegue & Cie. Brochure, 8vo, pp. 368.)

The Pulse of Asia. By Ellsworth Huntington, p '02. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.50 net.)

A First Course in the Differential and Integral Calculus. By William F. Osgood, '86, Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

What Can a Young Man Do? By Frank West Rollins, L.S. '80. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Public Ownership of the Telephone in Great Britain. By Hugo R. Meyer, '92. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Under the Laurel. Miscellaneous Poems. By Frederic Crowninshield, '66. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Boards, 8vo, \$1.50.)

John Greenleaf Whittier. A sketch of his Life by Bliss Perry, with Selected Poems. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents net.)

Venetian Life. By William Dean Howells, h '67. Revised and enlarged edition with 20 illustrations in color by Edmund H. Garrett. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$5 net.)

Admiral's Light. By Henry Milner Rideout, '99. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

A Hundred Great Poems. Selected and Annotated by Richard James Cross. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers. A Manual of Ornithology for Beginners. Verses and Illustrations. By Robert Williams Wood, '91. (Paul Elder & Co.: New York. Boards, 12mo, 75 cents.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1876. John Tyler Wheelwright to Mabel de Lano Meriam, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1907.
1885. John Joslin Colony to Charlotte Whitcomb, at Keene, N. H., Oct. 16, 1907.
1886. Charles Frederick Bigelow to Annie Elizabeth Warren, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 9, 1907.
1887. Augustus Neal Rantoul to Matilda Charlotte Palgrave Talbot, at Dedham, Sept. 26, 1907.
1889. William Freeman Burdett to Celia Mabel Valentine, at Northboro, June 10, 1907.
1889. Walter Cox Green to Elizabeth Ethel Maynard, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1907.
1892. Valentine Mott Porter to Susan Creighton Williams, at Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 21, 1907.
1892. Stanley Ward to Emily Van Duzer Ford, at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1907.
1893. Louis Bartlett Thacher to Delia Aimée Tudor, at Boston, Oct. 8, 1907.
1894. Alexander Mitchell Crane to Ruth Elsa Walker, at New York, N. Y., May 20, 1907.
1894. George Bigelow Cheever Rugg to Winifred Belle King, at Winsted, Conn., Oct. 7, 1907.
1895. Earle Brown to Mary Felton Sargent, at Worcester, Sept. 21, 1907.
1895. Elliott Bradford Church to Blanche Bonnelle, at Boston, Oct. 24, 1907.
1895. Roland Gray to Mary Tudor, at Boston, Sept. 25, 1907.
1895. Ralph Miller Johnson to Marie Antoinette Davis, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1907.
1895. Robert Walcott to Mary Tuckerman Richardson, at Boston, Oct. 12, 1907.
1896. Frederic Marshall Jones to Florence Osborne Harris, at Springfield, Oct. 30, 1907.
1896. Willis Munro to Marion Bogardus, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1907.
1896. Porter Edward Sargent to Margaret Upham, at Rome, Italy, March 9, 1907.
1897. Roswell Parker Angier to Emma Genevieve Severy, at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2, 1907.
1897. Henry Endicott, Jr., to Katharine Sears, at Boston, Oct. 15, 1907.
1897. Herbert Jacob Friedman to Elsie Sidenberg, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1907.
- [1897.] Charles Baker Palmer to Clara Edith Whitford, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 7, 1907.
1897. Albert Stickney, Jr., to Katharine Howard Lapsley, at New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1907.
1897. Harvey Clinton Taylor to Mary Agnes Hobson, at Haverhill, Oct. 30, 1907.
1898. Henry Davis Bushnell to Helen Sprague Martin, at Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 19, 1907.
1899. Allan Reuben Campbell to Gertrude Helen DuBois, at Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1907.
1899. Clarence Hinckley Knowlton to L. Annie Hunter, at Machias, Me., Sept. 1, 1907.

1899. Massey Bryant Holmes to Ethel Greenough, at Nahant, Sept. 23, 1907.
1899. George Phillips Bryant to Edith Helen Poole, at Waltham, Oct. 2, 1907.
1899. Benjamin Paul Merrick to Margaret Mills, at Bridge Hampton, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1907.
- [1899.] Louis Fred Buff to Lena Gertrude Frost, at Jamaica Plain, Oct. 9, 1907.
1900. Mark Forrest Sullivan to Marie McMechen Buchanan, at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31, 1907.
1901. William Henry Lough, Jr., to Elizabeth Howe Shepard, at Depere, Wis., Aug. 24, 1907.
1901. William Bond Wheelwright to Delia Wilder, at Barre, Oct. 1, 1907.
1901. Harris Livermore to Mildred Stimson, at Dedham, Oct. 23, 1907.
1901. Henry Webster Palmer, Jr., to Marie Langbarg, at Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 19, 1907.
1901. George Samuel Amsden to Martha Medora Adams, at Fitchburg, Sept. 12, 1907.
1901. Gilbert Holland Montague to Amy Angell Collier, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1907.
1901. Russell Stearns to Ethel Gertrude Hyde, at Cambridge, Oct. 3, 1907.
1901. James Rumrill Miller to Marjorie Helen Coats, at Springfield, Oct. 9, 1901.
1902. Bradlee Williams to Lurena L. Fowler, at Greenfield, Sept. 9, 1907.
1903. John Mead Adams to Edna May Roberts, at Reading, Sept. 6, 1907.
1903. Gerald Dorr Boardman to Elizabeth Elwood Devens, at Beverly Farms, Sept. 28, 1907.
1903. Thomas Perry to Margaret Watson, at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2, 1907.
1903. Horace Paine Stevens to Emma Frye White, at Lewiston, Me., Aug. 6, 1907.
1904. Charles Chester Lane to Emily Bouvé Osborn, at Hingham, Sept. 7, 1907.
1904. George L. Swank to Bessie Schoch Gearhart, at Sunbury, Pa., Aug. 27, 1907.
1904. Eugene Robinson Vinal to Letitia Frances Clark, at Winter Hill, Sept. 4, 1907.
- [1904.] Alfred Wilde Jones to Grace Marlon Smith, at Dorchester, Jan. 1, 1907.
1904. William Robert Valentine to Grace Booth, at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10, 1907.
1904. Lester Seneca Hill, Jr., to Ethel Otis, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 27, 1907.
1904. John Raynor Graves to Lucile Graves, at Chica, Cal., Oct. 6, 1907.
1904. John Jacob Rogers to Edith Frances Nourse, at Lowell, Oct. 2, 1907.
1904. Phillips Endicott Osgood to Marion Curtis Stone, at Wrentham, Sept. 7, 1907.
- [1904.] John Husfeldt Soehrens to Olive Anderson, at New London, Ct., May 5, 1906.
1905. Alvah Crocker, Jr., to Harriet Greeley, at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1907.
1905. Roger Dearborn Lapham to Helen Barbara Abbot, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1907.
- [1905.] George Lewis Huntress to Gertrude Folwell Brown, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1907.
1905. Donald Walton Davis to Katharine Myrl Bressler, at South Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 7, 1907.
1905. William Clarence Matthews to Penelope Belle Lloyd, at Hayneville, Ala., July 6, 1907.

1905. John Howland Lathrop to Lita Schlesinger, at Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 15, 1907.
- [1905.] William Morton Bunting, Jr., to Alice Mary Nelson, at Malden, Sept. 25, 1907.
1905. Donald Parson to Frances Maria Arrel, at Youngstown, O., Oct. 5, 1907.
- S.B. 1898. Daniel Webster Armistead to Mary Sherman Fitch, at Sharon, Conn., Sept. 3, 1907.
- S.T.B. 1907. Edwin Mitchell Slocombe to Beatrice A. Gilson, at Wellesley Hills, Sept. 4, 1907.
- Ph.D. 1893. William Henry Schofield to Mrs. Mary Lyon Cheney, at Peterborough, N. H., Sept. 4, 1907.
- LL.B. 1903. William Edgar Schoyer to Lucy Cushing Turner, at Cambridge, Oct. 5, 1907.
1851. Edward Wyeth Brown, b. 28 Feb., 1831, at West Cambridge (now Belmont); d. at Arlington, 29 Oct., 1907.
1852. Henry Gardner Denny, LL.B., b. 12 June, 1833, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 19 Sept., 1907.
1853. Cornelius Fiske, b. 24 March, 1830, at Lincoln; d. at New York, N. Y., 14 Aug., 1907.
1854. Theodore Lang, b. 29 Sept., 1832, at Camden, S. C.; d. at Memphis, Tenn., "about ten years ago."
1855. Edward Jackson Brown, b. 26 June, 1833, at Boston; d. at Kendall Green, 25 Oct., 1907.
1857. Solomon Lincoln, LL.B., b. 14 Aug., 1838, at Hingham; d. at Boston, 15 Oct., 1907.
1858. John Thomas Stoddard, b. 24 Jan., 1837, at Plymouth; d. at Plymouth, 25 Oct., 1907.
1859. Amor Leander Hollingsworth, b. 7 June, 1837, at Milton; d. at Milton, 4 Oct., 1907.
1861. James Holton Rice, b. 14 Sept., 1839, at Allston; d. at Springfield, 9 Aug., 1907.
1861. Joseph Howe Wales, b. 11 Nov., 1840, at Boston; d. at Peterborough, N. H., 15 Sept., 1907.
1862. Charles Follen Folson, M. D., b. 3 April, 1842, at Haverhill; d. at New York, N. Y., 20 Aug., 1907.
1874. George Saltonstall Silsbee, b. 21 Aug., 1854, at Salem; d. at Lynnfield, 11 Oct., 1907.
1876. David Theodore Seligman, LL.B., b. 11 Jan., 1856, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at Lucerne, Switz., 9 Sept., 1907.
1879. Marion Wainwright Story, LL.B., b. 30 Jan., 1858, at Boston; d. at Port Chester, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1907.

NECROLOGY.

AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1907.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue*
of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1647. William Mildmay, died in 1682.
1723. William Bosson, died in 1744.
1836. Israel Munson Spelman, b. 30 Dec., 1816, at Boston; d. at Marblehead, 6 Aug. 1907.
1840. Henry Frederic Bond, Div. S., b. 12 May, 1820, at Boston; d. at Bethlehem, N. H., 21 Aug., 1907.
1845. William Shaw Tiffany, b. 5 July, 1825, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at New York, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1907.

1882. Burton Monroe Firman, b. 12 June, 1859, at Huntington, Vt.; d. at Dorchester, 8 Aug., 1907.
1883. Trenor Luther Park, b. 6 Jan., 1861, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at New York, N. Y., 22 Oct., 1907.
1887. Morton Davis Mitchell, b. 24 April, 1864, at Alton, Ill.; d. at Munich, Bavaria, 1 Oct., 1907.
1893. Walter Farnsworth Baker, b. 11 Nov., 1870, at Boston; d. at Bogota, N. J., 27 Oct., 1907.
1893. Edward Russell Coffin, LL.B., b. 28 July, 1873, at Lynn; d. at Omaha, Neb., 2 Sept., 1907.
1893. William Henry Isely, b. 8 Aug., 1865, at St. Joseph, Mo.; d. at Wichita, Kan., 14 Aug., 1907.
1895. Herbert Wendell Jameson, b. 5 Aug., 1871, at Abington; d. at Jamaica Plain, 11 Oct., 1907.
1896. Alfred Henry Gould, M. D., b. 6 Dec., 1872, at Medfield; d. at Boston, 2 Oct., 1907.
1397. Philip Dana Mason, b. 30 Oct., 1873, at Boston; d. at Chestnut Hill, 18 Oct., 1907.
1899. Walter Livingston Cutting, b. 11 Aug., 1875, at Pittsfield; d. at Kittery Point, Me., 2 Sept., 1907.
1899. Harold Poole Huntress, b. 12 Jan., 1877, at Boston; d. at Winchester, 31 Oct., 1907.
1900. Frederick Robbins Childs, b. 25 June, 1879, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Noroton, Conn., 23 Oct., 1907.
1900. Edward Addison Dunlap, A.M., b. 6 April, 1874, at Greenville, W. Va.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 13 July, 1906.
1900. Alfred Mayer Rock, A.M., b. 26 Sept., 1877, at Washington, D. C.; d. at Asientos, Mexico, 8 Aug., 1907.
1901. Louis Albert Stillings, b. 10 Mar., 1878, at Charlestown; d. at Boston, 21 Sept., 1907.
1903. Charles Louis Story, b. 7 April, 1878, at Dixon, Cal.; d. at Palo Alto, Cal., 24 Mar., 1907.
1904. Reginald Foster, b. 15 July, 1881, at Longwood; d. at Nahant, 18 Aug., 1907.

Medical School.

1866. Winthrop Butler, b. 25 June, 1838, at Tisbury; d. at Vineyard Haven, 22 April, 1907.
1868. Vernon Otis Taylor, b. 23 Aug., 1847, at Charlestown; d. at Providence, R. I., 10 Sept., 1907.
1879. Jonathan Jason Smith, b. 17 July, 1837, at New Hampton, N. H.; d. at Boston, 8 Oct., 1907.
1881. John Howard Thurlow, b. 14 July, 1853, at Raymond, Me.; d. at Roxbury, 29 Sept., 1907.
1887. Edwin Sewell Kimpton, b. 8 April, 1857, at Stanstead, Que.; d. at Charlestown, 1 Oct., 1907.
1896. Vivian Daniel, b. 26 Nov., 1865, at Hayle, Cornwall, Eng.; d. at Waltham, 24 Sept., 1907.
1898. Charles Humphrey Turner, b. 28 Oct., 1860, at Richmond, Va.; d. at Worcester, 29 May, 1907.

Dental School.

1886. Frederick Bradley, b. 28 Oct., 1849, at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Eng.; d. at Newport, R. I., 23 Oct., 1907.

Law School.

1838. William Wulff Kunhardt, d. at Charleston, S. C., 16 Oct., 1833.
1846. Francis Skinner Fiske, b. 9 Nov., 1824, at Keene, N. H.; d. at Milton, 5 Aug., 1907.
1870. Joseph Adams Smith, b. at Machias, Me.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Aug., 1907.

1902. Arthur Leo Farrell, b. 1 Sept., 1875, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 17 Oct., 1907.

Divinity School.

1870. George Avery Denison, b. 27 Oct., 1845, at Springfield; d. at Huntington, 18 Aug., 1907.

Honorary Graduates.

1802. (A.M. ad eun.) John McKesson, b. 12 Sept., 1772, at Lower Marsh Creek, Adams Co., Pa.; d. at New York, N. Y., 5 May, 1829.
1897. (LL.D.) Augustus St. Gaudens, b. 1 March, 1848, at Dublin, Ire.; d. at Cornish, N. H., 3 Aug., 1907.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue.

- [Special 1887.] Albert Goodell Liscomb, b. 8 Nov., 1867, at Worcester; d. at New York, N. Y., 16 July, 1907.
[1902.] Howard Story Gray, b. 10 Dec., 1879, at Boston; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 30 June, 1907.
[1909.] James William Carr Bowden, b. 2 July, 1888, at Port Chester, N. Y.; d. at Yonkers, N. Y., 6 Oct., 1907.
[D. S. 1907.] Earle Robinson Greene, b. 17 May, 1885, at Milford; d. at Milford, 1 May, 1907.
[L. S. 1856.] Daniel Dewey, d. at Newton, 15 August, 1907.
[L. S. 1869.] George Wallace Delamater, b. 31 Mar., 1849, at Meadville, Pa.; d. at Pittsburg, Pa., 7 Aug., 1907.
[L. S. 1900.] Walter Thomas Casey, b. 28 Aug., 1877, at Pittsfield; d. at Pittsfield, 30 Sept., 1907.
[Special L. S. S. 1892.] Hugh Whitney, b. 7 Sept., 1870, at Milton; d. at Hamilton, 23 Oct., 1907.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Harvard men in Berlin, Germany, have organized a Harvard Club.

The Harvard Observatory made special observations of the transit of Mercury on Nov. 14.

J. G. Thorpe, '79, and F. L. Kennedy, '92, have been re-elected respectively president and vice-president of the Cambridge Social Union.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Class Secretaries' Association will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 5. Notices will be sent giving particulars of this meeting.

The William Belden Noble Lectures for 1907-08 will be given by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, on the subject "Leadership."

By appointment of Gov. Guild, Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79, of the Economics Department, attended the Conference on Trusts recently held at Chicago under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

Prof. Theobald Smith was one of the recipients of the Mary Kingsley Medal awarded annually by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine for researches advancing our knowledge of tropical diseases.

Thorndike Spalding, '95, Rep., has been elected to the Mass. Senate; and G. D. Cushing, '85, Rep., E. B. Bishop, '94, Rep., W. F. Garcelon, / '95, Rep., S. D. Elmore, '93, Rep., and R. M. Washburn, '90, Rep., are members of the Mass. House.

Prof. E. C. Pickering, s '65, director of the Harvard Observatory has recently issued three new *Circulars*, viz: 131. Group of Red Stars near Nova Velorum; 132. Stars having peculiar Spectra — 15 new Variable Stars; 133. 15 New Variable Stars in Harvard Maps.

In October, Robert Bacon, '80, Asst. Secretary of State, was following the 'Varsity Crew in a launch, when two undergraduates in a canoe upset, and were in danger of drowning. He jumped overboard, with J. S. Reed, '10, and saved the two students, who could not swim.

The Irving Place Theatre Company, of New York, under Director Baumferdt, will present Ibsen's *Ghosts* in Boston for the benefit of the Germanic Museum. It will probably be given during the first week of December at the Colonial Theatre. This is the third year that the company has given a play in Boston for the benefit of the Museum.

In the November election Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, and Dana Malone, L. S. '85, were reelected respectively Governor and Attorney General of Mass. A. E. Willson, '69, Rep., of Louisville, was elected Governor of Kentucky by a majority of 14,000. E. J. Lake, '92, Rep., was reelected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut. G. L. Sheldon, '93, Rep., is Governor of Nebraska.

The Harvard Law Review for November has the following articles: "Enforcement of a Right of Action acquired under Foreign Law for Death upon the High Seas," by G. P. Wardner; "Expropriation by International Arbitration," by C. N. Gregory; "Agreed Valuation as affecting the Liability of Common Carriers for Negligence," by H. W. Bikle.

Several Harvard men were enrolled at the regular session of the Bermuda Biological Station which extended last summer from June 21 to August 7. The new station is located on Agar's Island, near the entrance of Hamilton Harbor. This island contains about three acres of land, and has numerous substantial buildings. It was formerly used by the British Government for the storage of munitions of war, and for the accom-

modation of the necessary garrison. It has been secured by the Bermuda History Society for the purposes of a public aquarium and a station for biological research.

At the seventh International Physiological Congress held at Heidelberg, Aug. 13-16, 1907, the following papers by Harvard officers were read: "The Equilibrium between Acids and Bases in the Animal Organism"; "A Method for the Direct Determination of Heats of Reaction," by L. J. Henderson; "The Effect of Uniform Afferent Impulses upon the Blood Pressure at Different Levels," by W. T. Porter.

M. André Tardieu, foreign editor of the Paris *Temps* and an acknowledged authority on French and international politics, has been chosen to deliver the Hyde Lectures this year. His subject will be "The Modern and Foreign Politics of France and Europe." The lectures will be given in February under the auspices of the *Cercle Français*. M. Tardieu is well known as a writer of books and articles on international politics and has held an important office under the French Government as Governor of the French colonies in Africa.

Dr. Charles Peabody, p '90, of the Anthropological Department at Harvard, has returned from a four months' trip abroad. He visited several archaeologically interesting cities of Europe and attended three scientific conventions. The collection, which he has presented to the Peabody Museum, contains specimens from famous prehistoric sites. He collected chips and fragments from the colithic sites of Otta, Portugal, and of Mons, Belgium. He was the official representative of the Peabody Museum at the prehistoric congress of France, held at Autun in August, and at the international reunion of anthropologists, held at Cologne in the same month.

The Division of Philosophy has voted to change its requirements for the Degree with Distinction in order to make them more elastic and adaptable to the plans of individual students. In its previous announcement the Division required of each candidate four philosophical courses and four "Additional Courses" to be selected from a list published in the Philosophical pamphlet. According to the plan recently adopted and in effect for the current year, four philosophical courses will still be required; but the list of additional courses is to be considerably amplified, and the Chairman of the Division may, at his discretion, accept courses not in the list when they prove to be closely related to the candidate's philosophical studies.

Some sensational newspapers reported that the German Government was surprised to find that Prof. W. H. Schofield, the Harvard Exchange Professor at Berlin, was a Canadian, and therefore not an American citizen. The fact was of course generally known before the exchange was made. When the report reached Berlin, the Prussian Minister of Education sent the following cablegram: "President Eliot, Cambridge. Referring to the rumors current in the American press concerning the attitude of this government toward the present exchange professor, I deem it proper to express our complete satisfaction with the choice made on your side and our high appreciation of Professor Schofield's efficiency. — KULTUSMINISTER HOLLE." To this friendly message, which is the first reference to this subject in the correspondence between the German authorities and Harvard University, the following answer was sent: "Kultusminister Holle, Berlin. Harvard University reciprocates your cordial satisfaction with this year's exchange. — ELIOT."

The Harvard Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity has bought the finely-situated lot, containing over 16,000 square feet of land and a frontage of nearly 100 feet, nearly opposite the Harvard Union and next easterly of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, on Harvard St. The lot will afford abundant space not only for the new clubhouse but also for most attractive surroundings of lawn, shrubs and trees. At present the lot is occupied by a block of two large brick houses, of which the westerly one next to the church will provide the chapter with commodious quarters till it is ready to build the new clubhouse. When the plans contemplated are fully realized, this club will have one of the handsomest clubhouses and perhaps the most attractive grounds in Cambridge. This locality — so near to the Harvard Union, the Yard, Harvard Sq., the proposed subway station and the proposed boulevard to the river — is well adapted to club purposes; and this step of the Delta Upsilon may mark a change in the direction of the development of club life in the University.

The presentation of tablets in memory of Henry Ware, Jr., '12, and Theodore Parker, t '36, took place in the Divinity School Chapel on Nov. 8. Dean Fenn of the Divinity School presided, and addresses were made by Dr. E. H. Hall, '51, former pastor of the First Church, Cambridge, who spoke on Henry Ware, and by Dr. S. M. Crothers, h '99, present pastor of the First Church, who spoke on Theodore Parker. The bronze tablet to Henry Ware, presented by his descendants, bears a bas-relief of Henry Ware on the upper half and the dates "1794-1843." Below is the inscription: "Henry Ware, Junior. Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care, 1829-1842." The Parker tablet, a gift of the late Rev. John Haynes

through J. H. Holmes, '02, is of plain white marble, and is inscribed: "Theodore Parker, 1810-1860. Graduate of this school in 1836. Preacher, reformer, scholar; master of wide learning applied to human uses by frank and unsparing speech; fearless follower of Jesus, bearing witness to the truth; lover of righteousness, hater of iniquity; a hero in fight, a saint in prayer; he proclaimed as human invitations the perfection of God, the authority of conscience, the assurance of immortality. 'Sin to rebuke, to break the captive's chains; to call thy brethren forth from want and woe.'" Henry Ware received his A.B. degree from Harvard in 1812, and his A.M. three years later. In 1834 he was given the honorary degree of D.D. In 1829 he was appointed professor of pulpit eloquence and the pastoral care, and this he held until 1840, when he received the newly created Parkman Professorship of theology. From 1820 to 1830 he was an Overseer of the College. Theodore Parker never received an A.B. from Harvard, though he did most of the work required for that degree. He graduated from the Divinity School in 1836. During the year 1835-36 he was instructor in Greek in the University.

— *Harvard Address List.* A comprehensive address list of all living Harvard men, whether or not holders of a degree, has been a long-felt want. A list of the names has been prepared after several years of work, and is now at a point where the necessary information as to addresses and occupations will have to be accumulated. The names will probably be arranged in three different ways — alphabetically, geographically, and according to occupations. It will then be possible to tell at a glance the addresses of all Harvard men, their occupations, and their geographical distribution. The collection of the necessary

data is impossible without the coöperation not only of Class Secretaries and Harvard Club Secretaries, but of individuals themselves. Harvard men are therefore requested to send their names, the year of entering and leaving the University, their addresses, and their occupations to Edgar H. Wells, Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston. They are also urged to forward whatever information they may have concerning other Harvard men, that the Alumni Association Office may have the benefit of as large a body of facts as possible. It is hoped that the first edition of the list will be published sometime during the course of the next year.

— *John Harvard's 300th Birthday.* To celebrate the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard, who was baptized Nov. 29, 1607, the Harvard Memorial Society arranged for a dinner of graduates and undergraduates, presided over by Pres. Eliot, in Memorial Hall on Nov. 26. The students planned a torch-light procession to the Stadium, with bonfire, on Nov. 29. The Appleton Chapel services on Nov. 26 were to be longer than usual, in order to include brief addresses by Prof. F. G. Peabody and Dr. Lyman Abbott. Two lectures, open to the public, were delivered as follows: Nov. 18, J. K. Hosmer, '35, "John Harvard in England"; Nov. 25, A. M. Davis, s '54, "John Harvard in America." A collection of books and relics connected with John Harvard has been on exhibition at the College Library. The committee in charge of the dinner were W. C. Lane, '81, president of the Memorial Society, chairman; Barrett Wendell, '77, vice-president of the Society; W. R. Thayer, '81, editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*; B. S. Hurlbut, '87, Dean of Harvard College; J. D. Greene, '90, Secretary to the Corporation; E. H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the

Harvard Alumni Association; G. G. Glass, '08, and F. S. Montgomery, '08, representing the undergraduate members of the Society.

— *South American Expedition.* Prof. F. W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum, has recently received letters from Dr. W. C. Farabee, '00, head of the Peabody Museum expedition in South America, stating that the party had returned to its headquarters in Arequipa, Peru, from its first year's exploration on the headwaters of the Amazon. The party, consisting of Dr. Farabee, J. W. Hastings, '05, L. J. de Milhau, '06, and Dr. E. F. Horr, left Cambridge about a year ago for a three years' ethnological trip to study the primitive Indian tribes of South America. Mrs. Farabee, who accompanied the party, is still in Arequipa. J. W. Hastings, '05, has recently returned to Cambridge, in accordance with his intention to remain only a year in South America. The other members of the party are all in good health and expect to stay in South America for the full three-year period. The trip of the first year was in the region of the Madre de Dios River, which is one of the tributaries of the Amazon. The rest of the explorations will be on other tributaries of the Amazon and Plata rivers, where the Indian tribes are least known. The general object of the expedition is to gather all possible information bearing on the origin, language, manner of life, and mental advancement of the native peoples. Collections of ethnological interest of the arms, utensils, and clothes of the Indians will be made for the Peabody Museum.

— *Anatomical Collections.* Prof. Thomas Dwight has arranged the osteological collection in the Warren Museum and more particularly the exhibit of variations in bones. The most important feature is the rare collection of from 50

to 60 practically complete spines illustrating numerical variation of the vertebrae. All gradations are shown, from spines with 23 praesacral vertebrae (24 is the normal number) to those with 25, and there are two specimens which on one side show 25 and on the other 26 praesacral vertebrae. As these skeletons are legamentous there is no possibility of the intrusion of a bone that does not belong there. The series of cervical ribs is a very fine one. Next to the spines in importance are the series showing variations of the bones of the wrist and ankle. There are nearly 50 specimens of the wrist now on exhibition and a considerably larger number of the ankle. These comprise not only all the ordinary variations but many rare ones and some that are unique. There are also series showing variations of most of the larger bones, so arranged that each group illustrates the variation of some particular point. Among the skulls may be mentioned a new and beautiful specimen of ossification of the stylo-hyoid apparatus. Various degrees of fusion of the atlas and occiput are shown. There is also a collection of skulls of various races, among which some fine specimens of Flatheads from the far Northwest may be particularly mentioned. It is to be noted with regard to the collections of variations that, apart from their scientific interest, their practical value is very great. Now that the X-ray is continually showing peculiarities which the practitioners had never seen before, it is important to know that some of them are the results neither of accident nor of disease, but are simply well-recognized variations. The collection is of interest especially to orthopedic surgeons.

— *Harvard Diplomats.* During the past few years the *Graduates' Magazine* has printed the portraits of more than a dozen Harvard men who have recently

held high diplomatic positions. Not long ago, for instance, nearly all the great European posts were filled by Harvard men, viz: In England, J. H. Choate; in France, Horace Porter; in Germany, Charlemagne Tower; in Austria, Belamy Storer; in Italy, G. v. L. Meyer; in Holland, Stanford Newel. The following list is probably not quite complete, but it shows where Harvard diplomats are to-day: R. W. Bliss, '00, secretary of legation, Brussels; J. R. Carter, '88, first secretary of embassy, London; C. L. Chandler, '03, vice-consul at Dalny, Manchuria; F. D. Chester, '01, consul-general at Budapest; J. G. Coolidge, '81, secretary of embassy, Mexico City; T. C. Dawson, ['87], minister to Colombia; H. P. Dodge, '92, minister to Honduras and Salvador; S. F. Eddy, '96, minister to the Argentine Republic; R. S. Greene, '01, consul at Dalny; J. C. Grew, '02, third secretary of embassy, St. Petersburg; P. P. Hibben, p '04, second secretary at Mexico City; R. S. R. Hitt, '01, secretary of embassy, Rome; A. H. Michelson, '01, consul at Turin; A. K. Moe, '97, consul at Dublin; E. V. Morgan, '90, minister to Cuba; H. H. D. Pierce, ['71], minister to Norway; C. F. P. Richardson, '96, secretary of legation, Copenhagen; J. W. Riddle, '87, ambassador to Russia; W. A. Rublee, '83, consul-general, Vienna; Chalemagne Tower, '72, ambassador to Germany; C. W. Wadsworth, '97, second secretary, London; C. S. Wilson, '97, secretary of legation, Buenos Ayres; C. B. Hurst, '91, consul at Plauen; A. Jay, '00, secretary of embassy, Tokio; T. S. Jerome, p '87, consular agent at Capri; L. M. Jewett, '90, vice and deputy consul at St. John; F. B. Keene, '80, consul at Geneva; G. L. Lorillard, '03, secretary of embassy, Rio de Janeiro; F. W. Mahin, I. S. '77, consul at Nottingham; H. P. Pratt, '05, deputy consul at Yokohama, Japan.

THE "RESIDENTIAL QUAD" IDEA AT PRINCETON¹

The announcement, at the end of June, in the newspapers and in the last number of *The Alumni Weekly*, that Princeton University was to be altered into an organization of "residential quads," or colleges, came as a surprise to the great majority of Princetonians young and old. No proposition of the kind had ever been laid before the faculty for discussion. There had been no opportunity for serious consideration of such a plan among the undergraduates, the graduates, or the teachers. We heard, through the press, that a committee had been appointed in December to draw up a report on the subject, and that their report on the "social coordination of the university" was presented to the Trustees in June, and adopted at the same meeting.

The very serious statements in regard to the Senior and Junior eating-clubs of Princeton which accompanied this announcement in the newspapers also came as a surprise. We knew, of course, that these clubs were not perfect, that they had faults and dangers, that they needed, like all other human institutions, correction, improvement, and the inspiration of better motives. But we supposed that they met a real need by supplying students with fairly edible food at a fairly reasonable price, and giving them an opportunity to cultivate the more per-

¹ The following article by Dr. Henry van Dyke, A '94, was published in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* for Sept. 25, 1907. Although written from the point of view of a Princeton man criticising Pres. Wilson's proposed "Quad" system for that University, it cannot fail to interest Harvard men who are studying social conditions at Harvard. Dr. van Dyke's frequent service as College Preacher at Harvard may, incidentally, have supplied him with arguments against the un-American "Quad" system. — Ed.

sonal friendships of their upperclass years amid surroundings which, if sometimes too luxurious, were not vicious or degrading. We thought that, in spite of their defects, they would compare favorably, in sobriety, decency, and general good order and fellowship, with student organizations in any college in America, or even with the Oxford colleges. We thought that they had really participated in the intellectual quickening of the university during recent years. It was a surprise to hear that they were so dangerous that it was necessary to abolish them, or to absorb them by transformation into "residential quads" or separate "academic communities."

This remedy, it has been rightly said, would be "radical indeed"; and the announcement in the press that the Trustees had already "adopted the essential idea and purpose of this plan" hardly seemed to invite discussion of the main question. Yet surely on this important main question, affecting the very life of the university, there ought to be liberty for even the humblest son of Princeton to form and to express an honest opinion. It is both loyal and respectful to take it for granted that there has never been any intention to avoid or to restrict this liberty, and that the action which has been taken was of such a nature as to leave the way open for a thorough investigation of the actual conditions and a careful and free discussion of the question whether such a radical remedy is necessary, practicable, or desirable. Simply as a graduate of Princeton, I feel bound in honor to give some proper expression to my grave apprehension and dismay in regard to this new scheme.

It would seem to be a most dangerous proposal to remedy the faults of the clubs by raising them to the nth power and making them into "residential quads" or "academic communities." Would a

group of young men who, instead of merely eating together, spent all their free time together, and lived entirely under one roof within the walls of the same structure, be likely to escape from the spirit of clique and exclusiveness? The name which is given to these proposed quadrangles makes no difference: they would in fact divide the university into distinct colleges. Oxford has developed on that plan, and any one who really knows Oxford knows that it is not distinguished by the democratic tone or the unity and equality of its life. Is there an "Oxford Spirit" to be compared to the "Princeton Spirit" of today? The attachment of the Oxford man is first to the public school in which he was prepared for the university, and then to the college, Balliol, or Magdalen, or Christ Church, in which he lived with his friends. The attachment of the Princeton man is still fundamentally to Princeton; and this attachment is something that is worth keeping. Split the university up, and the Princeton Spirit will be lost among the fagots.

Suppose the members of these "residential quads" are assigned to the different colleges, on their own application or on the application of their parents, according to the scale of the room-rents in the different buildings, or the rates of board at the different tables. The result will inevitably be the creation of "academic communities" within the same university on the basis of money. We already regret the evils that have come, perhaps unavoidably, with the difference in scale of expenditure among students. But these are modified at present by the fact that a man may have a poor room and eat at good table, or *vice versa*, and that in all our American colleges the most vigorous and interesting part of the life is still an open and common life. Is it advisable to accentuate and intensify

the differences among dormitories and eating-tables and clubs by transmuting them into distinct communities?

Suppose that the room-rents and the rates of board in these colleges are made uniform, and that membership in them is placed under the authority of a central executive. A committee or an officer of the university will then assign men to some particular college by alphabetical selection, or by lot, or by some other method. They will be required to eat and live and play and talk together, whether they like each other or not. True, they will be certain to form little companies and associations for themselves within each "quad," but it is hard to see how these associations will be different from, or in spirit superior to, the secret fraternities which used to have an unauthorized existence and an undesirable influence at Princeton. If they are suppressed by the strong hand, if the social companionship and the table intercourse, as well as the scale of living, of the undergraduates are strictly regulated by an absolute central power, then the residential quads will be like "Houses" in a big boarding-school, and the student body will feel that it is placed under a system of restraint which impairs self-reliance, and deprives their college life of that freedom which is a part of the higher education.

A mixture of these two methods, appointment by lot and appointment by request, is a bewildering thought. Could there be two kinds of students or parents, one kind compelled to draw lots, and the other kind permitted to make a choice among the "quads"? Would it not require superhuman qualities to execute such a plan?

The heavy initial cost of such an experiment is a grave objection to it. Money is urgently needed for things that are not of doubtful value. A further

addition of professors, strong and leading men, to the teaching force is a great need. The Graduate School, which is essential to the development of the university, has long waited, and now earnestly pleads, for better housing, more liberal support, more opportunity to enlarge and improve its work. We need, and have long needed, one or more handsome, well equipped commons-halls on the campus to supply the students with good food, and perhaps a central club or students' union open to all without compulsion or exclusion. There are many things that Princeton really wants; but these will necessarily have to wait a long time if she sets out on an expensive career of "residential quads."

Another reason for hesitation is the fact that such an experiment will probably be a serious interruption to the real business of the university. These new social alignments, these residential groupings, these combinations and complications of "academic communities" will undoubtedly make a great social turmoil, and perhaps attract much notice in the public press. But that is not precisely what we need just now. What we need is a continuance of steady work in the classroom; plenty of industry and energy applied to the efficient operation of the present system; a lot of patient, wise, enthusiastic labor put into the perfecting of the preceptorial plan, which is a promising experiment, still deserving and demanding the most careful attention. It would be a misfortune if the strength of Princeton were diverted at the present moment from that plain, quiet, hard work which is the real secret of university success. The introduction of a new scheme of "residential quads" would be likely to produce first social confusion, and then social stratification.

This after all is the alarming thing about the new scheme. It is full of dan-

ger for the unity, for the fellowship of the undergraduate body. With all its indefiniteness on practical points, its "essential idea" is undemocratic, separative, exclusive. It is distinctly an un-American plan. It threatens not only to break up the classes, but also to put the Princeton Spirit out of date, by forming permanent artificial groups of Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors, selected on some undefined principle, and giving to each of these groups a "Master" as well as "a local habitation and a name." It promises rivalries, jealousies, and political complications which will effectually extinguish all that we have of common feeling among the undergraduates. For perilous possibilities the little finger of the quasi-Oxford scheme looks thicker than the loins of the present club system.

Of course no man can prophesy that all of these evils will surely come to pass if the new scheme is adopted. But at least those who love Princeton may well ask whether it is wise to enter now upon such a dangerous and costly enterprise. If the report that the essential idea of the plan (that is, apparently, the "residential quad" idea) has been adopted should prove to be a misapprehension, it will be most fortunate. For then there will be time to discuss, without impropriety, two or three sober questions:

Is it really necessary or prudent to give up the American university organization, under which Princeton has prospered, for something alien and unknown? Is it wise to use a remedy for present evils which may be more dangerous than the disease itself? Is it not highly probable that careful consideration and united discussion would find a democratic and efficient way of dealing with the troubles which have grown around the present club system, without radically transforming

the constitution of the university at a single blow?

Henry van Dyke, '73.

GIFT TO THE FORESTRY DIVISION.

Harvard University has received a gift of about 2000 acres of valuable timberland, which is offered as a special adjunct to the Division of Forestry and therefore as part of the equipment of the Graduate School of Applied Science. The land is situated in Petersham, Mass., and the larger part of it has been owned by Mr. James W. Brooks, with whom the idea of perpetuating the forest growth for the benefit of the community originated. The woodland about Petersham has long been a source of distinction and prosperity to the town, and its preservation and full utilization seemed to insure a continuance of these benefits. To this end Mr. Brooks offered his tract to Harvard University for the use of the Division of Forestry at a price much below its estimated selling value. At the same time owners of neighboring land, Messrs. Edwin C. Dexter, Joseph C. Smith, Henry S. Bennett, Charles S. Waldo, William Simes, and J. J. Higginson, and Mr. Brooks himself, offered to give outright adjoining lots and holdings which would round out and protect the reservation. These gifts, amounting to between 200 and 300 acres, were contingent upon the acquisition of the main tract. This acquisition has now been assured by the generosity of Mr. John S. Ames, '01, of North Easton, who has given the University the money needed for the purchase of the land and \$5000 more for equipment and repairs of building.

The significance of this valuable gift is thus described by Prof. R. T. Fisher, '98, head of the Division of Forestry:

The forest included in this gift comprises what is probably the best body of timber now to be found on an equal area in Massachusetts. There are ten million board feet of merchantable lumber at present standing on the tract, nine tenths of it white pine. This fine stand, however, occupies only about half the total area, the rest of which is covered by various types of hard-wood growth, younger crops of pine, and some open ground. The lay of the land, the features of which are a stretch of three miles of the Swift River Valley, the basins of two ponds, and the slopes of the well-known Prospect Hill, makes the forest cover peculiarly rich and interesting, and some fifteen miles of excellent wood roads provide access to almost any portion of the tract. Several buildings, one of them a sort of dormitory built by a religious community, afford lodgment both for students and instructors and for the managing force. The greatest advantage, however, from the point of view both of forestry instruction and of practical lumbering, lies in the arrangement of the age-groups or generations of timber. It so happens that stands of various ages, from the small sapling to the mature tree, are almost equally represented on separate acres. This condition, taken with the ready accessibility and saleability of the timber, constitutes a unique opportunity for the successful practice of forestry. An approach to a continuous yield can be secured without cutting more than a small proportion of the whole area in any one year, and little by little the forest can be so organized as to offer an increasingly valuable demonstration of practical and scientific management.

The Division of Forestry, as a part of the new Graduate School of Applied Science, will supervise the running of the Petersham forest, and conduct a large

part of its instruction on the spot. It will be the policy to carry on regular logging operations and other woods work looking toward the most productive handling of the forest, and in connection therewith to teach the elements and principles of technical forestry. So far as the business management goes, a certain portion of the mature timber will annually or periodically be cut under the direction of the Division, and according to the method indicated by the condition of the particular stand. In addition, younger portions of the forest will gradually be brought into good growing condition by improvement cuttings, and the reproduction of blank and cut-over areas will be provided for either by planting or by natural seeding. All these operations will be part of a general working plan, the chief purpose of which is the profitable and practical utilization of the wood crop. Beginning with about three hundred thousand board feet per annum, it will be possible in the end to cut an annual yield of nearly half a million board feet. In other words, the bulk of the forest will represent as high a degree of forestry as is in this country feasible or financially justifiable. Selected areas, however, will be set apart for the purposes of research and the exemplification of various methods of reproduction cuttings, thinnings, studies of growth, and so on, which are practised in Europe and desirable for students to know, but which are not usually applicable to American conditions. Thus the function of the whole tract, from the point of view of the professional student, might be compared to that of the hospital in medical study or of the mine in mining engineering; an actual, working example on a liberal scale of the business in which the forester expects employment, accompanied, in the case of the forest, by abundant chance for the

study of the finer and more theoretic points of the science.

From the purely technical and educational sides, the opportunities at Petersham are no less remarkable. According to the probable arrangement of the curriculum, students who enter the Graduate School of Applied Science to study forestry will be in residence at Petersham during a considerable part of the year. There they will take up in the first of their regular two years' course, and largely in the field, all their elementary work, including tree botany, the theory and practice of forest mensuration, and the whole subject of silviculture. This will lead them directly to their last year's work, which is mainly devoted to lumbering, forest engineering, and the study of forest production as applied to actual problems. The diseases of trees and other forms of injury, and the history of forest policy in the various countries will also form part of the work. In the course of all this training the students will have constant recourse, in problems and demonstrations, to the actual conditions to which their reading and lectures apply, — and that too, with the minimum waste of time, and under the supremely beneficial influence of a prolonged common residence apart from outside distractions. They will secure in combination the advantages of the German "Meisterschule," with its provision of practical experience under direction, and of the University Forest School with its broad attention to theory and principle.

ending Aug. 31, 1907, for the information of all members of the Union and of all graduates of the University.

The Trustees feel that this report is very satisfactory. However, they wish to point out that the surplus for the year is very small and that a slight falling-off in membership would leave a deficit, and further that with an increased revenue they could make improvements in the Union and increase in many ways its attractiveness and usefulness. The Associate Members have gradually decreased from year to year. Loss of revenue from this source has so far been more than made up by an increase in undergraduate or active membership, but the possible increase of undergraduate memberships is limited. They trust, therefore, that all past members of the University who can afford it will join the Union, either as Associate, Non-resident, or Life Members, preferably the last. Associate membership is open to those officers and past members of the University residing within 25 miles of Cambridge and students in the departments located outside of Cambridge. The fee is \$5 annually. Non-resident membership is open to all members and past members of the University residing more than 25 miles from Cambridge. The fee is \$3 annually. Life membership is open to all members or past members or officers of Harvard University. The fee for past members and officers is \$50.

The number of members of the Union compared with last year is given below:

THE HARVARD UNION.

November 12, 1907.

To The Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

We trust you will be able to publish the inclosed statement of the Treasurer of the Harvard Union for the school year

	1906	1907
Active	1893	2020
Associate	485	475
Non-resident	420	350
Graduate Life	1046	1074
Student life	12	79
	3916	3998

The principal of the Life Membership fees is held intact and it is the hope of the Trustees that in time they will receive sufficient income from this fund to reduce to some extent the fee for active membership, now \$10 annually, this fee being more than a certain body of undergraduates, those whom the Union would most like to include in its membership, can well afford.

The trustees in addition hold a special fund amounting to over \$10,000 given by the Class of 1878, one third of the income of which is applied to the purchase of books for the library, the balance of income being unrestricted but being applied to making the Union more attractive by providing entertainment and in other ways. They also hold a fund given in memory of Robert Field Simes amounting to over \$4000, the income of which must be applied to the purchase of recently published books for the library.

Incidental to its main purpose of drawing the large student body closer together the Union serves many useful purposes. It has a restaurant which is largely patronized; an excellent library largely used by students who live at a distance from Cambridge and have no rooms in Cambridge, of whom there are several hundred; newspapers and periodicals; a ladies' restaurant; bedrooms for guests and graduates; rooms for the Athletic Association, the *Crimson* and other college papers; rooms for small clubs having no club-rooms of their own; and training-tables for the athletic teams. The Union frequently gives entertainments or holds meetings addressed by distinguished men; it holds receptions for distinguished visitors; it has a spread on Class Day for its members; the Junior Class each year gives a dance in the Union; and it serves many other similar purposes and needs. Finally, it offers a friendly and com-

fortable clubhouse to the student who belongs to no small club.

The Trustees feel that the Union has fully justified the hopes of its founders. It is yearly assuming a larger and more influential place in the University life and is yearly finding new fields of usefulness.

The Trustees earnestly urge all past members of the University to show their interest in the Union by becoming members. Very truly yours,

Trustees of Harvard Union.

VARIA.

To E. S. Martin, '77, on his Fiftieth Birthday.

Old? What, grow old? What's fifty years, I ask?

Hair turning gray? A wrinkle round the eyes?

A certain look of being extra wise?

A liking for the sun in which to bask?

A fondness for the comfort of the flask?

Do longings for a vanished past arise?

Do molehills seem like mountains in disguise?

Is early rising now a dreaded task?

Oh pshaw! 'That's purely physical! 'The Heart —

That is to say the Spirit — is all right.

Just in the jocund prime of Life thou art

With thirty, forty goodly years in sight.

And may the skies above thee still be bright,

The genial gods their grace to thee impart!

Life. Nathan Haskell Dole, '74.

¶ *Agassiz's Photographer.* Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, writes: "Regarding the plate of Agassiz in the June number of the *Magazine*, *Sorrel* should have been *Sonrel*. He came from Neuchâtel with Agassiz, and was an admirable draughtsman and

engraver, doing most of Agassiz's work for a long series of years, and many of the plates in my father's 'History of the Fishes of Massachusetts.' To increase his income, Sonrel became, for the time, Boston's best photographer."

¶ The Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution recently marked the site of the birthplace of the Revolutionary patriot, Samuel Adams, H. C. 1740, on Purchase St., almost at the corner of Atlantic Ave., Boston. It is now numbered 262 to 266 Purchase St. Here the bronze tablet is inscribed as follows:

"This tablet is placed by the Massachusetts Society Sons of the Revolution to mark the Birthplace of Samuel Adams Sept. 16 (seal), 1722." Purchase St. formerly was Belcher's Lane. The old estate was only about 60 feet north of Summer St. It faced the harbor, commanding a fine view, and was conspicuous among the few buildings contemporary with it. On the roof was an observatory and a railing, with steps leading up from the outside. It was improved in 1730, and the grounds were

still adorned with trees and shrubbery as late as 1800. This was the estate preserved by Samuel Adams after his father's unsuccessful speculation in the Land Bank scheme. The home of Adams, situated on Winter St., corner of Winter Pl., has already been marked by a bronze tablet, and his grave in the Old Granary Burying Ground also has been suitably cared for by this society.

¶ *An Early Fire.* "Cambridge, Oct. 29. About 11 of the Clock in the night there happened a Fire in *Harvard College* occasioned by a foul Chimney which took fire, and the soot being blown into the Pelfrey, fired some old Boards, and melted the Lead (wherewith the College was covered) and then Fired the Planks; but one of the Tutors having the Key of the Scuttle which was lockt and barr'd was absent, wherefore 2 of the Students putting their backs to the scuttle, forced it open, and threw water briskly, so that they quickly extinguished the Fire, which otherwise had been of very ill consequence." *The Boston News-Letter*, No. 31, Nov. 20, 1704.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XVI, p. 91, col. 2, l. 15 from bottom. for *Possal* read *Possac*.

p. 200, col. 2. The marriage notice of *Elias B. Bishop*, '94, should read "Rev. *Ellis* Bishop."

p. 208, col. 2, l. 5, for *Clarke* read *Chase*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz: Bachelor of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; a is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; d for Doctors of Dental Medicine; e for Metallurgical, Mining, and Civil Engineers; h for Holders of Honorary Degrees; l for Bachelors of Laws; m for Doctors of Medicine; p for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; s for Bachelors of Science; t for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; v for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, Sc. Sch. Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.



EDWARD HENRY STROBEL,

Professor of International Law at Harvard, 1898-1906; U. S. Minister to Ecuador, 1894, to Chile, 1894-97; General Advisor to the Government of Siam 1903-07.

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TWO DIPLOMATS.

EDWARD HENRY STROBEL.

EDWARD HENRY STROBEL was the only son of Maynard Davis Strobel and Caroline Lydia Bullock, and was born in Charleston, S. C., on Dec. 7, 1855. His great-grandfather had settled in Charleston about 1750, and the family remained there until 1863; Strobel's father lived there up to the time of his death in April, 1868. The latter, who was cashier of the Farmers' and Exchange Bank of Charleston, had invested all his money in Confederate bonds, and found himself quite unable to retrieve his fortunes after the war. During the first year of hostilities his house was consumed in the great fire which ruined a large part of Charleston, and the blockading of that city by the Union vessels compelled the Strobels, among many other families, to become refugees. After some wandering, Mrs. Strobel and her children settled in Chester, where their home has been ever since.

Harvard College had always been Strobel's objective point, but when, in 1871, he returned to Charleston and entered the school of Mr. Augustus Sachtleben, his prospect of attaining his ambition was slight. By the efforts of Mr. Sachtleben, however, and the friendly aid of a cousin, Capt. William Ashmead Courtenay, and of Arthur W. Austin (H. C. 1825) of Milton, Mass., he was enabled to carry out his plan. Just previous to the entrance examinations he was tutored by Samuel Brearley, '71.

Strobel roomed, while in college, in 23 Hollis, with Robert W. Greenleaf, '77, and during part of his course in the Law School with James W. Babcock, '82. He was a member of the Everett

Athenaeum, of the Signet Society, and of Φ . B. K. In his Freshman year he received a Lee prize for reading; in the Sophomore, a detur and second year honors in Classics, and in the Junior year a Boylston prize. He graduated with Honors in Classics and delivered the Latin Oration at Commencement. Some will remember that on this occasion there were present on the platform at Sanders Theatre, President Hayes, then in the first year of office, and also James Russell Lowell, who had just been appointed Minister to Spain. When Strobel referred to Mr. Lowell's going abroad "*per nebulas et undas*," the President smiled knowingly at the felicitous pun. We may fairly assume this to have been the first step in Strobel's diplomatic career, for there was no little tension at this time over the political situation.

Entering Harvard only eight years after the close of the war, when animosities were by no means dead on either side, Strobel has often said that he never recalled a single utterance or incident which could give him, an adherent of a lost cause, the least pain. He held firmly that the war had settled the question over which it had been fought, and he accepted the results as beyond further argument. Not without great loyalty to the South, he always seemed to understand rather than to cherish the strong prejudices of that part of the country.

In 1882 he graduated from the Law School, which he entered in the fall of 1877. His course there was intermittent, for part of the time (1880-81) he was in Europe, and he did some tutoring in which he was highly successful. He was admitted to the Bar in New York, in 1883, and began practice; but after a short experience, he made a wise decision. He saw that many men of great ability, after years of intensest application, had made money there, and had achieved legal reputations, but that, lost in the mass of other great abilities, they were really obscure, and, beyond the ranks of their professional brethren, of comparatively small influence. So eventless a career, honorable as he felt it to be, suited neither his temperament nor his ambition, and an opportunity to escape soon presented itself.

The presidential campaign of 1884, with Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic and Mr. Blaine as the Republican candidate, gave Strobel a chance to make himself known. Coming to Cambridge, he spent some weeks in preparing a document which was accepted

by the Committee of One Hundred. It was an incisive, penetrating disclosure of the weak points in Mr. Blaine's diplomatic record. Ironical to a degree, it was nevertheless courteous, and to the present writer it has always seemed the only well-bred writing of importance in that distressing campaign. Within a year after the publication of this able pamphlet, Strobel was commissioned Secretary of Legation at Madrid. The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, 1 '45, then our Minister to Spain, was not in the best of health, and as a result, Strobel was *chargé d'affaires* of this important mission during a third of the five years of his stay. For a year after the national election had again brought the Republicans into power, he was retained in his position under the famous Secretary whom he had so unflinchingly but politely assailed a few years previously. Our government sent him, in February, 1888, to Tangier, to settle matters at issue between the American Consulate and the Moroccan Government. In 1889 he went again to Morocco, this time nearly two hundred miles on horseback into the interior to Fez, where he had audience of the Sultan.

One of the regrets, keen to those who knew Strobel and have heard him tell of the many incidents and experiences which befell him in various parts of the world, is that no record of these vivid happenings will ever be made public. He was always perfectly willing to recount his doings in a bantering, wholly unboastful way, but he never would admit that they were of consequence or likely to interest others besides his personal friends. Yet to those who hold that this present day is without the glamour of romance, and that nothing so momentous happens as in the days of yore, a narration of this young American diplomat's life would be a refreshing surprise. One among the many small adventures may be briefly told here. In one of his venturings into Morocco he had brought his small retinue safely to a point far distant from any place where American citizenship would be of any service in a crisis — and one was at hand. His army, composed of a handful of hired soldiers, were restless, and his interpreter in open rebellion. Things were not looking rosy for the successful outcome of the embassy, when succor appeared in the person of a Hebrew tobaccoist, of whom Strobel used to buy cigarettes under the Hotel Pelham in Boston. Recognition was speedy. Oriental revolt was met successfully by oriental strategy, and the little embassy went

on its way rejoicing. Yet there was serious perplexity and possible danger in this occurrence; it was impossible, however, to make Strobel view the matter in other than a humorous light.

His resignation as Secretary of Legation (tendered June 17, 1889), was accepted on February 13, 1890, but he did not terminate his services until March 24, 1890. He returned to this country late in 1892, and was commissioned Third Assistant Secretary of State, April 13, 1893, under Mr. Cleveland. It is a fact not generally known that on one occasion, during the temporary absence of Mr. Gresham and the two other assistant secretaries, Strobel was for one afternoon Acting Secretary of State of the United States.

A year later, in April, 1894, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, having retired from his office of Assistant Secretary of State the 16th of that month. To reach Quito, which has an altitude of over 9000 feet, it was necessary to travel on mule-back about 160 miles over the Andes from Guayaquil, the principal seaport. It was generally understood, I believe, that by this time Strobel knew that his true life-work was diplomacy, and that as his office in the State Department did not fill the measure of his hopes, so the Ecuador mission was to be regarded only as a stepping-stone to a more important post. Mr. Cleveland did not disappoint him in this respect, for in December, 1894, the appointment as Minister to Chile was tendered him in the line of promotion. This office he resigned in February, 1897, but did not retire from it until August. He reached Chile at a critical time, when the relations between that country and the United States were strained, but he accomplished the good work of pacification and the restoration of harmonious feeling.

It appears, from the Sixth Report of the Secretary of the Class of 1877, that Strobel, by a convention signed on July 2, 1897, between France and Chile, was appointed to arbitrate the claim of the French citizen Charles Fréaut against the Government of Chile. It was, I think, on this occasion that each side was to name an arbiter, and the two arbiters thus chosen were to name a third, but when the envelopes were opened each side was found to have named Strobel as arbiter. The Fréaut case was settled by a compromise between the two governments, but the French Government,

in recognition of the high character of his services, chose him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

"In August, 1897, he went to Rio Janeiro on legal business for the New York Life Insurance Company, making the journey from Valparaiso to Rio by the Straits of Magellan." He returned to Chile the last of December, across the Andes from Buenos Ayres to Santiago, and left Chile finally in January, 1898. His return to this country was by way of Panama, Jamaica, and Mexico, and he arrived, after four years' absence, in the spring of 1898.

The Bemis Professorship of International Law in the Harvard Law School was offered to him in June, 1898, and accepted. By the terms of the Bemis bequest this chair was to be held by some one who, by reason of diplomatic service abroad and by foreign residence, was measurably free from the narrowness of national prejudice. Strobel's career had been creditable, and he seemed to meet the requirements of such a position. Aside from the honor and desirability of such a connection with the College, Strobel saw that, as a Democrat in politics, his chosen career in the diplomatic world was temporarily suspended, for the Republican party had come once more, by an overwhelming victory, into power, and with the prestige and obligations of the Spanish-American War upon it, was likely to retain it.

At the Harvard Law School Strobel gave a course on "International law as administered by the Courts," and a half-course in "Admiralty." At the same time he offered in the College a full course, for advanced students, on "International Law." He appeared, in 1899, as special counsel for Chile before the United States and Chilean Claims Commission in Washington, and for several winters lectured before the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at the Columbian University in Washington, on French and Spanish Law.

At about this time he also became interested, with some friends, in a promising copper-mining venture in Arizona. Inability on the part of the original projectors to forward the enterprise seemed to render it necessary that Strobel should attempt the difficult task of putting the project on a practical basis. It was an immense undertaking for a man carrying an already heavy load, and in a poor state of health, but the situation seemed to demand his aid, and he did not hesitate to give it. The indomitable side of his

character was never better shown than in this work, so novel to a man of his previous experience.

In the summer of 1902, while he was still happily engrossed in his work at the Law School, and not too happily engaged, almost single-handed, in rescuing the Arizona scheme from collapse, there came the tentative offer of a position as General Adviser to His Siamese Majesty's Government. The story is a long one to rehearse, but the powerful endorsement of John Hay, then Secretary of State, hastened the matter to a conclusion. President Eliot, doubtless sorry to lose such a member from his teaching force, with his customary breadth of view advised Strobel to accept the position for "national reasons." It was indeed a significant thing for a Far Eastern Kingdom, lying between the possessions of two powerful nations, to turn to this country for the much-needed man. The Crown Prince of Siam chanced to be a guest, in the summer of 1902, of ex-Ambassador Potter, in Philadelphia. It is not difficult to assume, therefore, how the first suggestion of Strobel's name arose. But it was all of a year before Strobel was able to conclude arrangements and definitely to accept the offer, for he felt bound to bring his business negotiations to some satisfactory conclusion. This was at last achieved, and he was given a leave of absence from the Law School for two years — that being the limit of his contract with the King. As a matter of fact, Strobel did not resign his professorship until the fall of 1906, just before leaving again for Siam, where he had agreed to remain for six years longer.

Late in October, 1903, he sailed for Europe on his way to Siam by way of Genoa and the Suez Canal. There were important preliminaries to attend to in Paris before starting for Siam, and he did not reach Bangkok until March 19, 1904. But before his departure from Paris there had happened one of those dramatic incidents of which his life was so full. The French people and press were in great excitement over the rumored news of the evacuation of Chantabun by the French troops, and, although Delcassé was showing his usual enlightened views on the foreign policy of France, it was doubtful up to the last moment whether the treaty between Siam and France would actually be signed. It was, however, signed at 7 P. M. on February 13, and Strobel left Paris for Geneva within an hour and a half. As he wrote from Geneva the next day: "A week ago yesterday it looked as if it

would certainly be a break, since the two governments were at deadlock, but I managed on Monday to find a form of compromise which was accepted by the French Government. I had always determined not to leave Paris without the treaty." He had the treaty safely buttoned up in his inside pocket when he boarded the night express for Switzerland, and four days later he was on the Mediterranean, bound for the country he had already begun to rescue from almost inevitable extinction.

He found the climate of Bangkok tolerable, although he arrived at a bad season of the year. By May he was able to write: "Health is good, work plenty, and a good deal of it interesting," but by June he was recovering from an attack of fever — that illness to be dreaded by all who go to the tropics, and which, when recurrent, finally destroys the victim. His house was on the Sapatoom Road, built on a steel frame. It was a commodious structure, and on the second floor was the library, drawing-room, dining-room, and pantry. Above were large bedrooms. The kitchen, servants' quarters, and stable were separate from the house. His retinue of servants numbered ten at the start, and more were soon added. Most of them were Tamils, and the cook Chinese. "We have," he wrote, "the best house, the best furniture, the best servants, and the best horses in Bangkok."

With the Minister of Foreign Affairs he visited the King on the very day of his arrival. "The King received me pleasantly and welcomed me to Siam. We sat down and talked for about half an hour, mainly about the French negotiations." Thus began a relation, both official and friendly, which terminated only with Strobel's death. As late as November last, Strobel writing to a friend speaks of a two hours' call from the King, who insisted, he wrote, on treating him as an invalid and presented him with a watch made by Cartier, of Paris, out of a 100-franc gold-piece. Strobel had been shown this very watch when in Paris, and was told that there were only three of the kind in existence; the other two were owned by royal personages.

The first dinner with the King was on March 30, the night following that given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Devawongse. It was Strobel's good fortune to make the King laugh four times on this occasion — a good augury for future meetings. "On arriving at my house after the ceremony, a carriage

drove in behind me, and I found that it contained one of the King's pages who brought me three large bananas. They were undoubtedly some which were referred to by the King as being from Korab and of great reputation in Siam." At this time he was definitely appointed Adviser to the Government on all questions, which gave him the highest rank of any foreigner employed in the Siamese service. He also held the title of Minister Plenipotentiary to fix his rank with the diplomatic corps. From this time on things went well — the weather was endurable, the life agreeable, and his hands full of important work. National reforms, including an important revision of the harbor regulations for the port of Bangkok, engrossed his time. He was especially anxious to suppress gambling, "which is one of the curses of the country," but the Government was deriving a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year from this source and care had to be exercised. On February 23, 1905, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing an act passed which abolished state-regulated gambling.

The evacuation of Chantabun by the French troops was a matter much to be desired, and it was finally accomplished. Even the King did not believe that it could be done, and one of the highest officials made a wager with Strobel that the evacuation would never come to pass. Strobel sent a part of his winnings — some good cigars, I believe — to the King, who wrote him that had he himself made the bet he should have been a far heavier loser.

The years 1904 and 1905 passed rapidly and Strobel was able to say at this time that there were "many more uninteresting things than helping to govern an oriental kingdom about as large as France." In November, 1905, he wrote that he was "going home after two years' very hard work," and in the following month he started to come by the way of Egypt. He was in a thoroughly tired condition of mind and body, and was looking forward to rest and the society of friends. He arrived in Cairo on January 10, 1906, and on the next day witnessed the procession of pilgrims starting for Mecca. There then befell him the disaster which cost him his life just two years and four days later. The trouble began with a slight irritation on the upper lip, which rapidly developed into a serious case of blood-poisoning. His sufferings were great and his condition serious. Fortunately his friends, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gehring of Bethel, Maine, were with him and were devoted

to his welfare. Various organs were soon attacked by the poison until finally certain swellings and effusions in his limbs began and continued to give him much pain and discomfort until his death, in spite of repeated operations. No member of the medical profession who saw the case in its acute stage had pronounced it to be other than a severe blood-poisoning, caused probably by the bite of some infected insect; but it is an opinion held by some that the disease was anthrax or malignant pustule, a malady so fatal that cases of genuine recovery are practically unknown.

After many weeks in the hospital at Cairo, he made his painful way to Helouan and thence to Paris, where the diagnosis was unfavorable. He arrived in New York on June 3, and came to Boston in season to go out to Commencement and receive the degree of LL.D. Great as he felt this honor to be, he would have shrunk from the ordeal of a public appearance in Sanders Theatre had he been other than the man he was — indomitable. Although he had, seven months before this event, in November, 1905, received from the Siamese King the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Elephant, it is safe to say that Strobel regarded this degree from Harvard University as the greatest distinction of his life. He lived, however, to receive one more honor, when France promoted him to be a Grand Officer in the Legion of Honor.

After a summer and fall pleasantly spent for the most part at a friend's house in Barnstable, where the sweet air of Cape Cod seemed to revive him, he started back to Siam from New York on January 2, 1907, reaching there about the first of March. Although feeble, he was able, between that time and March 23, to negotiate a treaty with France, which may be regarded as the most important act of his life. "Never was so important a treaty put through with such rapidity, since it was absolutely necessary to dispose of it before the King's departure" [on March 27]. This treaty provided for an exchange of over 20,000 miles of territory, and subjected French-Asiatic subjects to the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts, and, in Strobel's opinion, finally closed all questions with France. In April he was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and from that time on there were renewed attacks of one kind or another. In the summer he was confined to his room for six weeks, but during the fall his letters bore a more cheerful tone, though speaking little of his physical condition. In a letter

written as late as December 24 — less than three weeks before his death — he speaks of an intention to return home in the spring of 1909. The news came that he had died at 6.35 on the afternoon of January 15. At the time of this writing we have had no definite information regarding the immediate cause of his taking off, but it cannot be said to have been unexpected by those who saw him when he was here in 1906.

Strobel was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Oriental Society, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society; he was also a member of the Union Club of Boston and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was the author of "*The Spanish Revolution: 1868-1875*" (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1898). This work was written early in 1893, just before his appointment in the State Department. The materials were gathered while he was Secretary of Legation in Madrid. On his return from South America in the year of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he prepared the manuscript for the press. The subject was chosen as being "the most interesting period in the modern history of Spain," and as having led to the "improved method of government which has distinguished the reign of Alfonso XII and the Regency." Strobel was interested and well informed in his subject, and in writing upon it displayed the singular impartiality which marked everything he wrote. He unveils occasionally some of the irony which appeared in the Blaine pamphlet. It was a half-cherished plan to make the "*Spanish Revolution*" the first of several monographs on the modern history of Spain which might in turn develop into a larger work. Strobel was not a stylist, but the book has decided merit, both of compactness, of fair judgment, as well as full intelligence of the subject.

Some of his arguments before the Chilean Claims Commission were published, and his communications to the State Department appear, of course, in the Government documents. One report to the Secretary of State on the "*Resumption of Specie Payment in Chile*," printed in some 50 pages (1895), was regarded as of marked ability. Mr. Cleveland, in his message of December 2, 1895, referred to the act of resumption as "*a step of great interest and importance.*"

So much attention has been paid in this sketch to the achieve-

ments of this son of Harvard that little space is left to speak of his personality, his character, his persuasive charm. After all, these things are indescribable — one must have heard him talk, have known his affectionate loyalty. I recall one golden day when we sat fishing off a spar buoy in Buzzard's Bay. Strobel was no sportsman — he had no "accomplishments" of any sort. The shifting play of human life most aroused his interest. But as he fished, languidly, he told us of that afternoon when accident made him Acting Secretary of State for a few hours, and of his going to a cabinet meeting with a draft of some state paper which President Cleveland speedily and forcefully altered to suit his own ideas. Once in a while Strobel would pull in a fish, and it would land on the open pages of the novel that he was reading as he angled. He never seemed to try to catch anything, but I recall that he caught more and larger fish than the rest of us; and as he talked and slowly pulled in his line he said, not without feeling, "And I wish that the Old Man was back in the White House to-day." The telling of it seems tame, but the hearing him and the being with him was a full experience. So it was with all he did. There was a lustre and a meaning to his every performance, however light. He was very simple and very modest, and his aptitude for truth was remarkable. A common swindler could deceive him by the ordinary self-pitying tale, but in discernment of a situation when important things were at stake, and when the game was played with ability, he was not to be cajoled or blinded. He let the little things go with infinite patience and good humor. Never afraid of a clash of opinion, he never permitted himself to show antagonism or animosity over trifles. *De minimis non curat* was a working rule with him. He was by nature a man of the world, and by experience in travel and residence, a cosmopolitan. But he never exhibited a cosmopolitan's flatness and diffusiveness of interest. Familiar with much of the splendor of what is called high society, and even the display of court life, he seemed to consider this as the official side of his existence, and made little talk and certainly no parade of it. The nearness and companionship of friends who could talk well and live well were the significant things to him. His abandonment of the requirements of official dignity was complete with him when he was among those whom he trusted. He did not affect to be a connoisseur in anything, whether it was

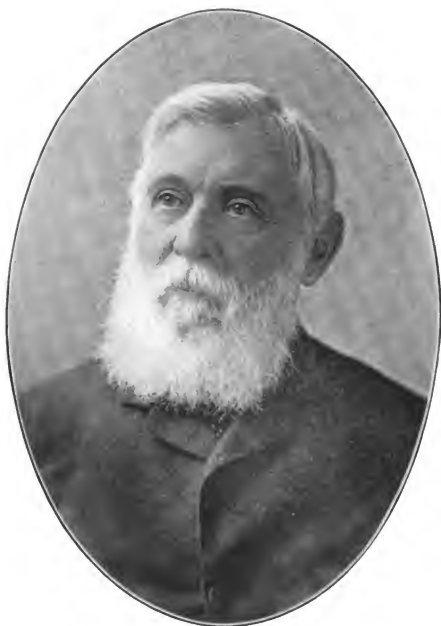
dining or art or any of those predilections which those who have traveled and seen much are prone to develop. He had large confidence in the tastes of his friends and fell readily in with their humors. His most real happiness was in laying aside the paraphernalia of social life and surrounding himself with absolutely simple conditions. He had no especial fondness for large numbers of people—his intimates were always enough to satisfy him—yet the general movements of human life interested him. He would read the *Almanach de Gotha* as if it were a novel. How he managed to absorb the amount of general knowledge which he did will always be a mystery. The foundations of his learning were very sure. He came to college a remarkably well-read young man, and copious reading as well as faithful study rounded out his course.

We have fallen into a thoughtless way of calling men of considerable but not transcendent ability, "great men." It is a pity to waste the epithet or to make it common. As I go over the thirty years of constant progression of this man's life, spent, though he did not seem to know it, in high service to mankind, and then dwell on the heroic, uncomplaining finish, it is impossible for me not to ascribe to him a generous measure of that which is called greatness.

Lindsay Swift, '77.

JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT DAVIS.

JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT DAVIS, who died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1907, was born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822, the eldest of five children (all sons) of John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis. His name denotes a lineage that goes back to three families, each of distinction in the annals of New England. His father, John Davis, a lawyer of Worcester, became conspicuous in public life as a Whig Representative in Congress and as a Senator from Massachusetts. He was twice Governor of the Commonwealth, in 1834 and again in 1842, and had a peculiar hold upon the people of Massachusetts; indeed, he impressed the whole country with his sterling qualities of character, so that his simple manners and his probity made him known far and wide by the title of "Honest John Davis." Bancroft Davis, as he was usually called by friends and associates, was educated at the public schools of Worcester and entered Harvard College with the Class of 1840. He was not graduated with his class, but was unjustly suspended in his Senior



W. Brewster Davis

year, and with the consent of his father did not return to Cambridge. The A.B. degree was conferred in 1847 without his intervention in any way. Upon leaving college, when not yet 18 years of age, Mr. Davis went home to Worcester and entered the law office of Charles Warren Hartshorn as a student. He was admitted to the Bar in 1843. Opening an office at Worcester he formed a partnership with Hartshorn, and did well from the start. He kept steadily at work for six years, his business increasing rapidly.

In 1849 the new Whig President, General Taylor, appointed Abbott Lawrence Minister to England. Mr. Lawrence was a warm friend of Gov. Davis, and through him Bancroft Davis was appointed Secretary of Legation at London. He sailed at once, and upon reaching London became *chargé d'affaires*. His uncle, George Bancroft, H. C. 1817 (appointed under Polk), had retired, and the new Minister, Abbott Lawrence, was not to arrive until October. Apart from his more formal obligations, Bancroft Davis, by a telling speech at a dinner given by George Peabody to the Americans connected with the Exhibition of 1851, showed how admirably upon the social side he was discharging the duties of his office. The stay thus made in London under most favorable auspices was of signal advantage to Mr. Davis. Naturally an acute observer, he learned much of English politics and diplomatic affairs that enabled him to reach a correct estimate of the Englishman in public life. He made many lasting friendships in London: amongst others with Thackeray; with Tom Taylor, the playwright, who afterwards sent him the MS. of *The American Cousin*, which he sold to Laura Keane; and with Henry Stevens, the dealer in Americana, who dedicated a volume to him.

Mr. Davis returned to America in 1852. He resumed the practice of law in New York City, where he became a partner in the firm of Kent, Eaton & Kent, of which the senior member was Judge William Kent, Royall Professor of Law at Harvard, 1846-47. One member of this firm, Dorman B. Eaton, is remembered for his labors in the cause of civil service reform. On the retirement of the younger Kent, the firm became Kent, Eaton & Davis, and finally Kent, Eaton & Tailer. While Mr. Davis devoted himself to the duties of his law office, he still retained a liking for literary work, and kept himself informed upon the subject of European politics. He became a staff correspondent of the London *Times*,

with an engagement to send over weekly letters. This office he faithfully fulfilled from 1854 to 1861. Mr. Davis proved to be admirably fitted for the task. He had a large knowledge of public affairs, both at home and abroad, an aptitude for obtaining accurate information, and a discretion which guided him safely where many another writer would have come to wreck.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the New York Assembly for Newburgh. He remained at Albany for a short time only; but he had the gratification of knowing that he had accomplished something of value during the brief term of service.

In 1869 he became Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Fish. He removed to Washington, where he ever after resided. In the following year he was selected to be arbitrator in a dispute between Great Britain and Portugal, concerning the island of Bulama, which dispute had been referred to President Grant for settlement.

Secretary Fish, who held Mr. Davis's ability in high esteem, was influential in having him made secretary to the Joint High Commission, which in 1871 met at Washington to conclude a treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. After the treaty was signed, providing for a presentation of the claims to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, Mr. Davis was appointed agent for the United States. He prepared the Case of the United States, a document now of historic fame. He went abroad in December, 1871, and managed with remarkable skill and fidelity the proceedings on behalf of the United States. At this post his powers were taxed to the utmost. At a crisis in the fate of the treaty, when, because of the "indirect claims," it looked as if Great Britain would not proceed with the arbitration, the conduct of Mr. Davis was calm and firm. Through his courage and sagacity the dignity of the United States was preserved, and the rights of the country maintained. Writing to the *Nation* under date of January 31, 1907, Mr. Frank Warren Hackett, '61, himself one of the three then surviving members of the Alabama Claims Commission, said: "It was the tact and the stamina of Bancroft Davis that actually rescued the treaty from failure. The world may never know how large a measure of credit is due to the sagacity and nerve of both Lord Tenterden and Bancroft Davis. . . . Mutual confidence and unity of purpose enabled the English-

man and the American to work together in preparing a way by which the 'indirect claims' could honorably be disposed of, and the treaty saved. After these two men, upon their own responsibility had struck hands, it was agreed that Mr. Davis should ask Mr. Adams to take the open and visible step leading to action by the Tribunal. Mr. Adams acted with equal skill. . . . The great principle was then and there settled of the extent to which, in time of war, a neutral Government is liable for failure to observe its obligations to either belligerent. It was this initiative act, the honor of which belongs equally to the respective agents, that constitutes the crowning merit of Bancroft Davis's inestimable services to his country." Some time after the Tribunal had finally adjourned, its president, Count Sclopis, remarked: "It was the case prepared by Mr. Davis which won the cause."

Returning to Washington, Mr. Davis, in 1873, was again appointed Assistant Secretary of State. He resigned this office in 1874 to go as Minister to Germany. Returning home, he was appointed, in 1877, to the bench of the Court of Claims. In 1881 he was again Assistant Secretary of State for about a year, when for a second time he was commissioned a judge of the Court of Claims. This latter position he retained for a brief season only, for in 1883 he became reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Davis proved to be an excellent reporter. He was prompt and businesslike, accurate, and painstaking. He was one of those rare men who possess the gift of book-making, that is to say, he knew instinctively how a volume can be made attractive in appearance. Being an excellent lawyer, as well as a felicitous writer, he uniformly served the court in a manner most acceptable to the justices and to the profession. In 1902, at the age of 80, he resigned this office and retired to private life.

Mr. Davis was a prominent layman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a delegate to the diocesan and to the general conventions of the Church; he was also the author of two articles, published in pamphlet form, on "The Origin of the Book of Common Prayer," and "The Place and Work of the Laity in the Church." In his younger days Mr. Davis published "The Massachusetts Justice." Besides his opinions in the Court of Claims, and the volumes of the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, numbered from 108 to 187, Mr. Davis, in 1871, prepared a volume,

with notes, of "Treaties and Conventions Entered into by the United States." A revised edition of this volume was issued in 1873. The historical notes had the benefit of the revision of Caleb Cushing and of Mr. Hunter, the Second Assistant Secretary of State. The conception and execution of this work reflect great credit upon Mr. Bancroft Davis. It contains valuable matter not elsewhere accessible, and its historical notes are no less interesting than accurate. In fact, the book bears mark of that gift which Mr. Davis had in a remarkable degree of giving a certain literary flavor to the recital of facts usually dry and repelling. This gift is especially observable in the "Case of the United States," which to-day, because of its attractive style, will hold the attention of even the ordinary reader.

Mr. Davis in 1887 received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia. In 1857 he married Frederica Gore King, daughter of the late James Gore King, and sister of Edward King, '53, of New York City.

THE FIRST HARVARD OPERETTA.¹

COULD temptation be more insidious than that which lurks in the following lines?—" . . . it is just twenty-five years since the first operetta, *Dido and Aeneas*, was given, and it would be interesting to hear from you how it came to be written, etc., with perhaps some little sketch of the Pudding of '82."

To write a letter thus opening the door of a graduate's memory is to invite a blast of anecdote and reminiscence, dear and refreshing to himself indeed,— but to how many others? The Musical Manager of the Pudding, of the Class of 1882, complies with the request with something more than cheerfulness; and he will do his best not to maunder or moralize.

Before Senior year, our company had produced four musical burlesques: *Ivanhoe*, *Der Freischütz*, and *Kenilworth* and *The Lady of the Lake*. The approval with which *Ivanhoe* was greeted by a

¹ From the "Thirteenth Catalogue of the Hasty Pudding Club, 1907." The public performance of College plays has so long been a custom that this description of the first Harvard operetta, by its author and composer, will interest many readers outside of the H. P. C. — Ed.

graduate audience in Cambridge, at Christmas-time, when we were Sophomores, filled us with delighted astonishment (the dress-rehearsal had been a mournful affair) and revealed to us that our company was strong in good players, who could also sing, and sing well, not solos only, but concerted pieces too. We possessed, moreover, an agile and harmonious chorus. Attired as Anglo-Saxon cooks of Cedric's household, their opening song—

“Beefsteak, onion-pickles” —

to an obligato of wooden bowls and spoons, had to be repeated, before the audience would allow the drama to proceed. To the Musical Manager it would be pleasant here to dwell upon the first performance of *Ivanhoe*, in December, 1879; he could spend many words upon Brian de Bois Guilbert, Isaac of York, Wamba, and the tournament; but it must suffice to say that, with the confidence in our dramatic and musical strength gained by this performance, our company proceeded onward to *Der Freischütz*. Into the printed text of this burlesque more music was written than in the first play; more songs, but especially more concerted pieces, the second and third finales being fairly elaborate. It was now not merely upon Offenbach and Sullivan that we drew, but we tapped the reservoirs of Gounod and Wagner! With perfect irreverence the Musical Manager travestied a melodious passage from *Rienzi* to furnish the chorus at the end of the casting of the magic bullets. It may be doubted if Wagner's music had ever, until this night, been sung at Harvard undergraduate theatricals; but, in any case, the result was happy. The curtain had to be raised, and *Rienzi* was sung all over again — though unassisted by the copious red and green Bengal lights, which had burned themselves out, leaving nothing but a surprisingly awful and choking smoke. To our joy and pride, we were requested to perform in public for the benefit of the Crew; accordingly, in the spring holidays, *Ivanhoe* and *Der Freischütz* were given in New York, at the old University Club theatre, Madison Square, and again in Boston upon our return. It was very agreeable to be assured by “graduates of long standing” that we had broken all records in the college-theatrical line, even '79's brilliant one, established by *The Fair Rosamond*. *Kenilworth*, our Strawberry

Night play, though insufficiently rehearsed, was another step forward in musical elaboration; and certainly no effect ever produced by the company surpassed the entrance of Queen Elizabeth upon the deck of a steamboat, named *London Pride*. The Musical Manager would quickly lay down his pen, and hasten to Cambridge, and do it all over again to-morrow. But heavens! Queen Elizabeth¹ is a lawyer in Cincinnati, Varney² strays at large along the Pacific coast, Wayland Smith³ is a banker in Paris, and Amy Robsart⁴ preaches the gospel. What are you going to do? A year passed, and our Junior Strawberry Night in the Pudding saw the last of our burlesques, *The Lady of the Lake*. Once more the music drew a further step away from mere interpolation, and approached nearer forming a part of the organic essence of the piece. We sang a fugue to the words, "What a scene of wild confusion"; and the trio between Fitz James,⁵ Ellen,⁶ and the Family Bard⁷ (who played on a toy piano) was found pleasing. Our finale was the most elaborate that we had ever ventured upon.

Thus it was, then, that *Dido and Aeneas*, the first out-and-out operetta, came to be written. The above brief history of its predecessors affords the clearest account that could be given. We had become a company sure of itself, well schooled in individual work, but, far more important, in "team work" also. Moreover, we had come to the end of available printed burlesques. The best ones — or those at least whose subjects could best appeal to the Pudding audience of that day — had been given by other classes too recently, or by ourselves. *The Fair Rosamond*, *Romulus and Remus*, *Fra Diavolo*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Faust*, *Lucretia Borgia*, *M. D.* — all these, and many others, had been seen too recently, and nothing of promise remained on the list. Even our own *Der Freischütz* had been a poor choice — saved only by our remodeling of it — because its original was familiar to but very few of our audience.

So here was the problem: to find a subject which, by its very name, should awaken familiar memories at once. In those days the American youth who entered Harvard had studied Virgil's epic poem as far as the end of the sixth book. A great ambition en-

¹ E. H. Pendleton. ² H. G. Gillig. ³ H. W. Munroe. ⁴ G. Tuckerman.

⁵ E. H. Pendleton. ⁶ J. W. Bowen. ⁷ E. J. Wendell.

tered the breast of the Musical Manager. Thanks to Mr. Maurice Grau and his French Opera Company, all of us theatre-goers had seen *La Belle Hélène*, and its kindred operas, performed by Aimée, and her successor, Paola Mariée. Does any heart still palpitate, do any lips still smile, at the mention of Angèle, Mezières, Duplan, Juteau, Capoul? Does any memory still respond to

"Le roi barbu qui s'avance
— bu qui s'avance, — bu qui s'avance?"

Nothing that Sullivan and Gilbert ever wrote equals these French operettas in brilliance and melody. They stand entirely alone, surpassing everything of the sort that has attempted to imitate them. Well, the Musical Manager attempted to imitate them. If a comic opera had been extracted from the unlucky Menelaus, another might be got out of the pious Aeneas. Without imparting his ambition to the company the Musical Manager set to work during the summer holidays between Junior and Senior year. All of us had grown a trifle weary of the traditional dialogue of burlesque, carried on in rhymed couplets. Retaining this for immortal speakers only, Venus and Juno in the prologue, and the Ghost of Father Anchises in the third act, the Musical Manager cast off the burlesque model definitely and intentionally, and ventured to write his dialogue in prose. A faint and musty odor of the old burlesque tradition lingers about this prose, in the atrocious puns; but in other respects *Dido and Aeneas* was cast in the form of the *opéra-bouffe*, as perfected by Meilhac and Halévy for Offenbach. The Musical Manager did not venture to write original music for his text. Although he put in little things of his own here and there, he felt himself unequal to creating melody sufficiently attractive to last a whole evening, and hence followed his old custom of ransacking the pages of others; Offenbach, Lecoq, Suppé, Sullivan, Bizet, Meyerbeer, and Wagner were among those to whom he had recourse. Returning to college, he confided in the Acting Manager, and showed him the three acts which he had written during August and September. They were approved; and a course of revision and polishing began, which ended in the production of *Dido and Aeneas*, at the Pudding Rooms, in the spring of 1882. The orchestra had been postponed until the final word. Hitherto, the Musical

Manager had, both in private and public performances, accompanied the plays upon a piano, according to established custom. This custom, with many doubts on his part, but none at all on the part of the Acting Manager, was broken, and for the first time in its history (so it is believed) the Hasty Pudding audience listened to a piece definitely modeled upon the French operetta, with action carried on during concerted numbers and finales, and accompanied by an orchestra. As the first measures of the brief prelude struck up, the Musical Manager, already very much frightened, heard laughter go all over the room behind him, while he sat in his conductor's chair, and pretended to wave his baton, as if he knew how to do it. His anxiety increased, and was not all gone by the end of the first act, although it seemed as if, so far, the audience was entertained. He asked some one what the laughter had been about, and was told that it was merely an ebullition of pleased diversion at the novelty of an orchestra in those rooms. At the end of the play he was satisfied that his own doubts over this innovation had been mistaken, and that the Acting Manager was a true prophet in advocating and insisting upon it. A "real" manager, after seeing us, made us a business offer to "go on the road"!

We had not suspected that we were marking an epoch with our piece and its orchestra; it seems that we did. That epoch would never have been marked but for our company, our gallant company, of principals and chorus—the agile, harmonious chorus, whose willingness and remarkable power to "catch on," if so unacademic a phrase may be employed, remain to-day with the Musical Manager as vivid as does the extraordinary interpretation of *Dido*. In spite of the many rehearsals, and the succession of performances (the piece was played in Philadelphia, New York and Boston) *Dido's* dance in the third act was a perpetual and upsetting surprise. But the Musical Manager can remember no part that was not adequately filled; and when, on account of duties more pressing, *Venus* and *Ascanius* could not "go on," we borrowed two stars from the Class of '83, whose light shone as radiant as any we could boast.

Well, it is all over and done with, long ago; yet it so stands out in memory as to obliterate even our "running" for the Pudding, and our initiation night. It is difficult to remember that we were

then elected by nines ; that during the week before we were " taken in," we were obliged to sprint whenever we entered the Yard ; that our initiation consisted in singing an original ode, and in swallowing competitively a bowlful of thick, heavy, sticky, impregnable, recalcitrant mush. All these things can be recalled by the will ; but *Dido and Aeneas* recalls itself. More than the running or the initiation, more than *The Lady of the Lake*, it unites the Pudding of 1882 ; it was our great adventure. We wasted a precious lot of time over it. One of us, at any rate, would do so again.

Owen Wister, '82.

PHILADELPHIA.

A HARVARD EXPLORER IN CENTRAL ASIA.¹

"The Pulse of Asia" is a valuable contribution to geographical literature, based on serious preparatory study and extended exploration. The author, Ellsworth Huntington, has had singularly good opportunities for becoming acquainted with Western and Central Asia. After graduation at Beloit College in 1897, he went as master in science to Euphrates College, Harput, Asia Minor. A four years' residence in Harput enabled Mr. Huntington to make excursions in the neighboring districts, to learn the Armenian language, and to acquire some knowledge of Turkish. In company with the American Consul at Harput, he made several journeys down the canyons of the Euphrates on skin rafts, and his resulting narrative gained him the Waller Memorial from the Royal Geographical Society in 1903. In 1901 he entered the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, studying chiefly in the Department of Geology and Geography ; in the summer of 1903 he accompanied Prof. W. M. Davis on an excursion to Utah and Arizona, and, in association with Mr. J. W. Goldthwait, made a special study of a district in southern Utah, the results of which were published as a joint thesis in the *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy*. Before returning to Harvard for a second year of graduate study, Mr. Huntington went southward across the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon, and thence west to California ; on the way back he visited the Wasatch Mountains in Utah, there having the advantage of excursions in company with Mr. J. M. Boutwell, '97, of the United States Geological Survey. In the spring of the following year

¹ *The Pulse of Asia*. By Ellsworth Huntington, p '02. Illustrated by numerous plates, figures, and maps. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xxi + 415. \$3.50.

Mr. Huntington was invited to become a member of the Pumpelly Expedition of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to Russian Turkestan, as an aid to Prof. Davis, physiographer of the expedition: thus during the summer of 1903 he saw something of the deserts east of the Caspian Sea, of the Kopet Dagh (mountains) along the northern boundary of Persia, and of the western ranges of the Tian Shan Mountains, which he crossed as far as Kashgar in the interior desert basin of Chinese Turkestan. Returning to Russian territory he made a winter journey in Persia, visiting the desert basin of Sistan. Accounts of these journeys were published by the Carnegie Institution in the first volume of the Pumpelly Expedition Reports. During the summer of 1904 Mr. Huntington was again with Mr. Pumpelly's party in Russian Turkestan, where his knowledge of Turkish enabled him to direct the workmen in the archaeological excavations at Onnau, from which so many interesting results were gained by the chief of the party.

Upon his return to this country in the fall of 1904 Mr. Huntington was engaged by Mr. R. L. Barrett, '98, of Chicago, to accompany him on another journey to Central Asia. The two departed about the beginning of 1905, going via the Suez Canal to India, and thence northward through Kashmir, and over the Himalaya and Karakoram Mountains to the interior basin of Chinese Turkestan, where the chief studies were made. After traveling together for the greater part of the year, the two separated near the close of 1905, Mr. Barrett going eastward and Mr. Huntington northward. Mr. Barrett returned to this country via China in the course of 1907, and is now, we believe, engaged in preparing an account of his observations. Mr. Huntington returned nearly a year earlier via Siberia and Russia, and on reaching home was appointed to a Hooper Fellowship as non-resident member of the Harvard Graduate School. On this foundation he spent the academic year of 1906-07 in writing "The Pulse of Asia," at the same time preparing several articles on special problems, which have been published in scientific journals. At the close of the year he was given the gold medal of the Harvard Travelers Club, and was appointed instructor in geography at Yale University, where he is now teaching.

As Mr. Huntington informs us in the author's preface, his book "is the record of a journey in Central Asia, and its aim is to illustrate the geographic relation between physical environment and man, and between changes of climate and history." The author's power of expressing himself clearly, coupled with a pleasing literary style, makes the volume attractive to the reader. Central Asia is described as a region in which the rainfall is so deficient that the rivers fail to reach the sea. An area nearly equal to that of the United States is made up of inland basins from

which there is no outlet. Each basin consists essentially of a monotonous desert lowland, surrounded by high mountains or plateaus more or less well watered but too cold for extensive permanent habitation. Slopes of piedmont gravel lead from the flanks of the highlands down to the margins of the basin lowland, in the centre of which is usually found a salt lake, or a salt plain left by the evaporation of such a lake. The streams which emerge from the highlands flow out across the piedmont gravel slopes for some distance, generally disappearing before they have proceeded far, partly by evaporation and partly by sinking into the porous soil. Only in exceptional cases does a stream traverse enough of the desert lowland to empty its waters into an inland salt lake or marsh.

Two distinct types of civilization are described by Mr. Huntington as being determined by the physical conditions of the region. The condition of nomadism prevails among that portion of the population which drives its herds from place to place over the highlands in search of pasturage during the warmer season of the year, and to the plains or low valleys in winter; while the condition of intensive agriculture in irrigated oases, with its centralized mode of life, results from the crowding together of another portion of the population in communities whose size is directly determined by the amount of water-supply. The characters of the two types of people are carefully described, special emphasis being laid upon the effect of physical environment as manifested in their habits of thought, their mode of living, their religious customs, and their moral standards.

If physical conditions so strongly affect the character and activities of a people, then marked changes in those physical conditions ought to produce changes of corresponding importance in a people's history. It is in connection with this principle that Mr. Huntington's book makes its most important contributions to geographic science. Careful studies in the great desert basin of Lop Nor, to the consideration of which a large part of the book is devoted, furnish plenty of evidence that in earlier times the rainfall of Central Asia was more abundant than it now is, giving the rivers a larger volume and causing them to flow farther out across the piedmont gravel slope before disappearing, and making possible the existence of a great lake in the lowest part of the desert basin, where to-day are extensive salt plains and marshes enclosing a much smaller salt lake. Under the more favorable climatic conditions then existing, large towns sprang up in oases which to-day supply water for small villages only; towns and villages were built well out in the sandy desert on the lower courses of rivers which to-day disappear long before they reach the ruins marking the site of those ancient centres of population; trade-routes were established where to-day the unmitigated desert for-

bids the passage of caravans; and roads had to make long detours around bays of the expanded lake, while to-day they take the shorter cut across portions of the dry lake bottom. According to the evidence, the change from the more humid conditions of ancient times to the present aridity has not been uniform, but has been accomplished by pulsations of climate of decreasing intensity, a period of humidity being followed by a period of aridity, that in turn by another period of humidity less pronounced than the last, and so on.

Independent evidence, often of widely different character, confirms the conclusion reached by a study of the Lop Nor Basin. For example, in the high mountain basin of Kashmir the fluctuations of a lake level, the building of extensive alluvial fans, and the cutting of the channel of the Jhelum River, are definitely correlated with climatic changes; while the legends of the Kashmiris, — relating the former existence of a large lake, and the impossibility of occupying the basin during the winters of earlier times on account of the extreme cold, — are correlated with the changes in lake level and the moister and cooler climate which made possible the building of the now ruined cities in the Lop Basin. In the Pangong Lake Basin of the Himalayas and in the great Aralo-Caspian depression the climatic changes are evidenced by changes of lake level, as shown by abandoned lake terraces in the first case, and by terraces, ancient maps, and other historical evidence in the latter case.

The dates of the later pulsations in climate are fixed with a fair degree of accuracy, and are shown to correspond in time with the main events in the history of Central Asia. Increasing dessication rendered the desert basins less habitable, giving rise to famine and distress, which in turn caused wars and migrations. Temporary changes toward greater humidity made the deserts more habitable, improved the conditions of life, and led to greater contentment and prosperity. It is believed that the changes in climate may also be correlated with events of world-wide importance in the history of Europe and the New World, and that physiographic conditions are thus the basis of history.

While it may appear to some readers that portions of Mr. Huntington's discussion are not supported by sufficient analysis of the historical evidence to determine whether it will bear any other interpretation than that which he has given, it must be granted by every careful reader that he has presented a thesis of very great importance, defended by a large body of well-digested facts, and worthy of the most careful consideration by every student of geography and history. Indeed, it may be said that Mr. Huntington's book forms one of the most important contributions to geographical science made within recent years.

The most important criticism which the reviewer would note is Mr.

Huntington's failure to present any adequate consideration of those conditions which determine the climate of Central Asia. Although dealing continually with changes in the climate of that region, the author gives no account of the climatic norm from which the changes are variations. Certain portions of the book seem to be less carefully written than the main body of the text, resulting in unneeded repetitions, as in the latter half of the chapter entitled "The Vale of Kashmir." The personal pronoun is so frequently used as to attract attention, the author repeatedly referring to "my servants," "my Ladahki guides," and even "my mountain," where *the* servants, *the* Ladahki guides, etc., would seem more natural. These criticisms must be regarded as of minor importance, however, in comparison with the general excellence of the book. Both Mr. Huntington and his readers are to be congratulated upon "The Pulse of Asia."

D. W. Johnson.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

TO JOHN HARVARD.

YES, thou art known ; we feel, we see thee near us,
Though Art be blind, though History be dumb.
Down though the centuries thou com'st to cheer us,
Even as of old the saints of God have come.

The New World's faith and hope, the Old World's learning,
The Puritan's austerity of grace,
The eager spirit in immortal yearning,
The pallid sweetness of the earnest face,

The weary, steadfast eyes that lighted, fearless,
The grave high brow with radiance sublime ;
The strong young soul that walked erect and peerless,
To conquer Death and chase the mists of Time.

Seer of visions burning through the ages,
Dreamer of dreams that wake the living soul,
Preacher of love, whose bounties are thy pages,
Prophet of God, whose nation is thy scroll, —

Thou who mad'st glad the solitary places,
Thou who hast set the generations free,
Look on thy struggling children's lifted faces,
Teach us to love, to triumph, and to see.

L. B. R. Briggs, '75.

PROFESSOR HART'S "THE AMERICAN NATION."¹

THE earlier volumes of this monumental work have been noticed in the *Graduates' Magazine* from time to time as they appeared. The completion of the series makes it appropriate to point out some of the characteristics which belong to it as a whole — characteristics which may strike an average intelligent reader; for the appraisal of any particular volume should be left to the specialist whose field that volume traverses.

The first obvious fact is that a work of this magnitude — it aggregates between 9000 and 10,000 pages of about 260 words to a page — must be accomplished by the coöperative method. Mommsen and Michelet in the course of their long and prodigiously industrious lives left each more than that amount in print; but it would have been beyond the power of either of them to produce the equivalent of these 26 volumes in the course of five years. One essential for such a work is that it shall be *simultaneous*, that is, that the time between the date of the first volume and the last shall be short: otherwise, the different volumes will represent different strata of information, and new material may be unearthed, to contradict statements made earlier, or even to vitiate the interpretation of an entire historic episode. In securing contemporaneousness of production, therefore, Prof. Hart secured one of the indispensable elements, and for this he had to secure the coöperation of more than a score of scholars. The result is, that no matter where you take up the history, you can be sure that it represents the up-to-date view of American historical scholarship.

But contemporaneousness is only one consideration. Almost equally important is unity. How can this be achieved by 24 or 25 writers, each of whom has practically *carte blanche* for the section assigned to him? In other words, how can the reader be saved from getting the impression that he has to deal with a collection of disparate and often mutually contradictory monographs? That impression he gets in such a work as "The Cambridge Modern History," where, to cite only a single instance,

¹ "The American Nation," edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of History in Harvard University. Vol. 17, *Westward Extension*, by Prof. George P. Garrison, Univ. of Texas. Vol. 18, *Parties and Slavery*, by Prof. Theodore Clarke Smith, '92, Williams College. Vol. 19, *Causes of the Civil War*, by Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N. Vol. 20, *The Appeal to Arms*, by Prof. James K. Hosmer, '35. Vol. 21, *Outcome of the Civil War*, by Prof. J. K. Hosmer, '55. Vol. 22, *Reconstruction, Political and Economic*, by Prof. William A. Dunning, Columbia Univ. Vol. 23, *National Development*, by Dean Edwin E. Sparks, Univ. of Chicago. Vol. 24, *National Problems*, by Prof. Davis R. Dewey, Mass. Inst. of Tech. Vol. 25, *America the World Power*, by Prof. John H. Latané, Washington and Lee Univ. Vol. 26, *Ideals of American Government*, by Prof. Albert B. Hart, '80, Harvard Univ.

a masterly essay by Henry C. Lea, which sufficiently indicates the corruption of the Catholic Church on the eve of the Reformation, has for its neighbor an essay by Father Barry, who describes Church and Papacy in hues so rosy that no reformation seems necessary. In "The American Nation" Mr. Hart has struck a happy balance between individual opinion and general unity. Each section expresses plainly enough the view of its writer, but it is made an integral part of the whole. The editor himself has evidently been the chief unifying force; because, besides the preface to each volume in which he connects it with those which went before and came after it, there are evidences of his tireless supervision; and most of the writers acknowledge in their introduction their indebtedness to him at many points. So the history is not only contemporaneous but unified.

A third matter which must interest an observer is the national character of the corps of scholars upon whom Prof. Hart has drawn. Not only do they now occupy chairs in the chief colleges of the East, Middle West, and South, but they represent by birth, education, and experience diverse sections of the country. Thanks to this diversity, the work has a national and not a local or sectional outlook. For the first time, we believe, has the point of view of the great body of the American people west of the Alleghanies and south of Mason and Dixon's line been set forth on such a scale with equal fairness, sympathy, and sense of proportion.

Next, we note a pervading objectivity of treatment. The writers do not hide their individual preferences, but they make it clear that their first purpose is to present their material as impartially as possible. No doubt if A and B had written the volumes allotted to F and G, the general tone might be different, but we imagine that the reader would have had the underlying facts given him with not less candor. This indicates a laudable spirit — the spirit which we like to assume belongs to men of science — prevalent among the corps of American teachers of history to-day. The fact that all the authors have been or are active teachers is significant: since they are naturally conditioned by their profession. But if this status suggests limitations, it is also to be credited with some of the salient points of excellence in the work — with its concreteness and solidity, for instance, and with its scholarliness. By experience with their pupils the professors have learned where the difficulties lie and how to clear them away. Each has learned, too, the relative values, or perspective, of the events in his epoch.

As to style, one must be careful not to dogmatize; nevertheless, even a cursory comparison of these volumes with those of the "Cambridge Modern History" would enable one safely to conclude that the two works have been produced by scholars sprung from very different en-

vironments. The composition of the Englishmen conforms much more generally to an accepted tradition or standard than does that of the Americans. The Englishmen may think that they have got bravely over Macaulay, — they have, of course, discarded Carlyle, — but they write as men who are well aware that both Carlyle and Macaulay wrote histories, and that Hallam and Gibbon were considered pretty good in their day. But they derive more immediately from Stubbs, Freeman, Creighton, and Gardiner, — historians who had a far-reaching classical training before they went into history. They seem to have thought more, but to have divined less; to have a broader and richer background of tradition and experience behind their individual proficiency and scholarship, but to be less direct in applying scholarship. The Englishman is still a scholar, in the older meaning of the word, and he would not apologize for citing an example outside of his special field, or even for quoting Juvenal or Aristophanes (in the original) to illustrate a point. The American is much more conspicuously a specialist, — a man who is equipped and ready to defend his acre of learning against all comers, but whose scholarly conscience might restrain him, if his specialty happened to be the Pequot War, from venturing an opinion as to Epaminondas's tactics at Mantinea or Hamilcar's campaigns in Spain. If he ever indulges in Aristophanes (translated) as a pastime, and quite privately, he will not lug into his historical writing any quotation or allusion from the *Clouds* or the *Birds*.

The result is, and we think that this impression will be confirmed by reading at random any chapter in any of the volumes of "The American Nation," a remarkable *practicalness* of style and of substance. The statements are direct; the language is matter-of-fact; the interpretation is businesslike. The score or more of writers seem to have divined by intuition and without collusion just what will appeal to the student and to the wide-awake general reader as well. In a word, the Americans have been trained in the German method of research, but they are coming to adopt, probably unconsciously, a style more swift and nervous than any German historian has employed. "The American Nation" may thus serve not only as a test of American historical scholarship to-day, but also of the prevailing standard of composition among our teachers of history. That Mr. Hart's coadjutors represent the modern historical school is evident from the fact that only two of them were born earlier than 1850, and that the majority pursued their college or graduate studies in history in the decade after 1875. It is further interesting to note that 6 of the 24 writers are Harvard graduates, who contribute 8 of the 26 volumes. This preponderance is not surprising when we remember that it was at Harvard in the early seventies, under the late

Professor Gurney and Mr. Henry Adams, that the modern method of teaching history was first developed in an American university.

A work of this magnitude lasts for a generation, and in a very real sense it represents the generation which produced it. The final volume of the series, by Professor Hart himself, is devoted to a survey of American National Ideals as they appear to him, and have been illustrated by his colleagues in their respective studies. Probably none of the volumes will be read more eagerly than this, because we are forever asking the old question, *ποῦ στῶ*; as to our country's destiny, just as we do as to our individual lives and as to humanity itself. Mr. Hart is so candid that a pessimist might gather from his chapters ample arguments to support his pessimism; but Mr. Hart himself is an optimist. In spite of the glaring defects in popular government, he holds his faith in democracy unshaken; imperialism does not worry him, nor immigration daunt. The mighty forces which have made and maintained the American nation, the fundamental Anglo-Saxon ideals which have succeeded thus far in leavening the miscellaneous racial lump, will go on, he believes, to perpetuate our country. In this deep and abiding faith, which does not so much ignore antagonistic evidence as rise above it, Mr. Hart is unquestionably the exponent of the majority of the Americans to-day.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PIERIAN SODALITY.

In an article published in the December *Graduates' Magazine*, Mr. Hill has spoken of the causes of the liberal expansion of the Department of Music since its foundation, 30 years ago, but he hints that the extent or character of the progress or the enduring vitality of musical life in the University is rather to be found by a detailed examination of the specifically musical organizations. He says: "An acquaintance with the human vitality of the actual institutions will prove the most forcible and persuasive argument which could be formulated." How vital the spirit of Music among the students themselves is and has been, apart from the Department which now has fortunately come to represent it in Faculty organization, is attested by the fact that the 6th day of the present month of March commemorates the 100th anniversary of the Pierian Sodality. The Sodality stands now as the oldest existing musical organization in America, and the University orchestra, which represents it before the University and the public, as the manifestation of the enduring vitality of musical life at Harvard.

The writer has been privileged to review the records of the Sodality since its foundation, and at present attempts to set forth the happenings

of the early years of the Sodality's growth, including many of the club's fortunes and misfortunes, letting events speak largely for themselves, and letting the oft-quoted motto, "Never say die!" as it is written by many a brave secretary, stand as witness to the endurance of the movement, and the harmony of its members, which brought it on up through many years.

"At a meeting held on the 6th of March, 1808," we read on the first book title-page, "by a number of students of Harvard University, they unanimously agreed to institute a society for their mutual improvement in instrumental music, to be denominated *Pierian Sodality*, which shall be under four officers, viz., President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer." The men were: Alpheus Bigelow, Jr., pres.; Fred. Kinloch, vice-pres.; Joseph Eaton, sec.; Ben. D. Bartlett, treas.; Franklin Litchfield and John Rutledge. A few days later the members began to compose laws and to admit new members upon "legal examination," and in a month had begun the practice of serenading which proved often so gratifying to all concerned.

On the front page of this same volume we find the following brief but meaningful verse:

"Blest be the Muses who uprear'd this band,
Blest be the men who lend a willing hand,
Blest be its members whom its laws command,
And damn'd be all who would its cause withstand!"

The telling word in the last line is heavily underscored and a noose is represented below it. The laws of the club prescribed dismissals for neglect of office, fines for tardiness, double fines for absence, a penalty fine for indecent behavior, i. e. talking in meetings without addressing the *Praeses*, and a fine for not copying and learning the tunes given out. The penalty was decidedly less for coming with the tune unlearned than for coming with the tune uncopied. With this regulation, which laid emphasis not so much on the correct performance of the pieces as on the written letter, we may judge that the progress must needs have been fast, for the playing regularly at "Exhibitions" began early. An entry for Aug. 19, 1808, reads: "At a meeting held at a triangular brick on the S. Side of Harvard, voted to play at next Exhibition." Of the Exhibition days we shall see more presently. The entry just cited shows that the early meetings were not all oppressively formal. That the members did not propose to be bored by artificial formality is proved rather decisively by an entry of the next year, which says that it was "Voted that there be no more eloquence in meetings."

They zealously attempted to hit the balance between serious work in music and conviviality. By the end of the first year they seem to have

somewhat succeeded. The first anniversary celebration is recorded with some degree of aplomb: "March 6, 1809. The first anniversary since the institution of the Sodality. Elected officers, after which adjourned meeting to Mr. Morse's, where a most excellent supper was prepared for them of which they partook, after the cloth was removed, a number of very appropriate songs were sang and toasts drank, the greatest order and harmony were observed during the entertainment; when the members retired to their chambers their conduct was such as did *honor to themselves* and the *Society* to which they belong."

The place of the Sodality in College, its relation to other clubs, and what they termed the "Higher Powers," is seen pretty definitely. The Government of the College, in 1816, granted the use of No. 12 University Hall, for rehearsals, and here they played until 1842, when "a terrible explosion caused them to shut University Hall in the evenings." After rehearsal it was a frequent practice to go out upon the front piazza of University and serenade.

"August 24, 1816. After the rehearsal we were surprised by a repast of fruits and wine. The Sodality then repaired to the piazza of University Hall and there gave the whole College a specimen of handsome performance. So that this evening afforded us the flow of music, the flow of wine, and the flow of soul." After the music ceased, the windows round the Yard would be thrown open, and applause, sometimes "tumultuous," would issue forth, supplemented, on occasions of unusual appreciation, by the hammering of pokers on fire-blowers. The latter manifestation of appreciation is to this day, it may be remarked, irregularly recurrent, full of meaning and value, and glorious to the participators, but too frequently regarded by the Parietal Boards as a form of "reversion of type" in students. We may suppose, perhaps, that if it survives for another hundred years, it will have come to stay and may be smiled upon as most interesting tradition.

Under the subject of the Pierian's relations with other clubs, we may first mention the Arionic Sodality. In the *Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1906, there was an account of the life of this rival organization which came into being in 1813. The two clubs seem to have had identical interests and to have had in part a mutual or interchange form of membership. But in less than a year after the Arionic's foundation, there was a clash, occasioned, we may imagine, by one club's drawing away the other's members for rehearsals. Some of the Pierian men felt strongly on the matter.

"June 15, 1814. A Committee was chosen to meet a Committee of the Arionic to come to terms respecting an alliance of the two clubs. But, voted: that the Pierian Sodality shall not be united with the Arionic."

Taking note of this decided form of diplomacy, we are not surprised to learn that, in 1816, after a year's suspension of the function of the Arionic, that club decided to regard itself henceforth as a subsidiary to the Pierian Sodality, at a meeting at which it was resolved that the officers of the Pierian should hold the same offices in the Arionic Sodality.

"Dec. 10, 1833. This evening we proceeded to organize a Glee Club, and chose Mose Palfrey, President. This club is to be wholly Pierian, and any Pierian has a right to join. The President is to have nearly the same power as the President of the Pierians. . . . As the club is so nearly connected with the Pierian it was thought best to put the records in this book."

This Glee Club, which we believe is the direct ancestor of the present Harvard Glee Club, was used at serenades and in Yard concerts, and sang with such success that on a certain occasion "one gentleman was heard audibly to express his opinion from a window, that it was 'Demnition swanlike.'" In April, 1842, "the members of the Glee Club were given permission by the Sodality to sing at Exhibition, but were not allowed to come into the organ-loft."

The records often mention other clubs which we see existing here now. June 27, '44, Bros. Dabney and Emerson cut rehearsal, as "They preferred to attend a cat-fight in the Phi Beta Kappa rooms." Again, there is no rehearsal on account of the Hasty Pudding Oration; and at another early date, the Porcellian invites the Sodality to a punch, "for which kindness," the Secretary prays, "may the Porcellian ever and eternally be remembered."

Only once was the organization of the Sodality threatened with extinction. That was in 1832, when the membership was so depleted as to leave but one man upon the roll. This man was Henry Gassett. In 1833 the records say of him: "The Pierians cannot be too grateful to their excellent and skilful president, since he alone of the former members was left in the Sodality at the departure of the Seniors." Gassett gathered two more friends about him very shortly, and with "confidence in the Sacred Nine," these increased the membership to a safe enrolment. "Sept. 25, 1832. Strong suspicions were entertained in the College that the venerable and venerated 'Sodality' had finally become *defunct*. Time, patience, and perseverance will enable us, however, to prove to them thoroughly how great is their error." The words, "Never say die!" occur frequently throughout this year's records.

The relations with the Faculty appear on the whole to have been friendly. At one time the Government voted them a bass viol, and it generally saw that the Sodality had a place in which to rehearse. The following quotation shows that President Josiah Quincy was willing

to coöperate with them in a project which, if carried into effect, might materially have altered the history of Music at Harvard, and certainly would have hastened the establishment of a Musical Department by almost 50 years. "Sept. 25, 1832. Last term a subject of great importance to the Pierians was agitated among the Higher Powers, viz., 'The establishment of a Musical Professor in College.' Pres. Quincy intimated to the president of the Pierians that such a plan was agreeable to his wishes, and he would endeavor to procure one from the Faculty. The learned members of that august body, however, after due deliberation (as we may suppose), saw fit to put a 'veto' on a measure so important to the interests of the Sodality, on account of the expense."

Naturally there were times when the members of the Sodality saw fit to criticise the Powers. Once in 1839, when a proctor reminded them that they were playing too late, and violating the laws of the Parietals, the secretary explains the officer's conduct with the half-scornful, half-pitying phrase, "Alas! there is no music in his soul." There were other times when there seemed to the Pierians no just explanation for the manner in which the Government crossed them. Then the written storm of invective breaks loose with no attempt at concealment of feeling. In 1834 four of the members were dismissed before the close of the term. We read: "'Curse not the King, even in thy heart,' saith the wise man; but I am of opinion that had Solomon lived under the reign of Josiah, King of Harvard, instead of taking his 'otium cum dig.' with his wives and concubines, he would have cursed as loudly and heartily as any one. . . . After having rowed the Government up Salt River to our own satisfaction, and having talked awhile about matters and things, we adjourned." Following upon a later admonishment from the Faculty, considered not to have been deserved, there is the following resolution: "Whereas the Faculty of Harvard College, with unprecedented barbarity, and oppression, saw fit, in their assinine wisdom, to administer public admonition, to the Sodality, for absenting themselves from Cambridge, during the whole night, serenading, — Resolved not to play at the coming Exhibition." On such an occasion we find them saying also, "We are obliged to glut ourselves with imaginary banquets of revenge by thinking on how dire would be our revenge, if we had the power to execute it." And so they raved; and the ravings lasted no longer, and accomplished no more than our modern rebellions, and passed off as quietly.

Concerning performance at Exhibitions, there are a great number of interesting entries. These Exhibitions were general convocations we may suppose, for the giving-out of scholarships. They took place about twice a year in the Chapel in University Hall, and were attended by the public. Many ladies came, and generally were mentioned in the records. Upon

their presence seems to have depended a good deal of the spirit in which the playing was done. We read of the Exhibitions as follows: "April 30, 1811. This day the Sodality performed at the public Exhibition with honor to themselves, and to the satisfaction, entertainment, and gratification of an unusually numerous, respectable, brilliant, and cheerful auditory, of which the fair of our land were by far the most delightful & attractive part, — who warmed the cold with their beauty, encouraged the timid by the expressive sweetness of their countenances, and rewarded us musicians by their approving smiles, while the more noisy sex expressed their pleasure at our performance by a rapturous burst of applause. — 'Who that hath a heart, is free from vanitye?'"

"Mon. eve. Aug. 19, 1811. Practised for exhibition — to meet to-morrow morning in chapel at 9 o'clock.

"Tuesday Morning. Met according to adjournment and played our music. The piece performed was Handel's 'Waterpiece,' in which the Sodality did honor to themselves, and their scientific President. It was, however, remarked by some, that we hardly did so well as usual. Allowing this to be fact, — the Ladies, whom the club principally wish to serve, the *primum mobile* of our music, were few in number; which must have dampened the ardor of their humble servants. Indeed the audience was unusually small, — the day hot, — the thermometer about 93°."

"Oct. 18, 1836. An hour before Exhibition, we met in the organ-loft to see how it sounded. We were delighted with our playing, and, to prove our delight, we adjourned to the Praeses' room to pledge each other in a bumper; and also to take courage. Whilst we were pleasantly chatting, we heard the bell toll for the entrance of the Faculty. We ran as fast as we could to get to the loft before they could get in the chapel, but unfortunately they had the shortest distance to go, and were already seated, when (out of breath) we seized our instruments, and began to blow as hard as the state of our lungs permitted; but Madame Discord had already taken possession of our instruments and made us perform horribly. We were in despair, and sneaked off without being seen by the audience."

That time they seem to have had themselves only to blame; but on another Exhibition occasion, they account for their doubtful playing by saying, "The audience, not being blessed with a musical ear, thought they perceived discord, particularly in the last strain; the most groundless suspicion ever entertained, for if there had been discord it would have been scientific, although not to be appreciated by such ears as that of a public audience."

Very frequently in the early years, they played at Valedictory. "July 27, 1811, the Senior Class invite the Sodality to perform on the day of their Valedictory, and partake of some refreshment with them. Voted to

joyfully accept both invitations." "July 28, To-morrow being the day of Valediction, the Pierian Sodality assembled this evening for practice. But the member who plays the 2d clarionett, having a very sore jaw, occasioned by the extraction of a tooth, it was judged necessary to apologize to the Seniors, and decline playing."

On a certain Exhibition day, the audience was assembled, "When the square cap, and flowing robes of Jared Sparks were seen in the distance, the soul-inspiring 'Kuffner' was struck up, immediately causing the worthy gentleman to start in a run for the pulpit. For the same performance we received the approval of Professors Peirce and Child. On the other hand we were damned by the New York *Herald*, from whom censure is an honor, and praise a blot." The Record leaves us charitably to infer that the approval of the Professors was for the rendering of the music alone.

We saw the Sodality serenading within a month after its foundation. This practice was kept up for fifty years, or until the custom appears to have been lost to society. Alas! what a loss. We could wish prosy society might bethink itself before throwing romance to the winds! "June 22, 1820. We serenaded almost every pretty girl in Boston, and returned at daybreak on the 23d." The writer can recollect nothing of this idyllic sort when he played with the Sodality. In this day the serenades are carried on from a stage, the young ladies look upon the performers through lorgnettes instead of through shutter-blinds, and they do not wear dimity night-caps. Sometimes now the performers may go home and dream of whom they serenaded, — in the old days they were sure to. "June 20, 1821. Serenaded Dr. Holmes [probably Oliver Wendell Holmes's father] who kindly urged our coming in. We were surprised at the brilliant assembly of youth and beauty which met our astonished vision. Played several tunes, and took an affectionate farewell, and many a longing, lingering look was sent back upon many a swimming eye." Again, "Serenaded President Kirkland, in his garden. He was undoubtedly gratified with the delightful harmony, and testimonial of our regard."

"Apr. 21, 1840. Met to make preparations for serenading Miss Quincy, our renowned President's daughter who, on that evening was to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. Approached the bridal house, in silence, but after we had carefully entered the picket gate, Hark! the music soft and clear. All the music and dancing within immediately cease, to listen to the soft and enchanting notes of the Pierian Sodality. Quincy starts from his chair in ecstasy; Channing rests upon his legs in amazement. The music ceases and the enchanters seek their way to Willard's." Willard's was the Cambridge bar! In recompense for serenading on that evening, they received each a piece of wedding-cake.

The journeys for a distance outside of Cambridge were made with horses and carriages. Once the outfit is described as "a lumbering vehicle drawn by four horses, driven by a man in a white hat, and a small boy to help him hold the horses while we tuned." Once at a serenade in Jamaica Plain the horses were taken off by a rival party of serenaders; brought back, however, before there occurred on the lawn the fight which threatened. A cold reception they took to heart much more than "freezing their digits." "March 6, 1822. Serenaded Jack and Mrs. Jack. Got a glass of wine, and came away again. We then went to Prof. Sterns' and came away again, they being such consummate Jacks, they did not ask us in, Amen." "Oct. 1, 1835. Proceeded to Judge Fay's where we discoursed most eloquent music, much to the edification of the chambermaids, and the Judge's big dog, who accompanied the music by an exhibition of his deep bass. The whole family were afterward found to be absent at a party."

Of the practice and progress, and the inner working of the Sodality, much can be found in the records. We see the first initiation taking place in 1815. Long before 1850 the motto "Sit Musa Lyrae Solens" has been selected, the medal chosen, and the colors light-blue and white stand favored, as they do to-day. From the first the club had its periods of prosperity and depression. Early in its career the Secretary says, "This is probably the only club in college that is found to have money in the treasury at the quarterly reports." But again he says, "The financial apparatus of the Sodality is sadly out of order." And more than once we hear the treasurer singing his little song to the tune of a row of zeros with a dollar mark in front. Yet through all we see them "assemble to pay their hebdomadal adorations to Apollo," practising, in the earlier days, by candlelight, and later by the light of kerosene lamps, and still later by gaslight, discovering now and then by way of encouragement "something of the spirit of the earlier days," and wondering hopefully "if the mantle of Elijah has fallen upon some favored Elisha." If the Sodality in this day of electric lights can catch the old spirit of its devoted members which waned not up from the age of candles, it may count itself blest.

Certainly, in the old days, enthusiasm was enduring, and of the hardy variety, judging from the number of minor difficulties encountered, and from the number of times, the Secretary informs us, there was never sweeter music than that heard to flow from the Sodality. "August, 1822. We played like Syrens." "We all swear to be inspired by the gods themselves." "Played with so much spirit that the Secretary has no doubt the ghost of Pleyel was somewhere in the East Entry of Massachusetts rejoicing." They call themselves "the few who were chosen to

represent the Muses on Earth." "April 23. We played but few tunes, yet those few were played in a stile sufficient to have immortalized any other collection of Human beings."

It would be a mistake to imagine that every entry of the early time was made in surpassingly clever or unusual style; and yet few entries are utterly prosy. Even the "usual" evenings are recorded unusually. "Oct. 25, 1821. Met at Brother Huntington's, nothing unusual occurred,—drank the usual quantity of brandy,—smoked the usual number of segars,—cut the usual number of jokes,—played the usual number of tunes for Exhibitions,—played them in the usual masterly style. Oh, yes, I forgot! One unusual circumstance occurred: we had sugar for the brandy. Then as usual, we adjourned." But the work of one Secretary stands out from the rest, one who made his entries in rhyme, and not bad rhyme either. This was J. Otis Williams. We read, for June 8, 1840,—

"On Monday eve, the eighth of June,
We met, dark clouds obscur'd the moon,
But, when our notes had reached the sky,
They left her in her purity.
We voted that Tom King should be
Dismiss'd from the Sodality.
And then to balloting we went
To choose another President.
All had arriv'd, save Brother Rotch,
Who proved himself a demn'd slow coach.
Minot and I were made committee,
To seize him sans remorse or pity."

Again, —

"We all did our engagement keep,
Some wide awake, some half asleep,
We play'd until one rowdy loafer
Took a sound snooze upon the sofer;
And Partridge furnished what was right
To stay our stomachs with that night."

"Mon. June 22, 1840. It is too thundering hot to rhyme to-night, so I will content myself with stating in simple prose that the Sodality met, &c." The same scribe uses Biblical style on occasion. "June 29, 1840 — It came to pass, in the reign of Simon the King, that the Pierians did meet in the tabernacle. And lo! a voice was heard, saying, Let us go serenading: and they lifted up their voice as one man, and they said, Let us go. And behold we went to the city of the Philistines, and did serenade their daughters, and came home about the third hour. And the fame of the Pierians did wax exceeding great, and did reach all the places round about Cambridge."

There is much more that I would like to tell here if space permitted it. The record of the years bears much which I have not even hinted at:

how they supped together at Willard's, and at Porter's Tavern, learning to choose between cheap ale and "Real old London Particular," how certain members dropped by the way—quit playing altogether—on account of sickness or death—of the sadness of certain farewells, and of fee griefs. But we must pause. I have attempted only to review the early years. To do it fully, or to do the whole might take many times as long, or fill a small volume. We see herein the characteristic plan and working of the Sodality up to the time of the more modern period, about 1850.

The instruments mentioned in the records have been somewhat as follows: 1810, bass clarion, bought by money from the treasury. Bass viol, secured at a bargain by a committee after two sittings. Drum, "loaned on the 4th of July, 1810, for celebration." Horn and bassoon, "voted an addition," 1814. Clarionet and violin, 1815. New bass viol accepted from the Faculty, and received from Pres. Kirkland. Later, French horn, flute, and serpent, trombone, and violoncello, "a great addition," are mentioned. In the year 1850 we find "Eighteen members, playing all kinds of instruments."

The music played is mentioned only occasionally. 1809, "The Battle of Marengo." 1810, "Voted to receive a piece called, 'Handel's Air.'" 1811, Handel's "Waterpiece." 1811, "Rec'd March in Henry the Fourth, arranged in most scientific style." Also "The Magician No Conjuror," Coldstream March. Duet No. 7 Pleyel. 1812, General Wilkinson's March. 1815, Thema in Pleyel's Concertante. 1822, Rondeau by Haydn. 1839, Celebrated Air by Haydn. 1842, Haydn, Schmidt, Beethoven, Strauss. The popular Extravaganza, "Jim Crow," "God save the King," "Auld Lang Syne," "Fair Harvard." And still later, Overture to the opera of *Don Giovanni* by Mozart. In this, however, "The horns were liable to get lost in a twenty-seven bar rest."

George Fulerton Evans, '05.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

At a recent meeting of The New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, the very able paper of Dr. Farrand and the ensuing discussion brought out very clearly the opinion of schoolmen in regard to entrance requirements to college, the difficulties under which the schools labor, the ambition of the schools for more thorough work, and the desire of the colleges for better-trained students. The opinion of schoolmen who have proved their value and efficiency through years of faithful work ought surely to have weight in the councils of colleges in determining the nature and the amount of entrance requirements.

There is no wincing or whining on the part of the schools about doing good work ; on the contrary, the schools clamor for an opportunity and fair chance for doing this better work which the present mechanism largely prevents them from accomplishing. Nor is it a cry for lessening of work and for more playtime, but a demand for a chance to give to the college what it ought to have, — well-trained students. It is the question of the proper means to improve the quality of the work in the preparatory schools, the old cry of *multum non multa*. A substantial majority of teachers, it appeared, believe that the *multum* could be achieved if they were relieved of the *multa*, which includes a number of requirements which seem objectionable to teachers. The following five points were especially emphasized during the discussion : —

1. The inability of the school to do justice to each subject because the schedule is cramped by too many subjects and the wide scope of some of the subjects.

2. Greek is rated too high at Harvard in comparison with German (and perhaps French). Most schools devote as much time to the preparation in German and French as to the preparation in Greek. Greek, however, counts two points more and is therefore frequently chosen by students who have no special talent for linguistic studies, simply to gain four points by the least work.

3. Schools preparing pupils for different colleges are confronted by very serious difficulties in meeting the widely varying requirements. In order to gain time and room on the schedule the length of recitations has to be shortened and special recitations have to be arranged for small groups of students. The result is that all classes are curtailed in the number and length of recitations, and all sections receive a very scanty preparation.

4. An excessive requirement in algebra (which might well stop with quadratic equations), in Ancient History (which might stop at the reign of Commodus), in physics (where less might be required in mathematical work and more stress be laid on the philosophical aspect of the subject).

5. The demand, which cannot be met, to write connected composition in Greek and in Latin instead of simple sentences. A really proper teaching of the subject is quite out of the question with the present demands in reading.

In view of the almost universal cry for relief it seems that the colleges ought to be willing to move to some extent in the direction indicated by these troubles, and to make a few years' test to see what the result would be. If the demands of the college in the scope of certain subjects are decreased, it remains to be seen if the schools will furnish better results and will conscientiously devote as much time to the subject as before, so that a higher passing-mark may be established or the nature of the examination paper be made more searching. A few years' trial with records based on the results obtained from well-established schools ought to test the point at issue. The college is naturally uneasy about dropping demands without a guarantee of an equivalent in quality of work ; it is asked to accept the note of the schoolmen without collateral. But even if the promissory note should prove valueless, is it not worth while to make the experiment in order to establish at least this one fact, so that we may

know better in the future along what lines we must direct our efforts in order to gain in the quality of our work?

Probably no large body of teachers could be found to agree on all the points mentioned above, but the colleges could select some subjects for trial. At all events the education of our country will not suffer very seriously if for a few years our boys do not study permutations and combinations and the binomial theorem in school, nor the history of the emperors after Commodus, as taught in our crowded curriculum at present. Their omission, however, means the opportunity for more thorough work on the part of the pupil, and more self-respecting work on the part of the teacher.

In the matter of examination requirements for different colleges, a substantial reform seems necessary and easy to accomplish. It is well known that an examination paper written by a student and accepted as satisfactory in some colleges would not be so accepted in every college. In other words, the standard among colleges is not the same. This fact does not appear from reading the catalogues, but must be found out by experience. But if the standard of one college is 50 per cent for the lowest passing-mark, and that of another is 60 or 70 per cent, why cannot a central examination board make and mark all the papers and send the papers with the marked percentages to the various colleges? Each college can then decide whether it will pass the candidate at 50, 60, or 70 per cent, according to the nature of the paper. The main point of importance is to have the colleges agree on the scope of each subject; this will of course necessitate some compromises. But would these compromises seriously vitiate the entrance test, when we take into consideration the privilege of each college to maintain its own demand for percentage? There are, according to catalogued requirements, no two colleges of recognized standing, whose demands in preliminary prose Latin, German, and French could not be tested by one and the same paper, if we keep in view the college's individual passing-mark in the matter. Moreover, there seems to be no reason why the advanced papers should materially differ, since the same amount of additional time is required by the colleges in preparation for the advanced test. There must be, and certainly is, some common-sense level of requirement, some unit of measure suitable for all colleges, if they will take the trouble to establish it. Something has already been accomplished along these lines by the establishment of the Board Examinations, but the relief is not sufficient.

Any one examining the requirements and the examination papers of the last 25 years cannot help observing the steady increase in the amount of work required. The efficiency of the schools has no doubt increased, but the demands of the colleges have increased at a vastly greater rate; and unless the present generation of boys is more able or more studious than

its ancestors, it cannot do the work as well. Modern life has not grown more simple, and the interests of schoolboys too have multiplied. The introduction of the elective system into the schools has made good work more difficult for schools. They suddenly found that the same amount of recitation time could no longer be given to the various subjects, because there are not hours enough within the week's program. Hour-recitations were therefore cut down to 40 minutes, and subjects which formerly were taught five times each week were cut down to four recitations. The result is that every teacher is in a breathless hurry to "cover the ground," to go over the subject once at least; and that a spirit of hurry and superficiality prevails, which prevents thoroughness and methods of good scholarship. A teacher can no longer afford to enter into interesting discussions of subjects suggested by the text, to teach from the wealth of his riper scholarship, and thus to give his pupils a taste for investigation, scholarship, and deeper culture, but he must hurry on to cover his 75 lines of Virgil within three quarters of an hour. Such work is subversive of all good training.

Many veteran teachers believe that the old system turned out better scholarship than the schools furnish for the college at present. This may be a difficult thing to prove, but the opportunities of the schools have certainly been moulded in a direction to bring about exactly such a result, and it seems time that the matter be investigated sympathetically and as a whole. Individual branches of the faculties of colleges have been allowed to press forward their individual claims for wider recognition of their subject in the entrance examinations, but no balancing relief has been given to offset this added strain. The schools are powerless in the matter, for they are the under-dog and must in some way come up to the requirements of the college. But the teaching of scholarship is fast becoming a lost ambition. Is it not the office of the colleges of our country to pave the way for scholarship by carefully regulating the work of the secondary schools?

A. L. K. Volkmann.

THE HARVARD THEOLOGICAL REVIEW.

WHEN "*The New World*, a Quarterly Review of Religion, Ethics and Theology," first appeared in 1892, the name of Charles Carroll Everett, D.D., Bussey Professor of Systematic Theology in the Harvard Divinity School and Dean of the Faculty, headed the list of editors. Until its discontinuance in December, 1900 — a discontinuance which belied Emerson's assurance, —

What is excellent,
As God lives, is permanent —

Dr. Everett remained on the editorial board, and many of his most notable essays, since collected in the volume entitled "Essays, Theological and Literary," first appeared in its pages. Its last issue in December, 1900, chronicled his death, which had occurred in the previous October.

Convinced by his experience as editor of *The New World* both of the need of such a review and also of the impossibility of maintaining one on an entirely self-supporting basis, Dr. Everett expressed to his daughter, Miss Mildred Everett, his desire that a portion of his estate should be devoted ultimately to the endowment of a review, hospitable as *The New World* had been to the results of serious and impartial theological scholarship. In accordance with this expressed wish, Miss Everett, upon her death, in 1903, made a bequest "for the establishment and maintenance of an undenominational theological review, to be edited under the direction of the Faculty of the Divinity School of Harvard University." Sharing Dr. Everett's belief in the value of such a review and in devotion to his honored memory, the Faculty of the Harvard Divinity School has accepted the trust, and will strive to make the review, thus partially endowed, a fitting representative of his catholic spirit and comprehensive thought.

In the Introductory Note setting forth the principles which were to govern the conduct of *The New World*, which Dr. Everett was the first to sign, it was said: "While we trust that the contributions to *The New World* will show that the authors are animated by a common spirit, we are not solicitous to avoid differences of thought. One of the fundamental ideas upon which this review is based is that persons whose theological positions are unlike may freely state what from their respective stand-points appears to them to be the truth. . . . We do not contemplate a periodical in which matters that concern religion shall be debated by the able and the unable, the reverent and the irreverent, the rational and the irrational. Our object is to obtain from strong and clear-sighted writers the expression of their ripe scholarship and their mature convictions. This review will thus be devoted to what may be called, or to what may at least some time become, the science of religion; and we trust that its discussions will be characterized by the scientific spirit." It was because this was Dr. Everett's ideal of what a theological review should be that he wished the one which his daughter's piety should endow to be conducted by the Faculty of the Harvard Divinity School. For the School is non-sectarian in character, and the members of its Faculty, representing different denominations and holding unlike theological views, express each his own opinions without reserve or ambiguity. That the *Review* will be true to the ideal of Dr. Everett, which is also the constitutive principle of

the Harvard Divinity School, appears from the Prospectus, which is an official statement of the aims and methods of the *Review*.

In accordance with the principles of the Harvard Divinity School, the *Review* will not be the organ of any denomination nor the advocate of any sectarian opinions; but will endeavor to enlist the coöperation and support of all who believe that the interpretation and application of religion present to every generation its own problems, which it must solve if it would maintain its faith and fulfil its tasks; and that the spiritual life of the Church itself demands a continual thinking forward in the apprehension of the truth. It will seek to maintain a spirit at once catholic and scientific, in sympathy with the aims and activities of the Church as well as with scholarly investigation. Its scope will, therefore, be broad; and its purpose will be to record and further the progress of learning in the various fields of theological study, and also to discuss current problems and methods in such kindred departments as ethics, education, economics, sociology, and the history of religions, in so far as these are related to present religious and theological interests.

Accordingly the *Review* will aim to be of interest and value not only to clergymen and professional scholars but also to all who are interested in religious thought and in the place and function of religion in modern life.

The annual volume, containing about five hundred pages, will be regarded as the unit of publication. Instead of short reviews and notices of books, it will contain comprehensive surveys, by competent scholars, of important contributions to theological literature in books and periodicals, with accounts of discovery and research. Although the contents of the annual volume will thus represent in due proportion the various departments of theology, corresponding to the manifold interests of its readers, a wide diversity of topics in the several numbers will not be deemed a matter of prime concern. There will be no continued articles, even though it should be necessary to devote an entire number to a single important contribution.

The first number, dated January, 1908, well fulfils the promises of the Prospectus. It presents the following list of articles:

THE CALL TO THEOLOGY	Francis G. Peabody.
MODERN IDEAS OF GOD	Arthur C. McGiffert.
IS OUR PROTESTANTISM STILL PROTESTANT?	William Adams Brown.
A TURNING POINT IN SYNOPTIC CRITICISM	Benjamin W. Bacon.
RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE	David G. Lyon.
THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF THE PROBLEM OF EVIL . . .	Thomas N. Carver.
THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE	Charles F. Dole.

For the second number are promised, among others, articles by Prof. G. W. Knox, of Union Theological Seminary, on Recent American Contributions to Systematic Theology; by George A. Gordon, D.D., of Boston, on The Collapse of the New England Theology; by Prof. F. B. Jevons, of Durham, England, on Hellenism and Christianity; by Prof. E. C. Moore, of Harvard, on The Naturalization of Christianity in the Far East; and by Prof. G. F. Moore, of Harvard, on The Light Thrown on the History of the Jews in Egypt by the Papyri recently Discovered in Assuan.

While the endowment of the *Harvard Theological Review* is not sufficient to make it independent of a subscription list, it is probably sufficient to ensure its perpetuity, and it is hoped that with the passing years

it will become an increasingly worthy memorial to the serene and lofty soul by whose foresight it was established and to whose memory it is dedicated. The *Review* is edited by a Committee of the Faculty of the Harvard Divinity School, consisting of Profs. G. F. Moore, W. W. Fenn, and J. H. Ropes, with the coöperation of their colleagues. It is published quarterly, by the Macmillan Co. of New York, at a subscription price of \$2 a year.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE WINTER QUARTER.

THE revised registration statistics of the University, as given in the catalogue for the current academic year, are as follows:

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Specials.	Total, '06-'06.	Total, '06-'07.	Change from '06-'07.
Harvard College	607	679	677	291	-	251	2277	2247	-30
Lawrence Scientific School	22	25	-	35	-	-	181	204	-108
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	1287	15
Graduate School of Applied Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	59	34
Total Arts and Sciences	629	704	680	319	-	251	2906	2967	-51

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Graduates.	Specials.	Total, '06-'06.	Total, '06-'07.	Change from '06-'07.
Divinity School	9	3	10	-	8	1	31	39	-8
Law School	280	199	172	-	-	63	716	697	19
Medical School	101	84	85	27	63	3	345	320	25
Dental School	30	31	25	-	2	-	94	65	3
Bussey Institute	-	-	-	-	2	-	22	43	-21
Total Professional Schools	410	307	302	27	57	67	1182	1164	18
Deduct for names inserted more than once	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6	-5	-1
Total University	1039	1011	732	276	57	206	4012	4025	-14
Afternoon and Saturday Courses for teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	155	-49
Summer Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	1120	1085	35
Deduct for names inserted in Summer School and also in other schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-167	-162	-5
Radcliffe College	65	95	61	65	66	75	420	456	-36
Total University Enrolment							5405	5365	-71

Two points in this statement deserve mention, as showing that the figures are not so adverse as they might at first sight seem. First, the loss of 71 in the total University enrolment is chiefly to be ascribed to

decreases in the afternoon and Saturday courses for teachers, and in Radcliffe, neither of which is an integral part of Harvard. Eliminate these items, and there appears a gain of 14 in the University as a whole. Second, a drop of 108 in the Lawrence Scientific School, serious though it is, was to be expected, owing to the new arrangements of the scientific programs. Under the present regulations it must necessarily, of course, continue, until the Lawrence Scientific School as an undergraduate body ceases to exist. But the losses suffered in this category should be more than counterbalanced by resulting gains in the College and Graduate School of Applied Science during the next few years.

The enrolment by states in all departments of the University is much the same as last year. Massachusetts still furnishes 50 per cent of the students; New York comes next, with 14 (a gain of $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent over last year); Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maine, Rhode Island and New Hampshire follow in the order named. 33 foreign countries are represented. The British Empire sends 57 students, of whom Canada furnishes 42.

On Nov. 26, 1907, Minton Warren, Pope Professor of Latin in the University, died suddenly, in the 58th year of his age and the 9th of his service at Harvard. One of the first classical scholars in the country, he was known chiefly to the graduate students in the University, who lose in him an inspiring teacher and a noble example of the highest scholarly attainment. His courses were too advanced to be taken by the average undergraduate, — a fact which suggests the reflection that it would be well if more provision could be made by which the younger students in Harvard might be brought regularly into contact with the greatest scholars in the Faculty. Much progress has recently been made in this matter by the handing over of certain large elementary courses to teachers of special distinction, but more remains to be done in the same direction.

Professors
Minton Warren
and Strobel.

On Jan. 15, 1908, Edward Henry Strobel, '77, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard from 1898 to 1906, died at Bangkok, Siam. His distinguished career as a diplomatist began with his appointment as Secretary of Legation at Madrid by Pres. Cleveland in 1885. He was subsequently made Special Commissioner to Morocco, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Minister to Ecuador, and Chile. In active service at Harvard from 1898 to 1903, he was called in the latter year to the post of General Adviser to the King of Siam, and from that time until his death was the dominating force in a kingdom of nearly 15,000,000 of subjects. His many diplomatic successes are too well known to be recounted here. His arbitration of the Franco-Chilean dispute in 1897-98, and his crown-

ing work in the negotiation of the Franco-Siamese treaty of last year, are perhaps the most famous. Harvard was very dear to him, and among the many honors and distinctions conferred on him there was none which he treasured more than the honorary LL.D. which he received from the University in June, 1906. Certainly his career is one of which Harvard may well be proud. Modest, truthful, utterly free from narrowness or prejudice, he was typical of all the best things that the University stands for, — a worthy exponent of her largest and truest self.

The University has recently received from the trustees under the will of Miss Harriet N. Lowell the sum of \$2000, this being the first annual payment of a part of the income of her estate "to be used by the Medical Department of Harvard College for scientific study and investigation in any department of surgery, and into the cause, treatment, prevention, and cure of disease; from Mr. Francis Skinner the sum of \$2500, as his final payment on account of his gift of \$5000 for the purchase of books for the Arnold Arboretum, in memory of his father, Francis Skinner, '62; and from the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. W. B. Potter the sum of \$15,552.20, the balance of her bequest, to be added to the Sarah E. Potter fund in the Gray Herbarium. The estimated value of the cash and securities representing this fund now amounts to about \$195,000.

This year's German exchange has just come to a close amid an unusual profusion of mutual expressions of esteem. The cordiality of Harvard's appreciation of the services of Prof. Clemen was only equaled by the warmth of the official assurances of gratitude for the visit and work of Prof. Schofield at Berlin. — After an unusually long delay, M. André Tardieu, head of the foreign department of the Paris *Temps*, has been selected as Hyde Lecturer for the current year. The subject of his lectures, given in February, was "La France et les Alliances." M. Tardieu has had a wide experience of political and diplomatic life, and is a recognized authority on the Morocco crisis of 1905-06. — Alexander Agassiz, director and curator of the University Museum, is at present on his way to a scientific and exploring expedition in Central Africa. — Dr. G. W. Prothero of Edinburgh and Cambridge, who was expected to come to Harvard during the second half-year and give the second half of Prof. Gross's History 9, has been prevented from sailing by ill health. In his absence the second half of History 9 will be conducted by three members of the History Department.

From several sources that have not yet been publicly announced, the

Visiting and travelling professors and lecturers.

Dental School has received promise of the funds necessary for the erection of a new building. The site that has been chosen is a lot of 18,640 square feet at the corner of Longwood Ave. and Wigglesworth St., Boston, adjoining the property on which the buildings of the Medical School now stand. The actual work of construction will be begun in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The plans drawn a year ago, when the project for the new building was first published, have been abandoned as impracticable, owing to a change in the scheme, and a new site is now in course of preparation. The advantage which the School should gain from a new building cannot easily be overestimated. Its work has been seriously hampered for some years by the inadequacy of its present plant in North Grove St.: the new building, especially in its close proximity to the new Medical School, should serve to give to the Boston Schools of the University the best equipment and surroundings of any of its departments.

The addition to Gore Hall has now been in use for nearly three months, and it admirably justifies the labor and expense that have been put into it. In the basement the great collection of Parliamentary papers and British documents has been installed; on the ground floor a reference-room opening off the Delivery-Room is accessible to teachers and students, while to the east of it are three rooms for the use of the Cataloguing Department and staff; above are the Exhibition Room opening off the Reading-Room, a map-room, and a room for the use of advanced courses and seminars. The stacks have become much more quiet as a result of these changes, and the air and the light are not appreciably worse than before. Best of all, the appearance of the new addition outside proves — *mirabile dictu* — that by a wise arrangement of more enlargements of a similar sort in the future the original building of Gore Hall can be “smothered” out of all resemblance to its early days, and made into a really beautiful and appropriate structure. According to present prospects, especially if the Corporation persists in its wise aversion to the pulling down of any of the older buildings of the University plant, this would seem to be the future destiny of the Harvard Library.

Certain points in the tables of statistics concerning graduates of the Harvard Divinity School, that are published elsewhere in this *Magazine*, are deserving of special emphasis. Most interesting and significant, as proof of the entirely non-sectarian nature of the theological education here, is the fact that the 431 out of the 584 graduates of the last 30 years who entered the ministry represent no less than 17 different denominations. Gratifying also is the increase in recent years of those taking the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in the School,

University
buildings.The Divinity
School.

eloquent testimony to the high scholarship and inspiring guidance in advanced work which characterize its professors. Finally, in the relatively small and apparently decreasing proportion of the students in the School, who neither take a degree there nor yet come as graduates of other seminaries, as well as in the increased proportion of those in this category who actively enter the ministry on their departure, the Harvard Divinity School has every reason to be proud. It is doubtful if there is any other theological school in this country which can show a finer record in these respects than this. — The first number of the *Harvard Theological Review*, edited by Professors G. F. Moore, Fenn, and Ropes, appeared in the second week of January.

Never has the vigor and activity of President Eliot been more remarkable than during the last two months. In addition to his regular duties at the University, he has served on various outside committees and **President Eliot and Harvard Influence.** made upwards of a dozen public addresses to different audiences, on a large variety of topics, of which perhaps the most important were a speech at the dinner of the National Civic Federation at New York, Dec. 16; a speech at the annual dinner of the Holland Society at New York, Jan. 16, and a speech on Industrial Education at Chicago, Jan. 23. He has also addressed a number of undergraduate societies in the University. An interesting editorial in a recent edition of the *Boston Herald* shows what this marvelous activity means to the country at large. To Harvard it means what is perhaps the most vitally important thing for her to-day — a strengthening of the bond that unites her to the nation. President Eliot's aim has always been to make the University an instrument of service, a potent force for good, to the country and mankind. There could be no more effective way to carry that aim into practice than for the head of Harvard to keep in close touch with movements of national interest, and personally to carry, as President Eliot does, her message to every sort and condition of men.

The last six months have been noteworthy also for various other evidences of efforts to extend the sphere of Harvard's influence. Dean Briggs is at present (Feb. 1) absent on a long trip to St. Louis, Columbia, Mo., Lawrence, Kan., Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Austin, Tex., and New Orleans; and a similar tour through the Middle West is planned for President and Mrs. Eliot in April. New Harvard Clubs have been recently formed in New Hampshire, Connecticut, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Berlin, and those already in existence have lately given evidence of a gratifying increase of active support of the University, in the founding of scholarships and other benefactions. At the suggestion of a loyal Harvard graduate, the organization of a Cosmo-

politan Club in the University is being seriously considered. Doubtless the newly instituted bureau of information concerning Harvard alumni in Boston is directly or indirectly responsible for much of this admirable activity. Another method of stimulating Harvard enthusiasm, renewed this year after a long period of disuse, has evoked less unanimous approval. For the first time in many years the Musical Clubs were permitted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to take a trip through the cities of the Middle West during the Christmas vacation, and it is pleasant to be able to record that abundant testimony to the excellence of the performances and the behavior of all concerned in them has been received from many sources since their return. The enthusiasm of the majority of Harvard graduates for these trips is, however, quite equaled by the disapproval of others; and they are certainly not the best way in which the students could spend their holidays. Opinion on the advisability of their continuance, however, is at present so evenly divided that it is dangerous to prophecy concerning the future.

There is no topic on which information is more frequently demanded of the officers and teachers in the University, by the graduate of ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years ago, than that of the relative condition of the morals and discipline of the College at the present and in times gone by. The difficulty of giving an accurate answer is of course increased by the fact that — other things being equal — the instructor's knowledge and acquaintance with the undergraduate's habits and methods of life tend to diminish as his age advances. And yet it is a matter which every teacher who cares for the more human side of his profession must have deeply at heart. The present writer frankly confesses that he is a thorough-going optimist on every phase of this particular question. In the matter of undergraduate conduct and morals there can be no question that the last ten or twenty years have witnessed a steady and consistent change for the better. The recent increase in the number of undergraduate clubs has been undoubtedly a great gain: it has given wider play to the better phases of these institutions, for a larger proportion of the students have been able to join them and benefit from the solidarity and friendships which they nourish, while their less desirable aspects — notably the feelings of soreness and jealousy fostered by exclusion — have for the same reasons decreased.

Turning to the question of the treatment of loafers and malingerers, a similar all-round improvement may be noted. The rules of attendance on lectures and recitations have been enforced with steadily increasing stringency since the latter eighties — so much so that there are many officers of the University who to-day believe that greater liberty in this respect

College Morals
and Discipline
— Past and
Present.

would be advisable. Their representations have been in some degree met by a comparatively recent regulation according wide freedom in the matter of attendance to the better students who have won a place on the so-called "Dean's List." With the increasing rigidity of the rules of attendance has gone a corresponding raising of the minimum standard for the degrees of A.B. and S.B. — a larger proportion of C's than ever before being now requisite for graduation. Indeed, the stern resolution of the authorities to bring all men up to the mark has recently extended as far as a suggestion to the Governing Boards of the University that they penalize those instructors and professors in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences who are unreasonably late with their Midyear and Final marks. And yet all this increased severity of College discipline has been carried through without alienating the affections of teachers and students. Doubtless the tone of the editorials in the *Crimson* on the subject of intercollegiate athletics would lead the casual reader to infer the contrary, and doubtless there are many unpopular individuals; but on the whole the present writer believes that the relations of teachers and students at Harvard were never in a more satisfactory condition than at present. One reason for this is the systematic organization in the larger courses, of "third-hour work" with assistants and minor instructors, who bridge the gulf that used to separate the undergraduate from the professor; another is the large increase of occasions on which teachers and students can meet one another in an informal and friendly fashion; and, lastly, it is most gratifying to note the great gain in the quality and type of the tutoring and "seminars" given by special crammers and others outside the regular University staff. It is far more honest and also far more effective than ever before; the handing in of written work done by another is more infrequent, and meets with far more general disapprobation by undergraduates than in former years. Perhaps the principal reason for this is that in the larger courses the instructors have of late years taken great pains to send their lagging students to tutors whom they know to be honest and competent, instead of letting them choose for themselves as of yore; but it is possible to see in it also an evidence of generally higher ideals among the undergraduate body at large. In one respect alone do the manners and customs of the students show deterioration in recent years, and that is in the increasing abuse of the privileges of the Harvard Library. The marking and defacing, and even the temporary appropriation and stealing, of books in stacks and Reading-Room is becoming an alarmingly serious evil. It would be indeed a dire misfortune if the accessibility of the books in Gore Hall had in any way to be curtailed in the future, but if the present evil continues such action is not beyond the range of possibility.

Various attempts have been made in the past three years and more, by officers and friends of Harvard, to stimulate a more general interest in scholarship among the students of the University, and to secure for it at least an approximation to the recognition it deserves. The difficulty in the question of scholarship has been in one re-^{Incentives to Scholarship.} spect identical with the difficulty in the question of athletics; both have become the monopoly of a few; but the gulf that separates the few "grinds" from the rest of the undergraduate world is more distressing than that which separates "H men" from their fellows; in the former case the "non grinds" look on with contemptuous indifference, in a sort of "we-would n't-be-like-you-if-we-could" spirit, whereas the members of University teams are cheered frantically from the bleachers, and are regarded with envy and respect. In order to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs, various new forms of the Degree with Distinction have been originated, with requirements that can be met by students who have many outside interests as well; essays of special merit are given more weight than before in the award of scholarships and the granting of honors; and efforts have been made to diminish the emphasis laid on marks attained in courses and to estimate in some form the all-round intellectual ability of the student. All these reforms have been intended to stimulate the less serious student to greater intellectual activity: at the same time it has been the regular practice for some years past to do public honor to the students of the first group, by an annual meeting in Sanders Theatre in which the awards are read, deturs conferred, and an address by some noted friend or alumnus of the University delivered. At the meeting last December, the address was given by Owen Wister, '82, and whether the conclusions at which the speaker arrived are sound or not, it must be universally admitted that he made the occasion the most successful that has ever been held from the point of view of attracting attention and arousing interest in scholarship. To at least half the undergraduate body the annual meeting for the award of academic distinctions has hitherto been little more than a name; this year it awakened universal interest, and the present writer heard a body of preëminently unscholarly undergraduates discussing the details of Mr. Wister's speech more than a month after it was delivered, with an eagerness and intelligence that surprised him. To make a list of the first authorities in each separate branch of learning the world over, demands courage, if not temerity—especially from the author of "Philosophy 4,"—but we doubt if Mr. Wister could have served the purpose of the meeting at which he spoke as effectively in any other way.

The tercentenary of the birth of the Founder of the University was

celebrated by graduates and undergraduates during the last week of November. On Tuesday the 26th a special service was conducted in Appleton Chapel, with appropriate addresses by Professor Peabody and Dr. Lyman Abbott; in the evening a dinner was held in Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the Memorial Society. About 350 graduates and undergraduates were present; President Eliot presided, and speeches were made by A. G. Fox, '69, President of the Alumni Association; Judge M. C. Sloss, '90, of the Supreme Court of California; Dr. H. W. Wiley, s '73, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture; Prof. A. E. Kennelly, Division of Engineering; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; Dr. G. A. Gordon, '81, of the Old South Church in Boston; and others. Dean Briggs read a poem. On the evening of Friday, Nov. 29, about 800 students, each carrying a lighted torch, assembled in the Yard, and after listening to a brief address from President Eliot, who spoke from the steps of Holworthy, marched in a body to the Stadium, where a display of fireworks and the lighting of a gigantic bonfire furnished the climax of a very memorable scene. One can imagine the Founder looking up with an inquiring and perhaps mildly protesting glance, when "Three long Harvards and three times three for John" were given around the fire; it is merely another proof of the accuracy of Sir Walter Mildmay's prediction to Queen Elizabeth, when, speaking of his recent foundation of Emmanuel, he said "I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." The wisdom and propriety of celebrating this occasion cannot be for one moment questioned; indeed it seems almost a pity that a little more was not made of it, especially that the dinner at Memorial could not have brought out a larger attendance. Such festivals are of all too infrequent occurrence with us, and the memories and observances of those which remain deserve to be treasured the more for that reason.

Again the University finds itself confronted with an athletic situation more than ever unsatisfactory and complex. As usual there are about as many different opinions as to what ought to be done as there are individuals in the University. Any writer who attempts to formulate a judgment on the *status quo*, or even to narrate the sequence of events as he sees them, necessarily lays himself open to criticism and contradiction, but the proportions which the athletic question has, rightly or wrongly, of late assumed, render the omission of all comment on this topic impossible.

To the present writer, the Yale football game in the Stadium on Nov. 23, though not a victory, was, from the Harvard point of view, the most

**The
John Harvard
Celebration.**

**The Athletic
Situation.**

encouraging that he has seen for many years, and a splendid tribute to the intelligence and ability of Mr. Crane. In the last five minutes, with certain defeat staring them in the face, the Harvard players showed a dashing pluck and quickness of perception that is beyond all praise, and proved that the coaching they had received was of the sort that stimulated and did not numb their football wit and courage, that cultivated and did not stunt the qualities that give the game its highest value. Despite all this, the daily papers for the next three weeks were filled with ungracious criticisms and carpings at the unsystematic methods of coaching and practice which condemn the Harvard team to continuous defeats. In all, or nearly all these communications, there appears, however, one perfectly justifiable plea — a plea for continuity of method and coaching staff. The answer to this plea was the appointment in January by Captain Burr of a committee of seven men, to select next year's head coach, guide and assist him in his work, and lay down the lines of a permanent football policy at Harvard. On Feb. 11 the choice of this committee was announced. Mr. P. D. Haughton, '99, captain of the victorious baseball team of '99, fullback on the victorious football eleven of '98, and closely identified with Harvard athletics since graduation, is to be next year's head coach.

Meantime, at an annual meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England, held at Cambridge, Dec. 6, 1907, it was voted "to send to the various colleges represented in the association the following expression of opinion: That an exaggerated amount of attention is now being given to intercollegiate athletic contests in most of the New England colleges, and that to diminish this exaggeration the most effective measure would be a large reduction in the number of intercollegiate contests"; and when this vote was communicated to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, that body voted (Jan. 14) to send to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Committee on Athletic Sports, and to each college represented in the Association of Colleges in New England, the following expression of opinion: "That in the opinion of this Faculty the number of intercollegiate contests should be largely reduced." Coming, as this vote did, at a time when the Athletic Committee was generally believed to be endeavoring to renew football relations with Princeton, it created a vast amount of excitement among the undergraduates. Various slashing editorials in the *Crimson* revealed the extent of the divergence between the sentiments of the Faculty and of the student body, and incidentally the latter's dense ignorance of the constitution of the University and the relative powers and positions of the various governing boards.

At present it seems improbable that definite action in the line of a reduction of the number of intercollegiate contests will be taken,

unless several universities can be got to agree to coöperate in such a course. A great deal is to be said for both sides of the question, but one thing at least seems to be clear. Harvard cannot reasonably expect to win her fair proportion of athletic contests as long as the conditions under which intercollegiate sport is carried on here remain so much less favorable than elsewhere. In a hundred different ways the presence among the large majority of the officers of the University of a spirit of disapproval in matters athletic makes itself plainly manifest. It cannot help telling in the long run ; it is the fundamental cause of Harvard's athletic defeats ; when one learns the extent of it, one wonders, not that Harvard wins so little but that she wins at all. And the climax of these unfavorable conditions will be reached if Harvard "largely reduces" the number of intercollegiate contests in which her students are permitted to participate without persuading her athletic rivals to do likewise. Three courses apparently lie open to the University at present. It can withdraw entirely from intercollegiate athletics. It can throw conservatism to the winds, and "go in to win" with all its might ; or it can continue to engage in intercollegiate contests in largely reduced numbers, and under crippling conditions, and rest content if it wins a quarter or a fifth of the games it plays. The first would doubtless please the majority of the officers of the University ; the second, the majority of the students ; the third has been abundantly proved to be highly unsatisfactory to both. And yet there seems to be no other solution, unless, indeed, we can persuade our rivals to impose the same restraints on athletics that we do, and that (despite the recent vote of the Association of New England Colleges) does not seem to be very probable.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDER.

As the University did not officially arrange to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard, — who was baptized Nov. 26, 1607, — the Harvard Memorial Society took the matter in charge. It was hoped that a masque might be written and performed, but this proved impracticable, and so did the project of an historical pageant. The Society arranged for the delivery of two lectures in the Fogg Museum, on Nov. 18, by Prof. J. K. Hosmer, '55,

and on Nov. 25, by A. McF. Davis, '54: for a dinner at \$2.50 per plate of graduates and undergraduates in Memorial Hall, on Nov. 26, and for a torch-light parade of the students to the Stadium, with fireworks and bonfires, on the evening of Nov. 29. A full report of these various events is given below, together with a description of the Harvard Exhibit which was displayed in the new Treasure-Room of the Library.

The committee in charge of the cele-

bration consisted of William C. Lane, '81, president of the Memorial Society, chairman; Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, vice-president of the Society; William R. Thayer, '81, editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*; Byron S. Hurlbut, '87, Dean of Harvard College; Jerome D. Greene, '96, Secretary to the Corporation; E. H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association; Gordon G. Glass, '08, and F. S. Montgomery, '08, representing the undergraduate members of the Society.

The committee on the undergraduate celebration had these members:

From 1908 — G. G. Ball, K. G. Carpenter, L. P. Dodge, H. Inches, R. D. Murphy, E. V. B. Parke, J. Richardson, Jr., L. R. Snyder, B. T. Stephenson, Jr., J. S. Whitney.

From 1909 — E. S. Allen, H. B. Barton, F. H. Burr, A. G. Cable, E. P. Currier, S. S. Ford, S. Kelly, R. M. Middlemass, T. S. Sampson, O. H. Lyding.

From 1910 — W. P. Fuller, R. C. Hallowell, S. T. Hicks, M. A. King, S. C. Lawrence, C. C. Little, R. M. Page, H. B. Palmer, J. B. Wheeler, P. Wyman.

From 1911 — W. D. Beale, E. Harding, G. Harding, J. McGuire, T. H. McKittrick, W. Oveson, M. Peabody, S. Sabine, W. D. Sohies, F. Stevens.

At the Morning Chapel Exercises on Nov. 26, the Rev. F. G. Peabody, '69, delivered a short address on John Harvard, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, h '90, made some appropriate remarks.

JOHN HARVARD IN ENGLAND.

There is a story current at Cambridge that a husband and wife, endowed with wealth and having the praiseworthy idea of establishing a university, once visited Harvard College and were shown about by President Eliot. Standing in

Memorial Hall about to say farewell, the husband inquired in commercial phrase, and with a touch of the common American delusion that money will buy everything, "Well, President Eliot, for how much could your plant here be duplicated?" President Eliot stated the amount of the endowments and the value of the real estate and apparatus. "Well, we could do better than that, husband," said the lady. "Madam," said the President, bowing low and glancing toward the lines of portraits, "we have one possession that is above and beyond all this, which cannot be estimated in money, — 270 years of devotedness."

I think in that reply President Eliot touched upon something which all who entertain love and respect for Harvard regard as a priceless possession. In many respects the great University may be surpassed, — there may be elsewhere more students, larger funds, abler professors. But in the fact that there is behind everything at Cambridge this solemn past, this long perspective through eight generations, each one of which has cherished the University as the thing best worth cherishing, — here Harvard has a unique distinction, something which cannot be bought and cannot be taken away.

If this consideration is just, if this past is a thing inestimably precious, what shall be said of our obligation to the man who prolongs this past by 50 years at least; — who reveals as existing before the Harvard temple, as it were, a vestibule possessed of the most picturesque and romantic associations, — of the existence of which no one had dreamed? Mr. H. F. Waters is the revealer of John Harvard. In doing what he has done, I think in the estimation of Harvard men generally he has done more than if he had unearthed for us a buried city, or enriched the University with the gift of

a million. Twenty-five years ago John Harvard was a mere name, but to-day, as Mr. Waters says, there is probably no worthy of the early time in New England of whose antecedents and circumstances in general we know so much.

I am to speak about John Harvard in England? First let us survey John Harvard's England, and with that as a background outline as we can the figure of the Founder, still somewhat shadowy in spite of the revelations. John Harvard's England was Puritan England, — and what was Puritan England? The Reformation here took a somewhat conservative course. While casting aside the Church of Rome and making certain important modifications, it retained much of the old form and spirit. Instead of the Pope the sovereign became the head of the Church, and the ancient hierarchy with its archbishops and bishops remained. This seemed to a portion of the English people but a halfway reformation, and these went toward extremes of Congregationalism and individualism. As the reign of Elizabeth went on, they became known as Separatists, Robert Browne being their leader. Nor were things entirely harmonious within the Church itself. A party arose which attached great importance to vestments, the position of the altar, the practice of confession, and in some cases upheld the doctrine of transubstantiation. There was on the other hand a party which embraced the strict theology of John Calvin, without any mitigation, and determined to have in their worship only the simplest forms. These were the Puritans, a body at first within the Church of England. The rift, at the outset narrow, widened gradually into a chasm which could be filled only with blood. The Stuarts succeeded the Tudors: Charles I came to the throne, a man by no means without ability, of great courage too and

sincerity. He was, however, narrow-minded, and became reactionary. He felt that he reigned by divine right, and that his subjects had no rights which he as sovereign was bound to respect. He set out to reduce the nation to conformity with his will, finding efficient instruments in Archbishop Laud and Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who proceeded to put through the policy of "thorough," a means for reducing the nation completely to conformity. In these days 20,000 Puritan, middle-class Englishmen sought refuge in New England.

We come at length to the year 1640, when the Long Parliament convened, and now there is in the air the English Revolution. We have reached a time when John Harvard no longer lived. But if it is right to say that his life and spirit went on in his foster children, then we may feel that we are still speaking of John Harvard's England, for Harvard men began at once to play a part here. The war which had been so long one of words became at length one of weapons, — the King against the Houses, the nation as represented in Parliament. At first the King seemed likely to succeed, but the alliance with the Scotch Covenanters turned the tide. Then came Marston Moor and Naseby, and victory fell to the Parliament. "Gentlemen," said old Sir Jacob Astley, general of the King in the last defeat, as he sat on a drum-head a prisoner, wiping the sweat of battle from his forehead and chatting good-naturedly with his captors, "ye have done your work, and may now go play, unless ye fall out among yourselves." It was a significant remark. Straightway they fell out among themselves. The Covenanters became in turn reactionary. They temporized and tried to come to an agreement with the King. On the other hand, there arose the party

of the Independents, who thought, as Milton, one of their members, said, that "New presbyter was but old priest writ large," and demanded that the policy should be radical. They had on their side the matchless soldier Cromwell, and the matchless statesman Young Sir Harry Vane, who was according to his contemporaries, "within Parliament what Cromwell was outside." War broke out anew. By 1648 the Independents, having completely triumphed, had England in their hands. Then the Ironsides, the Independents in arms, issued a remarkable manifesto, "The Agreement of the People," substantially in these terms: "Henceforth there shall no longer be a King; henceforth there shall no longer be a House of Lords, or privileged class. The government of England shall lie in the Commons, and no power shall be superior to the Commons but that of the people who chose them to be their representatives; and this shall be supreme in all respects save one, — no man shall be restricted in the freedom of his conscience." It was government of, by, and for the people, just as clearly as if Abraham Lincoln himself had written the document. The years 1649-58 were very glorious years for England, when she was, according to Milton again, "indeed a mighty and puissant nation"; but the whole attempt at popular government was premature. It was impossible to bring it about in an age and in a land hampered as England was by feudal survivals. Cromwell grew discouraged, and the Protectorate set up by him was practically a despotism, intended to be temporary. Vane persisted longer, suggesting at last as follows: "Let the people of England select their wisest men. Let these come together in assembly and lay down certain fundamentals; not laws, but provisions which shall restrain and govern those that make the

laws." In other words, what he proposed was a written constitution, exactly on the American plan.

But it was all premature, and when at length Cromwell died things fell into confusion. In 1660 came the Restoration. Charles II came back in the midst of plaudits. The King enjoyed his own again. Failure never seemed more complete. But John Richard Green, who believes that England to-day is practically a democratic republic with some monarchical and feudal traditions, has said, "The whole history of England from that day to this is nothing more nor less than a coming round, slowly and tentatively but surely, to the program laid down by those Ironsides in the days of the English Commonwealth."

But what has all this to do with New England, and with John Harvard? It is rather startling to say that the English Commonwealth, with its heroes and martyrs and splendid achievements, came out of little Boston, from the spot now called Pemberton Square, but this has been said by reputable historians: in what is now Pemberton Square dwelt John Cotton, the greatest of the Non-conformist ministers of the time in England or America. The spiritual leaders of the Independents, Owen, Goodwin, and Nye, declared they derived their ideas from John Cotton's writings. Cromwell had been his friend, and wrote to him repeatedly after he came over here, asking for advice, and signing himself "your affectionate friend." Vane, as an impressionable young man, lived with John Cotton and was trained practically in Cotton's study. There were other New Englanders who had great influence, — Hugh Peter, the minister of Salem, who went back to England and played a noteworthy part in the Commonwealth, — and Roger Williams, who vibrated back and forth between

the Old World and the New, almost equally influential in both in behalf of freedom and toleration. Independency, on this side called Congregationalism, was known as the "New England Way" both among its friends and its enemies. It is a most interesting fact that a reaction thus set back from the New England to the Old. The little colony was clinging precariously to the shore, and yet it furnished an influence which affected strongly the fate of the ancient kingdom.

In this too Harvard had its part. Of the first Harvard class, that of 1642, more than half went back to England. Members of the following classes also went back, and some became distinguished men. One in particular had a career which it is worth while to glance at, — George Downing, a son of Lucy, the sister of John Winthrop. When eighteen years old he took his degree, going in the first place after a year or two to the West Indies, where he was a preacher. He had brilliant abilities, was fluent in speech, and of insatiable ambition. From the West Indies he went soon to Old England and at once became chaplain among the Ironsides; but forsaking his clerical functions, he rose to the position of "Scout-Master General," chief of the intelligence department. He so distinguished himself that he attracted the attention of Cromwell, who soon made him his principal diplomatic agent on the Continent. He interfered to prevent the persecution of the Waldenses. — those "slaughtered saints upon their mountains cold," in whose behalf Milton invoked the vengeance of the Lord. Again, he was sent to Mazarin, at that time the real ruler of France; and later to The Hague, which in those days as in these was a great diplomatic centre. He brought Russia, Scandinavia, Northern Europe in general to a sense of

the mighty power that had arisen beyond the Channel. His Harvard training stood him in good stead. He had been trained here as a logician, which fitted him to cope with casuistry and indirection. As a proficient Latinist, he was at home in every court where he was placed. Until the death of Cromwell his career was distinguished, and his service was very great. Alas that there should be another side to the story! He joined the victorious party, serving it as zealously as he had served the other. It has been believed, let us hope not on the best evidence, that he treacherously gave up some of his old comrades to torture and execution, enjoying fat things at the hands of Charles II as the reward of baseness which even in that age seemed extraordinary. And yet if he had died when Cromwell died he would have stood high in the list of Harvard's worthies; as Benedict Arnold would have been one of the most honored figures of the Revolution had the wound received at Saratoga been mortal. There were other foster-sons whose achievements, if less conspicuous, were yet wholly meritorious; the Harvard force therefore, being even thus early manifest.

Against this page of history as a background we are to set with what distinctness we can the figure of John Harvard himself. We are told by wise men that heredity and environment are two factors which working upon the personal element are all-powerful in shaping a man. What can we say about heredity and environment in the case of John Harvard? First as to heredity. The River Avon is one of the most interesting and beautiful of the streams of England. I have pleasant recollections of tracing it through many miles of its course among the English Midlands. It flows out of the very heart of England, from a spring on Cromwell's old battlefield of Naseby.

In Northamptonshire it is a threadlike rill; it borders Leicestershire like a silver ribbon; in Warwickshire I recall that lying on its bank at Stratford for those few evening moments nearer to the dust of Shakespeare than any other mortal, I had at my feet the river shot through with the tints of sunset, like a broad and brilliant scarf. Of course, the great association of the river is that with Shakespeare. On its banks he was born and bred. Here it was that he got the setting and color for *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *As You Like It*, the maidenly grace of Perdita, the awkwardness of his clowns, the self-sufficiency of his country justices; while from Warwick and Kenilworth Castles close by he caught impressions of the feudal grandeurs of which he afterwards made so magnificent portrayal.

But henceforth Stratford will be interesting for another reason. Hither came, about 20 years ago, the antiquary Mr. Waters. He had discovered some interesting facts with regard to John Harvard, — that his mother was Katherine Yearwood, widow of a Southwark member of Parliament, the daughter of Thomas and Alice Rogers of Stratford. His investigation had the interest of a thrilling detective story, the culprit in the case being unfriendly fortune who had stolen from the world the memory of a benefactor. Making the journey in hopes of a further find, his attention was soon caught by the "Old House in High Street," which he was told had no story. In the evening of the long summer day he stood before this old house, while the western light brought out the graceful carving and heavy-timbered sturdiness. He saw under the great window the date 1596, and to left and right of it the letters T. R. and A. R. It flashed upon him as if by spiritual suggestion that they stood

for Thomas Rogers and Alice Rogers. Skilful investigator that he was, he soon found proof in the borough records: these, kept in the Shakespeare birth-place, made plain the whole story of the family.

Thomas Rogers was what we should call a marketman, butcher, grazier, provision dealer in a general way. During the reign of Elizabeth he prospered in his private affairs, had the esteem of his townsmen, became alderman of the little borough of 2000 souls, and at length bailiff or mayor. In that year, 1596, he built a handsome house in the High Street of Stratford. He had sons and daughters in good number, among the younger of them Katherine, who, at the age of 21, we have excellent reason for believing, was a beautiful and amiable girl. Side by side with Thomas and Alice Rogers in Stratford lived John Shakespeare and Mary Arden, his wife. John Shakespeare was a man in the same business, of the same age, of the same station in life, and married not far from the same time. Less prosperous in his private affairs than Thomas Rogers, John Shakespeare nevertheless became alderman, and in his turn, bailiff or mayor. He, too, had sons and daughters in good number. There is the best reason for supposing that the Rogers and Shakespeare families lived together on terms of intimacy. In the little town the fathers in business would naturally often be associates, and often competitors. As aldermen together they sustained the public responsibility. The two mothers were close neighbors and went to the same church. The children, as they came forward, were paired, William Shakespeare with Charles Rogers, Richard Shakespeare with Richard Rogers, Edmund Shakespeare with Edward Rogers, and so on. The boys went together to the famous grammar school, of which their

fathers officially were trustees, and played together on the village green.

Meanwhile at Southwark, in London, a hundred miles away, a much longer distance in those days than now, was living Robert Harvard, a young market-man who had become a widower, and, at the age of 29, was ready for a new marriage. What brought Robert Harvard and Katherine Rogers together? Mr. Shelley, in his interesting book, thinks that William Shakespeare introduced them to each other. Shakespeare was 20 years older than Katherine Rogers, and about the time of her birth, after an irregular course in his youth, had left Stratford and gone to London; there, in 1605, he was at the zenith of his career as a play actor and writer. It may be that William Shakespeare was the introducer. But I prefer the surmise of Mr. Waters that it was Thomas Rogers himself, who, being a business man on rather a large scale, sometimes went to the distant London market; there he may easily have fallen in with Robert Harvard and seen in him an eligible son-in-law. It is all a guess, but in some way Robert Harvard and Katherine Rogers came together, and in April, 1605, Katherine Rogers, going out from the old house in Stratford-on-Avon to Holy Trinity Church, standing upon the flagstones which 11 years later were to cover the ashes of Shakespeare, was united in marriage to the Londoner. In Southwark, under the shadow of the great St. Saviour's Church, they set up their home, and there, in November, 1607, John Harvard was born. So much for the heredity of John Harvard; anybody would admit that it is clear and definite.

Now as to the environment. As the boy grew up, what were his surroundings, who were the visitors to the Harvard home? What more natural than

that Shakespeare, taking a respite from magnificent imaginings, should sometimes have dropped in, coming from the Bankside Theatre, only a short distance away? He would naturally visit his young townswoman with whose brother he had been a close chum and comrade. Did Shakespeare rock John Harvard's cradle? Very possibly. Did he hold the little boy on his knee and tell him stories? Very possibly. Did John Harvard grow up to *write* Shakespeare? That is a step that I am not quite ready to take, but dealing with this story is a gymnastic that inclines one to bold ventures.

John Harvard must have attended the grammar school of Southwark, of which his father, as a vestryman of the Church, was officially a trustee. We know narrowly who were his masters, and what was the course of study and discipline. We know the excitements that must have come into the life of a London boy during the reign of James I. We have maps and pictures that make plain the sights that must have struck his boyish eyes, the pleasant fields of Surrey to the South, the aspect of the houses, with their overhanging upper stories, the heads of the executed malefactors, each upon its pole above the entrance to London Bridge a few rods up the street from his father's door, a gruesome spectacle always in view.

When John Harvard was 18 years old came a sad crisis in the affairs of the prosperous and peaceful family; the plague struck London. His father, two brothers, and two sisters died within five weeks. Katherine Harvard was left a widow with her two boys, John and Thomas. It was only following the custom of the time that she married again within five months, this time John Elletson, a rich cooper; and he dying within a year, she soon married a third

husband, Richard Yearwood, a substantial burgess, member of Parliament from Southwark from 1620 to 1629.

It is easy to see why John Harvard went to Emmanuel College at Cambridge. Documents show that an intimate friend of the family was Nicholas Morton, a chaplain of St. Saviour's, who had been a fellow of Emmanuel. His advice would naturally have influence. John Harvard went to Cambridge in 1627, at the age of 20, and here, too, we are in no doubt as to his environment. We know the names and reputations of his teachers, we know narrowly the curriculum, we know the special excitements in a student's life of that time. The Duke of Buckingham, the French Ambassador, the King and Queen, paid visits to the University and were entertained by pageants and ceremonies of which we have minute descriptions. These John Harvard saw, and in some of these he no doubt took part as a member of the student body. We know the great public events, news of which came in to stir his soul. Those were the days when Charles I was trying to reduce England to conformity. Cambridge, in the Eastern country, was in the midst of the Nonconformist world, and it was thence in great part that the 20,000 Nonconformists went forth to settle New England. John Cotton in those days was at St. Botolph's, in Boston close by, permeating all the region with his influence. The Earl of Lincoln, greatly interested in the New England emigration, was the great noble nearest at hand. John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and other leaders of the new colony, met at Cambridge, in John Harvard's time, to arrange for their enterprise.

We know who were John Harvard's fellow students: Jeremy Taylor was at Caius College; Thomas Fuller, "Old

Fuller" of the "Worthies," was at Queens; William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury to be, and Ralph Cudworth, author of "The Intellectual System of the Universe," a marvel of erudition, were his fellow students at Emmanuel. Most interesting of all, John Milton and John Harvard were together at Cambridge. Of course, it would be interesting to make it sure that there was contact between them; Milton was 19, Harvard was 20 when they came together. Both were youths of London Puritan families, living not far apart, of nearly the same station in life, and of about equal means. Though John Milton was not of Emmanuel, yet Christ's, his college, was not far away, and the Puritan reputation of Emmanuel would naturally draw him thither. We know there is nothing like a common friend to constitute a bridge for friendship; had the two Johns a common friend? Probably they had in Thomas Hobson, the old Cambridge carrier. Once a week Hobson's cart went back and forth the 50 miles between Cambridge and London; it was the only public conveyance. He was postman, expressman, general conveyor, and messenger. He had another function; Sir Richard Steele, who long after wrote a paper on him in the *Spectator*, says that he was the first man in England to keep a livery stable. He held 40 horses for hire by the students, and when a customer applied he could by no means, says Steele, take his pick, but must content himself with the horse that stood nearest the stable-door, where Hobson was always careful to have tethered the horse that it suited *him* to let out to that particular customer. Hence the phrase "Hobson's choice" throughout the English-speaking world to this day practically a synonym for inevitability. It is the surmise of Mr. Waters that the prevalence of the phrase

here in New England is due to the fact that the Cambridge men, John Harvard among them, were to such an extent the leaders of the early colony.

That Milton was interested in Hobson is very plain. After the carrier's death Milton wrote two epitaphs on him, very labored attempts at humor, but perhaps Milton's closest approach to the expression of that quality. One would suppose that through Hobson, if by no other means, the two Johns must have come together. The London road was unsafe through highwaymen; students going back and forth would naturally be intrusted to the sturdy guardianship of the carrier. What more natural than that the two Johns should have touched elbows riding in Hobson's cart, or shouldered one another, perhaps uncomfortably, while experiencing "Hobson's choice" at the stable-door in getting a horse for an excursion into the country?

John Harvard left Cambridge at the age of 28, a mature man. We have seen how definitely we can know what heredity did for him, how definitely we can know his environment. Do we fairly know the man? He still eludes us. He never said a word or wrote a line or did a deed except his one ever-memorable deed of gift, that his contemporaries thought it worth while to note and transmit. There is good indirect evidence that he was correct in life, for his name is absent from the list of admonitions in college. We can tell something about a man from the friends he chooses; we know that an intimate friend of John Harvard was John Sadler, a college mate who became a worthy and famous man. His sister, Ann Sadler, John Harvard married in 1636. We can judge something of a man by the books he chooses for his library; in the selection of his collection there are sugges-

tions of candor, of good literary taste, and of refined scholarship.

He was rigidly Puritan; in going to New England he only swam with the current; he went when the emigration was at its height, when Laud and Straford were pushing their policy of "Thor-ough" most earnestly. In the spring of 1637 it is on record that he parted with property to a ship captain, presumably as passage money for himself, his wife, library, and belongings, to the New World, which he reached early in August of that year. Before leaving England his mother had died, leaving him property, the principal item in which was the Queen's Head Inn in Southwark. His brother Thomas died soon after, and, leaving him a substantial amount, swelled the total of the two bequests to something like £1600, which, according to the changed value of money, would be worth at present eight times as much.

A personality correct, scholarly, refined, colorless, but in a marvelous way absorbing and reflecting color; a man of low vitality, his vigor both in mind and body sapped by the presence of an insidious disease; a personality, vapory but how strangely prehensile, taking hold of great associations! What more probable than that he was in contact with Shakespeare and Milton? As a young man at home during the long college vacations he would naturally hear his stepfather, Richard Yearwood, talk, and what could Richard Yearwood say? Coming home to Southwark from his seat at St. Stephens, a short row downstream of 15 minutes or so, he could say how he had just looked into the face of Hampden, had just heard the eloquence of Pym, had perhaps himself taken part in the debates on the Petition of Right, and heard Sir John Eliot exclaim, "None have gone about to

break Parliaments but have in the end been broken by them." As the proprietor of the Queen's Head Inn, John Harvard reaches back almost uncannily the 300 years to Chaucer, for next door stood the Tabard whence the Canterbury Pilgrims departed; forward also two centuries to Dickens, for closely adjacent on the other side stood the White Hart, where Mr. Pickwick met Sam Weller. One would think he must have talked with Young Harry Vane, for arriving in New England a few days before Vane sailed thence, what more natural than that the latter should have interrogated the intelligent new-comer for news from the arena in which Vane was about to play a memorable part!

Does the basis of fact seem narrow for such a biographical superstructure as Mr. Shelley, for instance, has reared? I find a figure to suit the case in an Elizabethan mansion in the street of an old English town, the ancient house, say, in the High Street of Stratford-on-Avon. A friend of mine who paced the front a short time since, thinks that the foundation is not more than 16 feet wide. As you look at it rising high from this narrow base, you feel that it needs the support of the masses of masonry to the right and left. The front, too, where each story overhangs the one beneath it, all culminating in the beetling gable which fairly threatens the roadway, you feel ought to be propped and buttressed. And yet the old house has stood now into its fourth century, and cherished as it henceforth will be as the "Harvard House" will stand for centuries more. In like manner in this story of John Harvard, we have something authentic that will stand.

In speaking of an early New England worthy, only a Biblical parallel seems appropriate. Let us say then that John Harvard was our New England Apollos.

Apollos is no significant figure in the apostolic story, but he moved among epoch-making events and associated with illustrious men. And "Apollos watered": and what our Apollos watered was the perishing seed which the great Pauls of the New England Church had too feebly planted. "And God gave the increase."

James K. Hosmer, '55.

JOHN HARVARD'S LIFE IN AMERICA

The subject assigned to me for this evening practically deals with the conditions of Harvard's life for a single year. Even this brief time cannot be restricted within exact limits. We do not know the date of Harvard's sailing from England. We do not know on what day he arrived in the Colony. The only date in this connection of which we are certain, alas! is that of his death, and for that knowledge we are dependent upon a casual entry in an almanac. His name is not mentioned by Winthrop in his "Journal" and, except for a memorandum found among Winthrop's papers and published by Savage in the "Addenda" to the "Journal," we should not know that the Governor had ever heard of him. In justice, however, to Winthrop, it should be added that the mere existence of the memorandum suggests that it was made with intent to incorporate its substance in the journal, and then by oversight the entry was omitted.

The various contemporaneous publications which mention Harvard's name, while they speak of him as a scholarly and pious man, add nothing to our knowledge of his life, and it is not until we reach the verbose and pedantic "Magnalia" of Cotton Mather that we learn from one who wrote 60 years after Har-

vard's death, that the disease which carried him off was consumption.

Harvard's presence in England, Feb. 16, 1637, can be demonstrated. On May 5 of the same year the will of his brother, of which he was one of the executors, was duly probated. The will was allowed, and power to execute it was conferred upon his co-executor, with a reservation of like power for Harvard "when he should come to seek it." The inference is plain that he was not on hand to resign the executorship, and the presumption is that this absence was to be explained by the fact that between Feb. 16 and May 5 he had sailed for New England.

On the other hand, the Charlestown Records testify to his presence in that place on Aug. 1 of the same year, when he was admitted a townsman. It is quite certain that this affiliation with the settlers — a necessary concomitant at that time for the residence in Charlestown of one of his profession — must have been taken promptly after arrival. There was a statute of the General Court then in force which prevented inhabitants of any of the towns from harboring, for a longer period than three weeks, strangers who came with intent to reside, except under allowance of certain designated authorities. Obviously, newly arrived immigrants would, if their consciences permitted, hasten to put themselves on record as being in sympathy with the governing powers. It is safe, therefore, to assert that Harvard must have arrived at Charlestown in the latter part of July, 1637. Assuming that he sailed early in May, this would make his voyage cover a period of about 12 weeks. This would not have been considered a very long ocean trip in those days. Hence, we may rest assured that this estimate of the time of sailing and arrival are reasonably close, so that the discovery

of the name of the vessel in which he sailed and the publication of her log would not alter materially our conception of the dates connected with the voyage.

The third of these dates, that of his death, is fixed at Sept. 14, 1638. The entire term of his life in America was, therefore, about thirteen and one half months.

About four weeks after his arrival, on Aug. 30, 1637, a Synod was held at Cambridge — or Newtowne — as it was then called. We are told that "all the teaching Elders through the country were present, and some new come out from England, not yet called to any place here." The meeting is described as having been "peaceable and concluded comfortably in love." We may infer from the stress put upon these words that this conclusion was probably unexpected. Harvard was at that time "new come out from England," and it is quite certain that he could not then have been called to any place here. The statement that some of those similarly situated with himself were present at the Synod is practically equivalent to saying that he was there. No newly arrived clergyman whose health and circumstances permitted could have failed to avail himself of the opportunity, there to meet the assembled pastors of the Colony, and to hear them discuss the doctrinal points which were disturbing themselves and their congregations. It necessarily follows that he must at that time have seen the spot with which his name has since become so conspicuously associated. His route from Charlestown to Cambridge would have been by the path called in the early Cambridge Records "the way to Charlestown." If we accept President Wadsworth's location, within the Yard, of the lot granted by the town to the College,

which was said in the town records to be north of the "way to Charlestown," we must reach the conclusion that Harvard's path, if he came to Cambridge to the Synod, led him through the Ox Pasture to the Common — or if he were to cover the same ground to-day, directly through the heart of the College Yard into Harvard Square by way of the Johnston Gate. Cambridge was described by a contemporaneous writer as like a "bowling green," and we can fancy the pleasure which he derived from contemplating the beauties of the scene, as he strode or rode along, — for he probably came over from Charlestown either on foot or on horseback, — and perhaps as he looked around his mental vision conjured up a future college there. The place had not then been selected for the college, but it was voted a few weeks thereafter that it should be at Newtowne, showing that attention had already been turned that way.

If by any unfortunate chance he was prevented from visiting Cambridge on the occasion of the Synod, still he must have seen the little village on Nov. 2 of that year when he and four others, at a session of the General Court at that place, were admitted as freemen, and as the record goes on to state "took the freeman's oath." Four days after this event Harvard and his wife were admitted to membership in the Charlestown Church, thus completing the essential acts on his part to become one of the elect in Massachusetts — Townsman — Freeman — Churchman.

Having taken these preliminary steps, he could now attend to his own affairs with a reasonable assurance of being let alone. It is not surprising therefore to find that he disappears from public notice, until the next spring, and although we know absolutely nothing of what he was doing during that period, it may

be assumed that his first efforts were put forth toward providing a permanent residence in Charlestown for himself and his wife. It is not known when he became associated as a colleague with Zachariah Symmes, the pastor of the Charlestown Church, but it is not unlikely to have followed promptly the various steps which he had taken to identify himself with the town and the church.

In April, 1638, he had become sufficiently well known to his fellow townsmen to receive at their hands an appointment as one of a Committee of Six who "were desired to consider of some things tending toward a body of laws." His selection upon such a committee as this indicates that he had not yet succumbed to the inroads of the disease which carried him off a few months thereafter, and also helps to define his position upon a question which was then puzzling the brains of those who were administering the affairs of the Colony.

The statement is made that Harvard was allotted land and that he built a house in Charlestown, and Frothingham distinctly asserts that he participated in the allotments of 1637-1638. It happens that the folio in the Book of Possessions at Charlestown, which through Index entries is known to have contained a record of Harvard's Estate, is missing. It is the only folio in the book that is gone and since it is of more value to the world than all the rest of the book we can only wonder at the unlucky chance which should have selected that particular leaf for destruction. Notwithstanding the loss of this desirable source of information, the Book of Possessions furnishes abundant evidence that Harvard was a land-owner, and not only that, but it is plain that his holdings of real estate were extensive. We gain this information through the definitions

of the boundaries of the property of others. Harvard's name appears in the Book of Possessions upwards of 20 times as an abutter. His widow figures five or six times in a similar way, sometimes as Widow Harvard, sometimes as Mrs. Ann Harvard.

Through these descriptions the general location of the property can be identified and in some cases its character is evident. Some of it was in Mystic field, some in Water field, some in East field, some in Line field, i. e. in a field adjoining the Newtowne line. Some of it was in the Mystic Marshes. The various grants or purchases, for we have no evidence how the property was acquired, comprised woodland, arable land, meadow and marshes. In one of these abutting descriptions describing the adjoining land is this phrase: "120 acres of land, more or less, situated in Water field, bought of Mrs. Harvard, and entered before in her name." In another, the words are, "Ten acres firstly appertaining to Mr. John Harvard." It is, therefore, evident that, however acquired, whether by grant or by purchase, Harvard must have had a good deal of land within the limits of Charlestown.

As to the house in which he lived, we have this to guide us. In February, 1697, Judge Sewall spent the night in Charlestown and he records the fact that Mrs. Shepherd told him that the house in which he slept was built by John Harvard. Mrs. Shepherd was the wife of the clergyman then settled over the Charlestown parish. Her say-so would not necessarily be final in determining whether Harvard had ever lived in the house, were it not that she acquired the property from Mrs. Thomas Allen. Mrs. Allen was Harvard's widow, and Allen had himself been settled over the Charlestown parish, having probably succeeded Harvard, in his functions

as assistant clergyman or teacher, as he certainly did as husband of Ann Sadler, Harvard's widow. He is undoubtedly the Allen whose name appears in the records of the College as having paid over £200 to Eaton and with whom a Committee was appointed by the College, in 1643, to effect a final settlement of the bequest. Unquestionably this sum was from Harvard's estate, of which he was executor. The line of evidence that connects Harvard with the house in which Sewall slept is therefore fairly direct, and is not open to dispute.

The immigration was so heavy at that time that it must have been difficult to provide for those who arrived, and nearly all must have been compelled as soon thereafter as might be to build permanent houses. The one chance that intervenes to throw a possible doubt upon Harvard's having built his house is that he might have purchased it. The Colonists were a restless set and transfers of houses are of frequent record. The missing folio in the Book of Possessions would probably have settled this question.

A landholder and a householder—we might perhaps have doubted whether the victim of pulmonary consumption in the fall of 1638 would in the winter of 1637-38 have been strong enough to build a house were it not for the quotation from the record to which I have already referred, which shows that his fellow townsmen considered him in the latter part of April, 1638, in fit condition to serve upon a committee, the importance of which can only be estimated by an examination of the politics of the Colony at that time. As briefly as may be, let us review the facts which led up to the political conditions at the time of Harvard's arrival. Let us see who was then in power and who it was that was to be opposed by this committee who

were "to consider some things tending towards a body of laws for the Colony."

When Endicott came over here with his group of emigrants, he came as a member of the Church of England, with no intimation that the hostility to the formalities of the church which prompted this emigration would lead to separation from the Mother Church. He was at the head of affairs in the Colony and may perhaps properly be termed Governor of the Colony, although the Governor of the Company was at that time in London.

When Winthrop arrived he brought with him the Charter and a Commission which placed him at the head of the Company as well as of the Colony. Endicott had before Winthrop's arrival already thrown off his allegiance to the Church of England by eliminating the ritual and had actually banished two prominent men, members of the Company, because they were not willing to abandon altogether the use of the Prayer Book in the Church service.

Winthrop probably knew of this arbitrary and important proceeding, when on April 7, 1630, on board the *Arbella*, he, with others, addressed an open letter "to the rest of their brethren in and of the Church of England," in which they said "we beseech you therefore by the mercies of the Lord Jesus to consider us as your brethren, standing in very great need of your helpe, and earnestly imploring it." Whether Endicott's act of secession was approved at the time or not, no step back was ever taken to check its effects and the Puritan emigrants became practically separatists and their church a Congregational Church.

It was, then, to a Colony dominated by a Congregational Church that Harvard knowingly turned his footsteps.

Winthrop was elected Governor after

his arrival in 1630 for three consecutive years, 1631-1633. Then dissatisfaction with his rule led to his overthrow and during the next three years experiments were made with weaker men. Thomas Dudley, John Haynes, and Henry Vane were the successive governors during these years.

The last of these, when he arrived in the Colony, bore the prestige of an honored name, his father, Sir Henry Vane, being at that time a distinguished man, holding high office in England. Although the son, when he arrived in New England in the fall of 1635, was not yet 25 years of age, he was almost at once selected as a suitable candidate for the highest office in the Colony — as one around whom the discontents could rally — and at the next election he was duly elected Governor. It was during his term of office that Mrs. Hutchinson held the series of meetings at her house in Boston, which resulted in her being tried the next year for heresy and sentenced to banishment from the Colony. Strongly in sympathy with her were John Cotton, probably the most distinguished preacher in Boston at that time, and John Wheelwright. The latter was banished as a result of his adherence to his opinions, but the former when interrogated as to his support of the doctrines of Mrs. Hutchinson, so far hedged that he avoided the same fate. During these proceedings all Boston was in a turmoil of excitement and while it was at its height Vane's term of office expired. At the new election he was turned down; the old régime of Winthrop was restored; and Vane was humiliated by being dropped out of the Magistracy.

It will readily be understood that an election held under these conditions could not be entirely free from fears of disturbance. Vane's support for reelection came mainly from Boston.

Winthrop, who opposed him, relied upon the country, and as he feared interference on the part of the people of Boston if the election should be held in that place he secured the passage of an order that the Court for that purpose should be held at Cambridge. The accounts of the election itself strongly suggest a situation corresponding in many points with that which occurred at Springfield at a recent nominating convention. Perhaps the language of one of the chroniclers of the event, himself a candidate at the time, will more clearly portray the fact that politics have not changed much since 1637. "There was great danger of a tumult that day," the writer says, "for those of that side grew into fierce speeches, and some laid hands on others; but seeing themselves too weak, they grew quiet."

Vane, fresh from the pomp of the English Court, had been in the habit of marching to church on Sundays with an escort of four sergeants bearing halberds. These sergeants were all supporters of Vane, and when Winthrop, the new governor, sought their escort, they refused to give it. The tumultuous election, followed by the petty insult of the sergeants to the new Governor, was evidence enough of the bitterness of the contest, but to make more significant the fact that Winthrop had lost his hold upon the affections of the people of Boston, they immediately elected Vane a deputy. This election was disallowed by the General Court and a new election ordered. Again Vane was elected, and this time he was permitted to serve, "the Court not finding how they might reject him," as Winthrop naively remarks.

One other incident which happened that summer illustrates the intensity of personal animosity engendered by these quarrels. In June, there arrived Lord Ley, the son and heir of the Earl of Marl-

boro, then a young man of about 20 years of age. He took lodgings in a common inn and declined the courteous invitation of Governor Winthrop to make his headquarters at the Governor's house. In the early part of July the Governor extended to Lord Ley an invitation to dine and in a friendly way conveyed the same courtesy to Vane. He records that they both not only refused to come, but at the same hour went over to Noddles Island to dine with Mr. Maverick.

These proceedings made evident to Winthrop and his followers that the great immigration to the Colony, notwithstanding the limitation of the franchise to freemen, was undermining their power. To render doubly secure the limitations already imposed, and to perpetuate them through control over temporary as well as permanent residents, the act was passed which has already been referred to, imposing a penalty on all those who should harbor strangers for over three weeks, unless they were properly endorsed by the designated authorities. Already the efforts to protect the community from the evil effects of heretical doctrines by the banishment or disfranchisement of their exponents had furnished abundant ground for the charge of intolerance. The passage of this act testified to the justice of the charge. Boston was the place of landing for those who were to be affected by it, and Boston was indignant. When the Court then in session at Cambridge adjourned, and Winthrop returned to his home, his neighbors, instead of turning out to receive the Governor and escort him to his house, "refused," to quote from his own journal, "to go out to meet him or show him any respect." Hutchinson records that at this session an act was passed disqualifying any person from acting as governor until he had been in the Colony a full year. This was, of course, a hit at

Vane and doubtless had to do with the reception of Winthrop on his return home. The Governor had, however, prevailed, and a few days after Harvard's arrival in the Colony, Vane, defeated and humiliated, folded his tent, went on board ship, and sailed for England.

If I have succeeded in conveying to your minds even a faint conception of the political tumult in Massachusetts in the fall of 1637, you will appreciate that when Harvard landed he must have at once realized how difficult it would be for any person who intended residing anywhere near Boston to avoid taking part in this contest. The defeated Vane was to the last the recipient of honors from his supporters. They followed him to his ship in great numbers, and if Harvard himself did not see, as he may have done, this popular demonstration in Vane's favor, he must at least have heard the volleys of musketry and the thunder of the ordnance, discharged from shore and even from the Castle, which announced to those in the neighborhood, whether actually present at the scene or not, that the person thus honored was about to depart from this shore.

Up to that time the government of the Colony had been carried on under the general powers conferred in the Charter, through the General Court; through the oversight of the affairs of the towns by officers selected by the townsmen, who were oftentimes forced by penalties to undertake their duties of office; and through Church discipline. A few statutes had been passed, some of them, however, being only temporary in their nature. Justices of the Peace had been appointed who had like powers given them with those in England for the reformation of abuses and punishment of offenders, and with the increasing population sessions of quarter courts had been instituted. Wages had been

fixed. Prices on certain articles had been restricted. Sumptuary legislation had been instituted. Offenders who had committed offences which had been for all time recognized in England as crimes were punished, the penalties being apparently fixed arbitrarily by the Court of Assistants, and in some cases offences were treated as seditious and criminal which it would be difficult to classify under an ordinary criminal code. For instance: Philip Ratclyfe was ordered to be whipped, to have his ears cut off, to be fined £40, and to be banished out of this jurisdiction, for uttering malicious and scandalous speeches against the government and the Church of Salem.

It will not be wondered at that the people were restless under this condition of affairs. They clamored for a code of laws. They wanted the government organized. They were not content merely with the General Court of the Company under the Charter, and they wanted some definition to be given of the rights of individuals; of property rights; of crimes, and of penalties. This was the spirit that prompted the formation of the Committee of the Charlestown townsmen of which Harvard was a member. But this did not correspond with the views of John Winthrop, who had just dethroned and humiliated Vane and driven him from the Colony; who at the expense of great turbulence in Boston had succeeded in causing the banishment of Mrs. Hutchinson and Wheelwright, and in effecting the disarmament of many of their followers, and who in addition had nearly overthrown that popular preacher John Cotton. Once more in power, he and the majority of the Magistrates were opposed to granting this wish of the people.

He himself writes in 1639: "The people had long desired a body of laws,

and thought their condition very unsafe, while so much power rested in the discretion of the magistrates. . . . "Two great reasons there were," he adds, "which caused most of the Magistrates and some of the Elders not to be very forward in this matter. One was, want of sufficient experience of the nature and disposition of the people, considered with the condition of the country and other circumstances, which made them conceive that such laws would be fittest for us which should arise *pro re nata* upon occasions, and so the laws of England and other nations grew, and therefore the fundamental laws of England are called customs, *consuetudines*."

Here, then, is Winthrop's creed. Let us have no code, so long as we can help it, but let us go ahead and establish customs. Let us pass only such laws as shall be required by occasions, and he exemplified his meaning by attaching to the first ordinance entered in the Boston Records words asserting that the ordinance "is but a declaration of the Common Law."

Now, as people looked around they could not only see such cases of punishment as the one which I have quoted above, but in addition to arbitrary punishments for ordinary crimes, others like the following: Thomas Walford was living at Charlestown in the only house then built, when Endicott's party arrived. The next year after Winthrop's arrival he was fined 40 shillings and he and his wife were enjoined to depart out of the limits of this patent before the 20th of October next following under pain of confiscation of his goods for his contempt of authority and confronting officers.

Thomas Morton of Wollaston, another resident of this region, who was living in his own house when Winthrop arrived here, was ordered by the Court to

be put in the bilbowes and then to be sent to England on the ship *Gift*. All of his goods were ordered to be seized to meet his debts and to pay an Indian for a canoe which it was alleged he had appropriated. After his goods were removed from his house, then it was to be burnt to the ground.

Sir Christopher Gardner, another prior resident of this region, was sent to England as a prisoner on the ship *Lion*. Gardner was one of a number of persons deported on the *Lion*.

In short, persons obnoxious to the government, those who preached heretical opinions,—those who attacked the Church and those who confronted officers,—were deported or banished. Transfers of real estate unless approved by the town authorities were set aside and those concerned in them fined. Apart from all these definite offences, there were certain that were indefinite, the probable punishment of which was only to be measured through such threats as these—"if any man shall exceed the bounds of moderation we shall punish them severely"—the final words of a statute regulating trade. The right of a man to carry money or beaver with him to England was made dependent upon consent of the Governor for the time being.

This was apparently the sort of Common Law that Winthrop wanted to work out and it is evident that some of it was not altogether acceptable to the Colonists. The presence of John Harvard on the Committee appointed to do what they could to secure a code of laws would indicate that he sympathized with the movement to procure some recognition of the rights of the people, and that his name was to be registered among those whom Winthrop himself described as being of opinion that "their condition was very unsafe while so much power rested in the discretion of the Magistrates."

Harvard had arrived too late to take part in the conflict between Vane and Winthrop, although he must constantly have heard their names and those of Mrs. Hutchinson and Cotton and Wheelwright in the daily interchange of news with his neighbors which then took the place of the morning newspaper. The trials before the General Court in November of that year must have been followed with eagerness by all the Colonists, and even after the excommunication of Mrs. Hutchinson, in the final trial before the Church in the spring of 1638, the whole subject must have continued to be of public interest. Especially was this the case in Boston, where Winthrop was in disfavor, his following being recorded to be of the country and the open evidence of dislike with which he met having taken place in that town. That a resident of Charlestown must have realized that the sympathies of the people across the river were with those who had been defeated at the polls is a certainty. When the election was held, Winthrop forced the holding of it at Cambridge, against the opposition of Vane. Charlestown was probably too near Boston to suit his purposes and perhaps the people there sympathized with their neighbors.

Out of all this has come a general impression that Winthrop was the representative of intolerance and even of persecution. Naturally those who were opposed to him pose in public estimation as the advocates of toleration and freedom. Plymouth Colony gave refuge to some of the exiles from this Colony, and later the settlement at Rhode Island, under the direction of Roger Williams, became a sort of Cave of Adullam for the discontents banished from Massachusetts Bay. Both of these settlements were far more liberal than Massachusetts Bay. This adds to the disposition

to regard all opponents of the Winthrop régime as liberals. When, therefore, we find Harvard appointed on a committee to forward the preparation of a code of laws, in known opposition to the wishes of the great leader of the Colony, then at the height of his power, we are prone to think of him as sympathizing with Cotton and Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson, an attitude highly improbable for the colleague of Zachariah Symmes, or for one whom John Wilson could eulogize. We involuntarily give to this opposition a character to which it is probably not entitled, and credit the opponents of Winthrop with being apostles of freedom. Success on Vane's part at the polls in Cambridge in the fall of 1637 might have reversed these reputations, but we must accept things as we find them, with the result that in this appointment on the Charlestown Committee we find Harvard identified with a movement of progress which brought him into the ranks of the opponents of those who represent to us the spirit of intolerance.

I have dwelt at some length upon the Charlestown Committee for the reason that it is the only recorded event which brings us in touch with Harvard's relations to his fellow townsmen. Moreover, it is important in showing his estimate of the rights of his fellow citizens. They were entitled to have a settled government. They were entitled to have a fixed set of laws. They were entitled to be protected from the caprice of the Magistrates.

"The Common weal, the Glory of my
God,
The love of man, these lured me where
I trod."

These words from John Wilson's elegy, written with intent to characterize the man, are singularly appropriate and are

fully justified by what has just been said. One who has at heart the public good, who is faithful in the performance of his religious duties, and whose generous instinct towards others causes him to be spoken of as one who loves his fellow man is an ideal citizen. Such is the picture of the quiet, unobtrusive scholar, in whose honor we are assembled, which has been handed down to us by a contemporary, who undoubtedly knew him well. It is identical with the epigrammatic characterization of Harvard given by Thomas Shepard, who also must have known him. "This man," says Shepard, "was a scholar, and pious in his life, and enlarged towards the country and the good of it, in life and death." Seeking neither power nor popularity, his thoughts were centred upon the performance of his duty.

It would obviously be an unauthorized flight of imagination to go farther and intimate that this foreshadows sympathy with the spirit which led Dunster to insert as a motto for the College the word *VERITAS* in the rude sketch of a proposed seal drawn a few years thereafter in the College Hall on a page of the College Record.

Slight, however, as is the glimpse of the man that we have obtained, it is enough if we add to it the statement that his library contained many books by Jesuit authors to give us the right to believe that he was willing to look at both sides of a question and would have endorsed the action of Dunster in thus pledging the College to the inflexible propagation of the truth — whatever the consequences — whatever the prejudices that must be trampled down.

I have now exhausted the record of the traces which Harvard left behind him in life, with the exception that a single line in some verses in Johnson's "Wonder Working Providence" unquestionably

characterizes his preaching as of the emotional type. His death revealed the direction in which his thoughts were turned. One half of his estate was left to the inchoate college to be established at Newtown. It matters not whether the exact amount of the bequest as stated by Mather, £779. 16s. 2d. was correct or not. It matters not that the receipt in full of the amount by the College cannot be discovered. About one half of the above amount can be accounted for and in this estimate no credit is given the estate for the library. Mr. Shelley, in his delightful book entitled "John Harvard and His Times," estimates the cost of Harvard's library in London at £200. If the books formed a part of the appraised value of the estate, their cost, added to the amounts known to have been received from that source, would have swelled the receipts to such an extent that the quibble upon which the doubt as to the value of the estate was founded could not have been raised. The author of "First Fruits" gave the total value of the estate at £1700 and the bequest at one half of this and his books. If his estimate was right one half the estate was £850, and the books were additional to this. Moreover, the financial records of the College at that day have not been preserved in such shape that any inferences can be drawn from the fact that no acknowledgment of the receipt of an amount equal to the alleged bequest can be found. Whatever the value of the estate, it was enough to secure the organization of the College at once, and its instrumentality in that direction was recognized in the following spring by the passage of an act assigning the name Harvard College, to the little institution at Cambridge whose inception had been hastened through the bequest. Had there been issued in the summer of 1638, an edition of "Who's Who in America,"

Harvard's name would not have appeared in it. He had published nothing. He had done nothing to make himself conspicuous. But the philanthropic motive which inspired the bequest secured for him posthumous fame. It would seem as if, in taking this step, he might, with prophetic insight, have had in mind, the lines

"What shall I do to be forever known,
And make the age to come, my own?"

Let us now ask ourselves what manner of place was this to which Harvard had come? How many people were there in the Colony, and what were the conditions of life?

We have statements of arrivals in the Colony which enable us to estimate the number which had reached our shores by the year 1637. There had been at first great mortality among the immigrants and afterward many who were discouraged by the hardships of life here returned to England, but allowing for these elements in the problem, and for the increase due to the birth-rate, we shall not be far off in our conjectures if we set the number of settlers at that time at 10,000 or 11,000 persons. These were scattered along the coast in villages, not far from each other and none of them far from the shore, ranging from Marblehead to Weymouth. Of these Boston was the most populous and had perhaps 1500 inhabitants. Charlestown probably had at that time a population of about 600. Both Boston and Charlestown were subject to temporary increases of population through the arrival of transients and both were growing rapidly. I shall be obliged, for lack of time, to omit reading sundry references to peculiarities of construction in some of the early houses of the colonists. These allusions comprehend palisaded houses, thatched roofs, wooden chimneys, and

daubed walls. The thatched roofs and wooden chimneys were the cause of frequent conflagrations. When Harvard came here, roofs of this description had not entirely disappeared, but more prudent methods of construction generally prevailed, and conflagrations were not so frequent as they had been formerly. What I omit, therefore, may be considered as rather a reminiscence in Harvard's day than an actual condition of life. As to the daubed walls, we must remember that they must have been known to one whose mother was born in Stratford and was a contemporary of the Poet who wrote the familiar lines

"Imperial Caesar — dead and turned
to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind
away."

If we wish to ascertain just what the possibilities of Harvard's house were, let us look for a moment at the methods of construction and finish made use of in the College building at Cambridge, the erection of which was made possible by Harvard's bequest. Here was a structure which was intended to be permanent. Yet, so utterly inadequate for its preservation were the methods of construction then in vogue, that in 1677 a portion of the building fell down, thus limiting its life to less than 40 years. The cause of this fall is not stated, but unseasoned lumber and bad mortar would sufficiently explain it. While the structure was still very young there were complaints of rotting ground-sills, and heavy demands were made on the College purse for repairs.

When this building was erected the College was very short of money and the several studies and chambers were finished according to the desires of those who intended to occupy them, the cost of the finish being charged to the pro-

posed occupant. This enables us to see what was possible at that time in the way of interior finish. Certain of the rooms were lathed and daubed, and as there are charges for clay, it would follow with reasonable certainty that the clay was purchased for this purpose. Other rooms were plastered and whitened. Still others were sealed with cedar. There were charges for glass used for lights, but they would seem to be inadequate for all the windows. There are references in existence which indicate that oiled paper was also in use at that time.

Hints at the life in the building help to understand the conditions under which Harvard was placed in his new house at Charlestown a few years before these entries were made. There were, for instance, only one or two studies which were capable of being warmed. Hence, in the winter months, nearly all the students were compelled to assemble in the public hall, where, before the open fireplace, they could at any rate keep from freezing. Wood was abundant, but a roaring fire in an open fireplace required constant replenishing. It was easy to produce heat enough to warm such a room, but the trouble was that nearly all of it went up the chimney and in a drafty room, even the interposition of a settle as a screen did not mean comfort, with a hot fire on one side and the chill of the room on the other. The question of lighting the Hall in the evenings sufficiently for study must have been a troublesome one. The steward charged the students for candles and if they made use of the public fire a charge was made for this. The drafty room, the open fire, and the tallow candle — these were the conditions to which all were subject; and if they do not in themselves indicate suffering, they do not, at any rate convey an idea of comfort. Higginson,

writing at an earlier date, says that there were no tallow candles to be had in the Colony, but that they had fish oil in abundance for lighting, and that pine splinters served their purpose very well. These references to candles in the College books would indicate that candles had soon become plenty in the Colony, but the inventories of the day are of no use in settling this question.

The College books help us to understand the conditions of life on one other point, viz.: how the Colonists managed to carry on their daily transactions without a circulating medium. Coming as they did to what they were accustomed to term a wilderness, they did not fortify themselves with coin. The result was that they were soon obliged to provide substitutes. A price was fixed, at which the Indian wampum should circulate. Bullets were made current for a time in place of brass farthings. Prices were fixed for beaver skins. Corn was declared to be a legal tender, and so on. The result of all this was that the Treasurer of the College received very little silver. He was paid almost exclusively in commodities, oftentimes in live stock. Take a single account for a year. It was settled in rye, Indian, wheat, malt, butter, apples, and a final payment designated as commodities. The same difficulty must have been experienced in Charlestown by John Harvard, and it would be interesting to find out how he managed to pay his bills, or if he did not run any bills, fancy him going to market equipped with a few bushels of corn, a bundle of beaver skins, a string of wampum, and a handful of bullets, thus prepared to settle for what he should buy.

I think I can safely draw the conclusion from what has been learned from the College building, that the house that Harvard built for himself must have been

but a very simple and rude cottage, especially must it have been small, if he was to occupy it during the winter of 1637-38, for the reason that the smaller and simpler the house the quicker could it be finished. If it survived until Sewall's time, it had a long life for those days, but of course this was possible, since with constant occupation and continuous repairs there would be a gradual substitution of new material, which might not only prolong the life of the building, but actually improve it and place it in better condition for prolonged life. Harvard was a comparatively wealthy man. Few of the Colonists could show such a balance-sheet. The days of framed houses had by that time become fairly well established in the older towns. He could, therefore, afford to indulge in a brick chimney, a shingled roof, in walls plastered and whitened or in wainscoting, and he certainly would have clapboarded the outside of his house. Probably also he had glass and not paper in his windows.

Here, surrounded by the upwards of 300 volumes which he brought over with him, he must have made the best of the situation, and although it would be difficult for us to obtain much pleasure from the perusal of most of the volumes in his library, still, inasmuch as they were deliberately selected by him, we must conclude that he expected to derive comfort from them. If his house was constructed in the fall, the time had come, when he moved in, for him to enjoy his books. Winter was at hand with its cold winds, its ice and snow and slush. Inside the house, in the room where the books were shelved, near the fire, sheltered by the settle, was the place for the delicate young clergyman whose predisposition to pulmonary complaint forbade the idea of much exposure in ordinary New England winter weather. Reading these

ponderous volumes, whose contents seem to us to-day as heavy as the books themselves, by the light of a candle in the winter evenings, afforded opportunity for cultivation and study if not for recreation. It is not right, however, to assume that what seems dull to us to-day was without interest to the theological student of the 17th century.

Audiences then listened patiently to long sermons, which in their published form require careful study for us, to-day, to make out their meaning. "Mr. Hooker," says Winthrop, "began to preach at Cambridge, the Governor and many others went to hear him (though the Governor did very seldom go from his own congregation on the Lord's day). He preached in the afternoon, and having gone on with much strength of voice and intention of spirit, about a quarter of an hour, he was at a stand, and told the people, that God had deprived him both of his strength and matter, &c., and so went forth, and about half an hour after returned again, and went on to very good purpose about two hours." And yet, so complete was the domination of Hooker over his parish that when he went to Hartford, 100 of his parishioners accompanied him, making the journey on foot, in about 14 days. We can think of them trudging along through the forest; treading the old Indian trail which skirted the swamps, and led from ford to ford of brook or river, over the saddles in the intervening ranges of hills; and following their favorite preacher who could hold forth for over two hours, even when physically so prostrate that he was obliged to stop for a rally. We cannot judge of the enjoyment or the satisfaction to be derived, by one situated as Harvard was, in the perusal of books which do not interest us to-day. It may be, probably was, that he found comfort in his Bellarmine and

his Zanchius, and recreation in Quarles's Poems and the "Mirror for Magistrates."

It would be a pleasant thought to those who are smokers to think of Harvard toasting his feet before the fire and enjoying a pipe. This process was in those days termed "taking" or "drinking" tobacco and was frowned upon by the authorities. Tobacco was not allowed to be "taken" in the fields except on a journey. Nor at meal-times, nor in or near any house, barn or hay-rack, where there was danger of fire; nor at any inn, or common victualing-house, except in a private room with no other person present. Probably Harvard, if a smoker, might under these restrictions have had his pipe in solitude, but if he smoked, Mrs. Harvard could not spend the evening with him.

We are prone to think of the food which was served in those days as something for which the settlers were entitled to sympathy. I should be inclined to say that if Ann Sadler was a good plain cook, Harvard's table would have been quite as attractive as the ordinary table of today. We all of us know how good the simple things taste which are served to us in camp. To Winthrop the rough fare seemed good, and he wrote in 1630, "I never fared better in my life, never slept better, never had more content of mind." And again, "Though we have not beef and mutton yet (God be praised), we want them not. Our Indian corn answers for all. Yet here is fowl and fish in great plenty." Johnson, describing things a few years later, spoke of the gardens and orchards. The author of "First Fruits," writing only two or three years later, spoke of the gardens, orchards, grounds fenced, corn-fields, etc., and enumerated the resources of the table as fish, sea and fresh, fowl of all kinds, wild and tame, and spoke of white meal and of English grain as well as Indian.

Goats, sheep, and cattle had multiplied, and although in 1637 and 1638 they could not have been sufficiently numerous to be relied upon for furnishing meat for the table, still there is evidence that the Colonists occasionally indulged in this diet. The forest, in season, provided occasional venison. Fowls were abundant, and after they had become acclimated, bred freely. Partridges, pigeons, and ducks, wild turkeys and geese were to be had in plenty in the fall of the year. The brooks were full of trout and the ocean teemed with life. Mackerel, cod, haddock, pollock, hake, and bass were to be had all along the coast, some of them at any time and in any quantity, and there were sturgeon in some of the rivers, and smelts and alewives were at times abundant. Clams and oysters were to be procured with ease, and lobsters abounded in the waters of the Bay, not short lobsters, but big fellows, one of which would serve for a family. The period at which Harvard arrived was the transition from the sufferings of the early immigrants to the plenty which followed their successful efforts at introducing stock and cultivating gardens. The first difficulties attending the cultivation of English grain had at that time probably been overcome and people were no longer absolutely dependent upon Indian corn, or imported wheat and oat meal.

Cooking was then accomplished before an open fire. The fowl or the cut of meat placed in the spit could be properly browned and basted under the constant supervision of the cook. The smaller birds could be broiled on the live coals. There were no stoves, and no ovens to mingle the flavor of the roasted meats: no cold storage to destroy their taste. The Charlestown man, who in 1638 had eggs for breakfast, felt reasonably sure that they were freshly laid,

and had no occasion to speculate as to whether they had been in cold storage for the preceding 12 months. There was no occasion for a *chef de cuisine* to disguise the decadent flavor of meats, nominally fresh but preserved artificially long after the time when they should have been eaten. A plain cook was all that was needed to secure palatable food. I am disposed, therefore, to say that there is no occasion for us to waste sympathy on John Harvard on that ground, certainly not if I am right in thinking that the era of plenty, which we know obtained four or five years later, had already dawned.

The lack of tea and coffee greatly changed the character of the meals of that day from those which are served us to-day. There were no five o'clock teas, no after-dinner coffee: but morning, noon, and night, beer, beer, beer. This does not sound attractive, but it must be remembered that one of the complaints made by the students against Eaton was that he did not furnish them with bread and beer between meals. One important article of diet is said to have been abundant and that is milk. Our authorities do not fix the date when it became so, but presumably this was the case in 1638.

It is not probable that the earlier immigrants brought with them much of any furniture. The vessels were filled with passengers and stock. Sheep, cattle, goats, horses were crowded in, and as the voyage might be even longer than 12 weeks, they were obliged to carry provisions for passengers and for stock which should serve under any probable circumstances. Beside this the Colonists were dependent upon the Mother Country for clothes, for shoes, and for some years for medicines, condiments, spices, and some articles of food. All these things were of more importance than

furniture and it is not conceivable that much storage room could have been found for chairs, tables, bedsteads and bureaus in the crowded ships down to 1640. If we should seek to reconstruct the furnishing of Harvard's house we ought therefore to confine ourselves to simple and rude articles, just as well adapted, however, for their purpose as if more skillfully constructed.

Table-habits and table-manners must have been very different at that time from those which prevail to-day. We should be shocked if when we sat down to dinner a guest should pull out a clasp-knife, cut up his meat into small pieces, and then feed himself by conveying them to his mouth with his fingers. Yet, that must have been the way in which people ate their food in 1637. There were no forks in this country at that time and there were very few knives, other than such as people carried on their persons, either clasped in the pocket, or in a sheath attached to a belt. There were indeed no forks in England in general use at that time. The first that were used in Europe were dainty little things, not over three or four inches in length. They were made of silver, having slender stems, with short prongs at the lower end and evidently having for a function simply the picking up of the small pieces of meat after they had been cut off. The idea of a fork of such strength as to permit one to hold the meat while cutting it had not yet been conceived. It was possible, however, by using a spoon to steady the meat, to avoid holding it with the hands. Montaigne in his journey to Italy says, the Swiss always "place as many wooden spoons with silver handles as there are guests, and no Swiss is ever without a knife, which he uses in taking up everything, and it is very seldom that they put their hands in their plates." These hints from across the Atlantic

suggest what our ancestors probably did, but at all events, napkins are preponderant in the early inventories in this country. Perhaps this preponderance may be explained by the absence of forks.

Harvard, as a man of peace, could not himself have taken part in the trainings which then took place eight times a year. Although personally exempt, he must have taken an interest in the service of his parishioners in the militia. In the early days the Company sent over for their equipment corselets consisting of head-pieces or gorgets, back-pieces, breast-pieces, gauntlets, and "tassets — varnished all black with leather and buckles." Armed with pike or snap-hance, each man was a walking fortress, and had but little to fear from the Indians, so long as he had the strength to bear his armor, while wearily plodding through the woods, and over the hills. When it came to the pursuit of a foe, a soldier thus equipped must have been at a great disadvantage. We do not naturally conceive of armor-clad men in the forests of New England in the 17th century, but Longfellow calls up that association when he speaks of Miles Standish as pausing,

"Ever and anon to behold his glittering
weapons of warfare
Hanging in shining array along the walls
of his chamber,
Cutlass and corselet of steel, and his
trusty swords of Damascus."

These trainings must have aroused great interest in those days. A thousand men were reviewed in Boston by Governor Winthrop in 1639, presumably, however, not all of them in armor, perhaps none of them, for although we hear of its use in the field even after that time, they must have discovered its worthlessness in the character of wars that they were likely

to wage. In fact, the equipment of a trained soldier was defined to be in 1634, a musket, a bandolier, a rest and powder and shot, pikemen to bear them as well as other soldiers.

If on occasions like training days, John Harvard took his wife out with him to witness the evolutions and watch the congregation of his neighbors, it was important that both he and she should be clothed in a subdued and unobtrusive manner, for it was prohibited to make or wear slashed clothes, needlework caps, bands and rails. All gold and silver girdles, hatbands, belts, ruffs, and beaver hats were prohibited to be bought or worn. Nor was it permissible to use lace of any sort upon any garment, except small edging laces.

The drum furnished the means of inspiring the soldiers in these drills, but its use was not confined to such occasions. There were no bells in the Colony and everything of a public sort was done to the tap of the drum. Were the inhabitants to assemble in town meeting, the drummer made the announcement. Though Harvard did not march on Sundays to the Great House in Charlestown, yet he went at the call of the drum. In Dorchester, a town official was appointed to drive the cows to the common pasture, and it was his business to blow his horn along the town as he accompanied the herd to the pasture. The drum and the horn served to warn people.

We do not know with whom Harvard was thrown when he arrived; whose friendship he especially sought; from whom he received such social attentions as were then possible. It will be understood of course that family feeling then ran high. It would have been natural for him to turn to the graduates of his own university and among these to seek first those from his own college. The most conspicuous preacher in Boston

was John Cotton, a graduate of Trinity but afterwards a fellow of Emmanuel. Thomas Shepard, a man of mark, an Emmanuel man, was then within easy reach at Newtown. Zachariah Symmes, Harvard's colleague, was a Cambridge man, as was also John Wilson, the colleague of Cotton, and the sturdy opponent of Mrs. Hutchinson. Hooker and Stone, both from Emmanuel, had gone to Hartford, but with the above quaternary of leaders for sponsors, he could not have lacked attention. The clergy then had the field to themselves. There were no doctors nor lawyers to dispute their supremacy. Among these clergymen, it is probable that he sought the friendship of Wilson, Symmes, and Shepard, rather than that of Cotton. If he had favored the latter and openly espoused the cause of Vane, we should not have had him characterized by Wilson and Shepard as pious, public-spirited, and philanthropic.

One other person alone among his American contemporaries has his name directly associated with Harvard's, and that is Thomas Allen — his successor in the Charlestown pulpit. He served as executor of his will. If this instrument was duly executed by Harvard in ordinary form, this appointment would have indicated his personal preference, and have pointed out one person at least beside his wife for whom he had trust and affection. The fact that in the confusion of the records at that date no written will has been found does not seriously militate against this conclusion.

Wilson in his elegy portrays the death-bed scene:

"Not that no spouse sustained my fainting head,

Or loving children watched my dying bed; —

These I remembered, yet a half of all,
I gave to you who throng this hall."

This reference to the loving children, who were remembered in the half of the estate not given to the College, is the only hint that has ever been discovered of the existence of any family left by Harvard other than his widow, and adds one more difficulty to the attempt to describe his career. The conjecture that Wilson, writing when an old man, was really thinking of the offspring of Ann Sadler's second marriage, is perhaps plausible.

Quite recently an Englishman has made an attempt, as he expresses it, to visualise the life and character of John Harvard. It may seem strange that Harvard graduates should have left the performance of this grateful task to a foreigner, but it must not be forgotten that the accretion of facts which have made the work possible has been slow and at best does not amount to much. Perhaps, on the whole, it is well that this testimony should have been borne to the fact that the care of John Harvard's reputation does not belong alone to Harvard graduates, or even to Americans, but is the world's possession. At all events, we must be grateful to Mr. Shelley for the graceful and charming work which he has performed. In closing what I have to say this evening let me quote a few words from his preface and from his concluding chapter.

Mr. Shelley opens his preface as follows: "Among the names graven on the foundation-stone of American History none is so deeply carved, or is so rich in promise of endurance as that of John Harvard." In his closing chapter, which is entitled "The Praise of John Harvard," after alluding to Harvard's contemporaries whose fame he and they probably believed to be not only better established in the present but also as having far better claim upon the future for endurance than his own, Mr. Shelley

goes on to say, "Yet, while even the greatest of these are known to few save the diligent student of history, while their Court honors have turned to dust, and their achievements are lost in oblivion, the dying inspiration of John Harvard has given him an immortality which gathers brighter radiance with every passing generation."

How true this is a Harvard audience will fully appreciate. The shadowy personality of Harvard almost evades research. His final resting-place is unknown, but his renown pervades the world. His fame has its foundation in the gratitude of the graduates of the university which bears his name. His glory is ever to be found in the work which that great institution has accomplished in the past and which it is destined to perform in the future.

Andrew McFarland Davis, s '54.

THE DINNER.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26, the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard was observed by the University. At Appleton Chapel in the morning there was a special service conducted by Prof. E. C. Moore. Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, gave a brief address on "John Harvard's Religion," and Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke on "The Church in the College."

In the evening about 350 graduates and undergraduates, including the delegates from many Harvard Clubs, attended in Memorial Hall the dinner arranged by the Harvard Memorial Society.

At the high table, placed as on Commencement Day along the north wall of the Hall, President Eliot presided. At his right sat Austen G. Fox, '69, President of the Alumni Association, and delegate from the Harvard Club of New York City; Sir Courtenay Ilbert, a graduate of Balliol

College, Oxford, Clerk of the House of Commons; Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71; Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75; Dean W. W. Fenn, '84; Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87; Prof. A. E. Kennelly; Dr. H. W. Wiley, '73, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, delegate from the Harvard Club of Washington; Dean W. C. Sabine, p '88; Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69; W. R. Thayer, '81, editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*; W. A. Locke, '69, Choir Master. At President Eliot's left were W. C. Lane, '81, president of the Memorial Society; Rev. G. A. Gordon, '81, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, '51; Prof. J. K. Hosmer, '55; A. McF. Davis, s '54; R. L. O'Brien, '91, editor of the *Boston Transcript*; F. W. Atkinson, '90, president of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Judge M. C. Sloss, '90, of the Supreme Court of California, delegate from the Harvard Club of San Francisco; Prof. G. H. Palmer, '64; Prof. C. H. Toy; Winslow Warren, '58; Dean J. H. Wright.

During the dinner there was instrumental music by the Pierian Sodality, and some songs were excellently rendered by the Doctors' Chorus, led by Dr. R. C. Cabot, '89. After the dinner, according to the time-honored custom, the company sang St. Martin's. Then President Eliot introduced the first speaker of the evening in the following words:

President Eliot.

"This dinner was planned and has been carried into execution by the Harvard Memorial Society, a group of men, mostly undergraduates, who undertake year after year to commemorate on this spot distinguished persons and distinguished events in the history of Harvard College. This occasion was one which

they did not propose to neglect, — the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Harvard.

"A memorial society! What a prodigious memorial has been erected here to John Harvard! The young scholar, seven years at Cambridge, coming hither a young, unproved minister, living here but a few months, dying at 31, — can any of us think of a greater or more desirable monument in the world? It is a living, growing, expanding monument, better even than a tree. John Harvard is commemorated wherever men educated in the institution which he founded serve well their country and their God; they have been doing that already for three hundred years since he was born, and their work will go on through many centuries to come, and every year the memorial of John Harvard the youth will grow brighter and be firmer and have a wider influence over the world.

"I have said that this memorial of Harvard is a living, growing memorial. It is embodied in thousands of men. How many thousands to-day? About 13,000 living men are at work in the world under the inspiration which they received on this spot, — 13,000 holders of degrees from Harvard University. The bachelors of arts, the bachelors of science, the master of arts and science, the doctors of philosophy and doctors of science, all these men grouped together under the one name of Harvard graduates, members of the Alumni Association with its new definition, represent the living memorial to John Harvard. The amiable and desirable practice of all the Harvard clubs and of the ticket committee for admission to football games sanctions a great expansion of this number. These institutions count all the men who have been students at Harvard as well as those who have been graduates of Harvard. Add these men to the

number I have just mentioned and you have at least 18,000 living men who represent the Harvard force of to-day. These men are banded together in the Association of the Alumni, and the first speaker of the evening I now present to you, — the President of the Alumni Association, Mr. Austen G. Fox, also resident in New York, a worthy representative of what I have called the living Harvard force."

Austen G. Fox, 69.

"Mr. President, and brethren of Harvard: This is John Harvard's day. We have in the harbor of New York a great statue holding a torch which is called 'Liberty Enlightening the World.' But it was John Harvard who supplied the torch, in this country at any rate, that enlightened Liberty herself; that was recognized by General Gage, with apologies to Sir Courtenay, when he said that Harvard College was a very hot-bed of sedition. New York has grown and expanded under the influence of John Harvard, for when we entered College, our class of 1869, I think there were in the entire four classes registered from the city of New York just 11 men, whereas we now have, of resident members in the Harvard Club of New York alone, nearly 1500 Harvard men.

"I strongly suspect that hereafter it will not be merely John Harvard, but that there will be another name linked in the mind and heart of every Harvard man with his, and that name is Eliot. I find here inscribed on this bit of silver which was presented not long ago to Mr. Eliot, an inscription addressed to him in recognition of his passion for justice, for progress and for truth, — and that I suppose describes John Harvard as well. And we say but the simple truth when we say that the same words describe them both.

"But there is perhaps one idea connected with John Harvard and those who came to this country at that time or later, and that was that emphatically they stood for supremacy of law. Are we quite sure to-day, gentlemen, that we all stand irrevocably for the supremacy of law? Are we a little inclined to say, — and to act as if we meant it when we said it, — 'we want what we want when we want it, law or no law.' Let us make no mistake, gentlemen. I am speaking as an observer and not as a critic. We are face to face with a determination on the part of many men of influence and patriotism who maintain boldly and on all occasions that the Constitution of the United States may possibly not easily be amended in the only way in which the Constitution provides it shall be amended, and that therefore the same result shall be sought by judicial construction. That is something, gentlemen, upon which we must all ponder, and I intend to close my five-minute speech by quoting to you, if I can remember them, words spoken by Robert Gallatin about 108 years ago. 'Our liberties depend only on a parchment, on words, and may be destroyed if the strict and common sense of the words can be construed away under the pleas of some supposed necessity, and the Constitution be understood and exercised as an instrument unlimited when it grants power and nugatory when it limits it.'

"Gentlemen, on behalf of the Harvard Club of New York I wish to extend our hearty thanks for the invitation you have sent us, and to express the great regret — and no one feels it more keenly than I do — that Mr. Choate, who was to have come to represent it, was unable to be here."

President Eliot.

"One word on the Harvard seal is Truth, but I remember that John Mil-

ton, who was with John Harvard four years in Cambridge during John Harvard's residence there, said that truth and justice were all one, for truth is justice in our knowledge, and justice is but truth in our practice. A wise saying, this putting together truth and justice. Wise in a university, wise in the conduct of a nation; and therefore we are always glad when Harvard men distinguish themselves as lawyers and judges, and the judge that I propose to call on next illustrates the wide extent of Harvard's influence through men who serve the cause of truth and justice. Before Harvard College was founded there was another university in America, an earlier one, the University of Mexico. But now beyond Mexico, on the very shores of the Pacific, a Harvard graduate is the youngest judge of the Supreme Court of far-off California. I introduce to you Judge Marcus C. Sloss."

Judge M. C. Sloss, '90.

"Mr. President, and gentlemen: I suppose the strongest appeal that is made by Harvard to us from the new West is its appeal to our spirit of reverence for the past and for antiquity. When I entered Harvard College as a freshman in 1886, the first event of importance which took place was the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the College. That made an impression on me which I think can hardly be appreciated by you Massachusetts men who are accustomed to looking back two or three hundred years upon events in your own family, connected with the very places in which you now find yourselves. To-night I come back from the far West and find you celebrating the birth, occurring 300 years ago, of the man who did most to make that College which was dreamed of by its founders in 1636, an actual living reality.

"In the West, in the far West, two or three hundred years is a period of time almost beyond our conception as measuring an actual continuing historical force. In my state, California, the events which we look back upon as marking the founding of the Commonwealth as a part of our existing civilization, occurred within the memory of men now living. In my city, San Francisco, but twenty months ago almost every tangible thing to which we attached historical significance was swept out of existence. In fact, as was stated by the then mayor of the city, with us history began on the 18th day of April, 1906. They say that may be accounted for, so far as he is concerned, by the fact that since then he has been indicted for acts occurring prior to that time. I think I could hardly express to you, gentlemen, the impression that is created upon one from my city who comes here to Boston and Harvard College and sees them, either of them, as settled, as staid, as respectable, as permanent and perpetual, as they appear to be.

"I am not here, however, gentlemen, to speak for the state of California or for the city of San Francisco. I have come from the Harvard Club of San Francisco, which has done me the honor of appointing me a delegate to attend this dinner. The relations between this University and the far Pacific slope have always, since the organization of an American government upon that coast, been exceedingly close. I think there has been no time for many years when the rolls of this University have not shown the names of considerable numbers of men having their homes in San Francisco or neighboring cities. And their devotion to the University and its ideals has not ceased upon their graduation. The Harvard Club of San Francisco has been at all times an active and prosperous institution, thoroughly loyal

to Harvard. We have, I think we may fairly claim, not only followed the good precedents of the University, but we may even claim to have created one.

"I think I am not stating too much, Mr. President, when I make the claim that the Harvard Club of San Francisco was the first institution of the kind to establish the custom of creating a scholarship to send to Harvard for post-graduate work promising graduates of local universities. That custom has been followed for a good many years. It was not interrupted by the disasters of last year. If any change was made, it may have been a broadening of the scope of the work. In 1906 we sent to Harvard a young lady, a graduate of the University of California, who desired to pursue her studies at Radcliffe. In 1907 we sent a graduate of Stanford, a young Japanese of exceptional promise. So that if there has been any change in the work, it has been in the direction of obliterating any possible discrimination on account of sex or race.

"On behalf, gentlemen, of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, as enthusiastic today as it has always been, in its loyalty to Alma Mater, I take pleasure in bringing greetings to your Association, in expressing the hope that the memory of John Harvard may ever remain green, and in expressing the loyalty and devotion of the Club to the institution which John Harvard made possible."

President Eliot.

"John Harvard founded here a college. It has been presumed that he had in mind the kind of college in which he had himself been trained. But John Milton was with him in Cambridge, and John Milton wrote, among his prose works, a remarkable treatise on education. I have got it here. I like to handle this book — Milton's prose works in three

volumes. It was the detur which was given to Charles William Eliot in his sophomore year, and bears the signature of Jared Sparks. Now, John Milton described the education which in his judgment should be given to young men of parts and good descent in order to fit them to discharge honorably and usefully all the functions of a good citizen in both war and peace. And his description of that education has been the despair of educators ever since, because he thought that it was possible to give a boy between eight and twenty-one a sort of universal, comprehensive survey of all knowledge.

"He began with giving them a perfect knowledge of Latin and Greek, not for the sake of those languages, but in order that those languages might be used as tools with which to learn all things useful to men. 'The catalogue of studies he enumerates would fairly daunt a modern scholar. He mentions in one line — only one line — that when the young man is pretty well advanced in his education he can pick up any day a knowledge of the Italian tongue. He wanted all the natural sciences taught as well as the ancient languages, but more than that he wanted what he called *physic*, that is, medicine, taught to all these privileged youth, and he pointed out his reason for that advice, and his reason is a very modern one. He wanted all these men who are to be trained to the honorable discharge of all the duties of a citizen both in peace and war, to learn preventive medicine, that is, the means of preventing disease, of controlling the great scourges of mankind. And John Harvard, like Milton, had been in contact with one of these great scourges. In three of those plagues which took place quite within the memory of John Harvard's kinsmen and within his own observation, 85,000 persons had been

killed in London alone. So Milton urges that in peace his educated men should learn to control such diseases. He declares that his trained commanders in war would not allow soldiers to be swept off in multitudes by disease. So Milton prophesied what would come about centuries later in systematic education, and John Harvard, founding here a college, planted the seed for a great tree of knowledge which should yield fruits in these very lines of preventive medicine. In order to bring before you clearly the magnitude and scope of the memorial to John Harvard, I hope to point out here to-night how this University has contributed to new fields of learning, and our next speaker will be the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, a great promoter of national action in preventive medicine, and particularly in the bill to secure pure food and drugs. I present to you Dr. Wiley."

Dr. H. W. Wiley, s "73.

"President Eliot, and members of Harvard assembled in this hall, — I bring to you the greetings of the Harvard Club of Washington which did me the honor to appoint me a delegate to this dinner. The Harvard Club of Washington is not as large as that of New York, but it is heard from oftener. It is a club that is unique in its character. You might call it the public service club and not go very far wrong. We have three hundred members, and we have only to mark the number down to about 299 to exclude all who are not engaged in some way or other, directly or indirectly, in the public service. From the great ruler of the nation to the humble farmer in the Department of Agriculture, you will find Harvard men all the way through. If, by some such disaster, not

so great as that which befell San Francisco, the Harvard Club of Washington could be lifted bodily out of that town and transported to some far-off hill, the wheels of the public service would come to a standstill.

"Three hundred years ago, when John Harvard was born, the art of food adulteration was nothing but unscientific empiricism. John Harvard's mother was never puzzled by the numberless advertisements of predigested baby foods, in selecting what this infant should best use. His parents were not puzzled, either, by the advocates of all the forms of modified cereals, extending in long and serried array from simulated coffee to corn crisps. The infant's postulant palm was never imploringly stretched forth for Grape-Nuts, and as far as I know he never cried for Force. His mother was never bothered about borax in the cream, nor formaldehyde in the milk; in those days salicylic acid still remained in modest retirement in a harmless compound in the oil of wintergreen, and had not been called forth into Samsonic strength from carbolic acid by the magic wand of Kolbe. And yet before any of these aids, which to read modern literature you would think necessary to existence, John Harvard managed to live. John Harvard, too, in his infancy had the great good fortune to be permitted to enjoy his infantile colic without danger of assassination. He d^{id} n't have to run the gauntlet of that long line of poisons from the original soothing syrup to Dr. Bull's Babies' Balm.

"You asked me, Mr. President, to speak for five minutes. That is quite enough to present this great subject, vast as it is, because it is so simple — this question of pure food and pure drugs. It is as simple as it possibly could be. There is no need to go into a long elucidation of it. What is this great movement

in favor of pure food and pure drugs? It is only the application of ethics and therapeutics. Nothing more than that. What does it mean, anyway, this outbreak which has carried all this country before it in favor of this great measure, this new religion which has arisen? Its creed is very simple. *Veritas* is on the Harvard shield, and truth is the foundation rock on which this institution is founded, and the truth is all that is needed to elucidate this subject. We have here the application of the same ethics which should be applied to politics, economics, and finance, and nothing further than that, — nothing whatever.

"Why are politics corrupted? To make money. To what end is the tissue of false finance? Gain. Why do men adulterate foods and drugs? In order that they may build palaces and ride in fiery chariots, which now, as in days of old, are regarded as vehicles of profits. Hark ye, then, O men of Harvard, to this new gospel of truth in respect to nutrition and to therapy: He is no son of Harvard who ever takes from his neighbor one penny by fraud or by deceit. He has no place among this company of scholars who fattens his purse by feeding poisons to the people. Hark ye, then, to the gospel of truth. Let him who buys get what he purchases. Put not therein one thing which will conceal damage or inferiority. Mix not drugs with food. Render unto the green-grocer the things that are the green-grocer's and unto the pharmacist the things that are his own, and thus you will spread the gospel of truth as illustrated in the nutrition of man, and in the healing art, and the truth shall make you free."

President Eliot then introduced Professor A. E. Kennelly of the Division of Engineering, who emphasized the aston-

ishing development in science during the last three hundred years.

Bishop Lawrence was next introduced as "the chairman of a committee which two or three years ago raised the largest sum of money for John Harvard's College that that College had ever received, namely, \$2,300,000, the whole of which should be devoted forever to the increase of the salaries of teachers in Harvard College," and as a beloved son of Harvard, he spoke briefly of the influence and importance of personality. "Whatever we may be," he said, "physicians, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, — the final test is not in what we know or what we teach, but we are to be measured by what we are. As we graduates look back to the old days of our College, is it not the fact that behind all the lessons that we learned, or the truths that we gathered, or the sciences that we attempted to master, behind them all is the beauty and grace and amiability and love of truth of our teachers? As we recall the men with personality, Shaler, who died last year, Norton, who has celebrated just now his eightieth birthday, men of grace, personality, amiability, do we not realize that behind the cold truth must be the living heart?" He regretted that in John Harvard's time the Church of England had ceased to be the Mother Church of all English Protestants.

President Eliot.

"John Harvard doubtless was a godly gentleman and a lover of learning. It is an interesting fact, brought out lately through the ingenious and persistent researches of Mr. Henry F. Waters, whose absence to-night we deplore, that all his kindred seem to have been tradespeople. The trades which we find mentioned among his kindred are: butcher, goldsmith, cloth-maker, cooper; from such stock came this godly gentleman.

He must have been an ardent lover of personal freedom, else he would not have left behind all the good things of his young life in England and come over to this wilderness in search of a place in which to serve as a Congregational minister, — that is what he was here, a Congregational minister; and I am going to call next upon a speaker who, like John Harvard, born in Scotland, — Great Britain, that is — came over in his youth to seek his fortune, and here acquired the training which admitted him to the Congregational ministry. He, like John Harvard, was a freedom-loving, adventurous man. He, like John Harvard, was a book-lover and a scholar, and he is that to-day. I present to you Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Meeting House."

Dr. George A. Gordon, '81.

"Mr. President, and gentlemen: You will recall the fact again that John Harvard was eight years younger than Oliver Cromwell, one year older than John Milton; that he was in his 9th year when Shakespeare died, in his 19th year when Bacon died, that he was 26 years old when Laud was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and that, perhaps being still in the Church of England, that event gave him pause, a turning-point in his history; for, two or three years after that, according to my authority, he was ordained a Dissenting minister. Now what does that mean? That is the point of my few remarks here, — what did it mean to be a Dissenting minister in 1637?

"In order to answer that question it is necessary to recall three great parties in English religion and in English politics in the 17th century. There was, first, the great Anglican party, well represented by Archbishop Laud, whose ideal was an independent parallel to the Catholic

Church, whose ideal was found in Rome, an ideal entertained with absolute sincerity and pursued with highminded, although mistaken devotion. The second great party in English religion and in English politics in the seventeenth century was the Presbyterian party. They found their ideal in Geneva, their endeavor was to Calvinize, not galvanize, but Calvinize the Church of England both in doctrine and in politics. Now neither of these two parties had any adequate conception of the right of private judgment. Neither had any adequate conception of the principle of toleration. Neither had any adequate conception of the function, office, scope, and power of freedom in the world of intellect or in the sphere of religion. Both divided between them the world of authority. Each did its utmost to acquire absolute dominion in that world of authority. Both parties, therefore, represented an old world, a world foreign from that in which we live, and whose grace and mercy and truth come to us from afar, poured from chalices that have an old-world fashion in them and an old-world character.

"The third great party in English religion and English politics of the seventeenth century was the Independent party, whose most illustrious representatives were Oliver Cromwell and John Milton, a party insignificant in number but mighty in intellect, in insight into the heart of things. For this party understood what the right of private judgment meant. It understood the principle of toleration. It had an amazing insight into the office, function, and method of freedom. This party, therefore, was the morning star of our modern world of freedom. And a Dissenter, in the sense of John Harvard, is an apostle, a representative, a minister of, a sufferer for, one dedicated to, for-

ever and forever, the world of freedom. And the College that he founded was a College of dissent in those historic centuries; dissent from the domination of the intellect by external authority, dissent from an authority that rules out the right of private judgment, that rules out the principle of toleration, and that has no faith in freedom. This is simply a monumental contrast going to the very depths, dividing our world from the medieval world.

"I have said that the College was a College of dissent in that it was founded for freedom. And such it has been, and with all its catholicity and all its comprehensiveness, — it would not be a college of dissent if it did not have these characteristics, — it is to-day, and we pray that it may be forever and forever, a College of dissent, dedicated to the exposition, the apostleship of the world of freedom — a world with difference, with contradiction, with confusion, with vexation, with uncertainty, but a world making possible the ascertainment of truth, truth in all its forms and varieties, and resting all causes upon their own intrinsic merits; a world of infinite possibility, with a promise to the faithful who pursue the method of freedom and who win their character through the discipline of freedom, promising at last a new heaven and a new earth where the spirit of the free man shall be all in all.

"President Eliot's debt to John Harvard is unspeakable. He is the lineal descendant, the expounder, the continuator and the consummator of the spirit of dissent, meaning thereby dedication to the world of freedom. When I am introduced, therefore, as a Dissenting minister, it is as a dissenter from bondage of every kind and as a servant of the free world of free men."

Sir Courtenay Ilbert was next intro-

duced; he spoke briefly for Balliol College and for all the English colleges and universities.

Robert L. O'Brien, '91,

Editor of the *Boston Transcript*, spoke as the representative of the press. He said in part:

"History, with the constantly changing perspective of the centuries, is steadily reducing the dimensions of the events of the past, and casting remorselessly, mercilessly, into the outer darkness and into forgetfulness the names of those who were the heroes of an immediately preceding epoch. But occasionally there arises a man of such prophetic power as to compel the attention of the world. Such a man, such a prophet, was John Harvard. In the wilderness gloom of our pioneer period he touched what was destined to become the keynote of the aspiration of the republic of the future. If you go to our Pacific coast to-day, to its new states, you will find its most prominent public buildings are devoted to education; our costly cathedrals are everywhere temples of learning. America's greatest and proudest benefactions have gone to educational foundations. When we have gone to islands beyond the seas, the first thing which we have aimed to carry there is education. John Harvard thus, by his interest and his gift, came into line with what was to be the dominating, the commanding thought of the centuries in the America that was to come. Unlike the apostle Eliot whose work, whose painstaking and laborious scholarship, was embedded in a volume which no mortal man can now read, and aside from the stamp of his splendid courage and faith is without organic results in the world, — unlike John Eliot's work, John Harvard is to-day living and moving, acting and talking among men.

"Moreover, in spite of the fierceness of the journalistic light which beats around the lives of men who seemingly have even the least claim to public attention, in spite of that glare, often objectionable and troublesome at the time, in spite of its intensity, I believe that the centuries of the future will still find our records inadequate, and find that we are passing by in comparative silence careers in which they will be amazingly interested. Quiet men, modest men, humble men and women are doubtless opening little paths here, piling a few stones there, sketching some rough draft toward an enterprise the ends of which they don't see. It may be in philosophy; it may be in science; it may be in philanthropy. We don't know; they don't know. Unless we could know what was to be the dominating thought of the world, swaying empires centuries hence, we could not even guess at the man or the men who now perhaps in weakness and in gloom are preparing, are getting in readiness the keys upon which that note will yet be struck. Our own history contains many careers of men who lived obscurely until some great crisis, some exigency, some accident issued its call to them. So, in a larger sense, in a broader sense, there are careers which must await the lapse of generations before the real trumpet call of fame comes to them. Thus it is that we like to think of John Harvard — still patient in his simple faith sublime, until the wise years decide."

President Eliot.

"We reach, gentlemen, the climax of our commemoration. The climax is always poetry. I call on Dean Briggs, the last speaker of the evening."

Dean Briggs.

"Mr. President, gentlemen, and remote ladies: I wish I had poetry to offer

you. I have only a few verses about John Harvard as I like to think of him."

The Dean's Poem is printed earlier in this *Magazine*. When he had concluded, the gathering began to break up; then "Fair Harvard" was sung, and a few stragglers waited for "Auld Lang Syne."

THE STUDENT CELEBRATION.

On Friday evening, Nov. 29, the undergraduates had their special celebration. They listened to a brief address by President Eliot, who spoke from the steps of Holworthy. Immediately afterwards they formed for the parade to the Stadium. About 800 students, each carrying a lighted torch, made up the company, at the head of which was the Pierian band. They marched from the Yard, through the Johnston Gate, down Boylston St. In the Stadium several formations were tried, ending finally in a gigantic "H" of torches, covering nearly the whole gridiron. The fireworks, not elaborate enough for so large a space, added to the beauty of the scene. West of the Stadium a big bonfire was started as soon as the fireworks were exhausted. Cheers were given for "John," and "Fair Harvard" was sung before the march back to the Yard was begun. After going through the Yard the procession was led to the John Harvard Statue in the Delta, where the "Marsellaise" was sung. Then three last cheers for "John" were given, and the singing of "Fair Harvard" closed the celebration.

President Eliot's Address.

"Nobody knew anything about John Harvard until about 20 years ago. He was a mystery. Nothing was known of his parentage, his education, anything about him. But since 1884, through the

researches of a member of the Class of 1855, Mr. Henry F. Waters, more has been found out about John Harvard and of his surroundings and his family than is known about almost any other of the early settlers in Massachusetts. All his kindred have been found. They were all trades-people. The trades known to have been in his family are butcher, cloth-worker, cooper, goldsmith. All his family lived for several generations in Southwark, which is now and was then a humble, despised quarter of London. But his people, his family were well off. They had money and resources. Consequently, John Harvard was well educated. And he went to a good grammar school in Southwark. He spent seven years at the University of Cambridge, at Emmanuel College. There he got his Master's degree, and the fact that he had a Master's degree was the one thing known about him down to 1884. We know now that he was a well trained youth, that he had a long education.

"Moreover, through numerous deaths in his family, he became a man of property before he left England. He had recently inherited a considerable estate, considerable for those times. Under these circumstances he made the great resolve to break away from the church in which he had been educated, from the surviving members of his family, and from his native country, and come to New England. That one great resolve is the basis of his fame. But his life here was short and broken. He was a minister in Charlestown, a young minister, already out of health when he came hither, and soon he died, at 31.

"Why is his fame so deathless? Because he made one fine resolve and executed it, carried it out. He came over here to this wilderness in search of liberty, liberty of thought and speech. He

tied his name forever to that great love in the human heart, — of liberty. And then when he came to die, he set the first example on this continent of giving his estate to the public for education. Again he originated a great enduring movement among the American people. The stream of benefactions to education started with that young, sick, dying minister, — and how the stream has flowed for generations all over our country, and is flowing larger and richer every year! Absolutely characteristic of the American people, of their devotion to, their belief in, education. John Harvard started that stream, and here again is the foundation of his deathless fame.

"Young men, you are going out more than a thousand strong every year from the institution that John Harvard founded. See to it that you tie your work out in the world to the two great principles for which John Harvard lived and gave his fortune. First, tie your work to freedom, to that source of progress, to that inspiration for intelligent mankind, freedom. And again, tie your work to education, to its promotion, diffusion, improvement, enlargement. Some of you to-night are bearing torches. John Harvard was a torch-bearer. And his light will never go out. I hope every one of you, wherever you will live in the future, wherever you do your work, will be light-givers, the light of freedom and of education.

"And now we are going over to the Stadium to light another light in honor of John Harvard; the light he lit, however, is immortal."

JOHN HARVARD EXHIBIT.¹

When the Harvard Memorial Society determined upon a public recognition

¹ From the December *Harvard Monthly*.

of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard, the College Library which came into being by his bequest the first evidence of the College to be, fitly claimed a share in the attempt to throw upon the background of to-day's crowded life a presentment of the brief life that passed so quietly centuries ago. Two hundred years after the founding of the College, when, beneath the great tent spread for her sons, men rose to praise her, they could say no more of her first benefactor than came down to them, a pallid remembrance, from his own generation. Happily the researches of Mr. Waters have now supplied the proof of identity so long desired, and have given to John Harvard a habitation and the ties of kindred. To vivify the recorded facts appeal must be made to the imagination, and in collecting material we have not felt it overbold to assume that Harvard must have seen old London Bridge, nor shrunk from suggesting the conditions of his day by calling attention to contemporaries whose personal acquaintance with him is nowhere asserted. A number of old and rare books, a few pictures from the past, a few portraits of men famous or forgotten, are brought together; the visitor must himself reconstruct that world which was no less full to Harvard than our time is to us. To the individuals and institutions who have supplemented by loans the resources of the Library we are much indebted.

The scene opens in Stratford-on-Avon, where Alderman Thomas Rogers built in 1596, on High Street, a fine new house, befitting his prosperity and his household of 14 persons. The house is familiar to all, but the original photographs shown have interest. From Stratford in 1605 Thomas's daughter Katherine went to London as the wife

of Robert Harvard, a young butcher of Southwark. She found her home in the shadow of St. Saviour's Church, on the High Street, opposite the Boar's Head Inn, sacred to the memory of Falstaff. A plan of the neighborhood sketched by Mr. Rendle, who discovered the position of the Harvard house by an ingenious use of the old token-books of the church, may be supplemented by a study of Rocque's map of 1747, which represents very well the street plan of the city in Harvard's time. On the Southwark sheet we can see the site of Harvard's home, of the Queen's Head Inn, and the districts where he owned property, in Bermondsey Street, and across the river near All-Hallows, Barking. Two striking views from the reproductions of the London Topographical Society bring us still nearer to the time: Vissher's view of 1616, and Hollar's of 1647. Here is the house-covered London Bridge, having at the Southwark end the Traitor's Gate, with its display of heads, — a barbaric sight, which Harvard would hardly find equaled in the savage wilds of New England. On the bridge is the famous "Nonesuch House, constructed in Holland, brought over in pieces, and erected with wooden pegs only, not a single nail being used." On the river-bank westward from the church are the theatres, the Globe, the Bear, and the Swan, with which the boy, John, may have had a certain outside acquaintance. The Southwark Free Grammar School, which he probably attended, is shown in a plate in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata." St. Saviour's Church, once the priory church of St. Mary Overy, where Harvard was baptized, Nov. 29, 1607, may be studied in several views. In the terrible year 1625 John Harvard lost in a few weeks, by the plague, his father, all his sisters,

and his brothers, except Thomas. In January, 1625-26, Katherine Harvard married John Ellison or Elletson, a well-to-do cooper, who lived near Tower Hill. In 1627, after Mr. Elletson's death, Harvard entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Here he remained until 1631, when he became a bachelor of arts, or possibly until he attained his Master's degree in 1635, although the requirement of residence after the B.A. degree had been abolished in 1608. A fine reproduction of Loggan's engraving of Emmanuel in 1638 is a trustworthy representation of the college of Harvard's time, except for the chapel. A plan of Cambridge in Fuller's "History of the University" is of interest. Men eminent in the University, and undergraduates who afterwards became eminent, are recalled to memory by their portraits or early copies of their works. Among Emmanuel men were Castell, the Semitic scholar; Horrocks, the astronomer, who died at the age of 22, too early for his chosen science, but not too early for enduring fame; Wallis, the mathematician, and the divines and philosophers Cudworth, Culverwel, Spurstowe, Worthington, and Archbishop Sancroft. Poetry seems not to have flourished in the pure and possibly dry air of Emmanuel, but at other colleges were Milton, Crashaw, Marvell, and Cleveland. Thomas Fuller, at Queen's, took his M.A. in Harvard's first year, while Jeremy Taylor, at Caius, was contemporaneous with Harvard. In 1635 Harvard's mother died, having outlived her third husband, Mr. Yearwood of Southwark, member of Parliament for many eventful years; her son inherited the Queen's Head Inn, houses in Bermondsey Street, and much other property. The Inn escaped the fire of 1676 and was not destroyed until 1895. Views of it are shown.

It is probable that Harvard was now collecting the books which he brought to this country, being 375 volumes. Only one is known to have escaped when Harvard Hall was burned in 1764: Downname's "Christian Warfare," though a copy of the Statutes-at-Large (1587) which certainly belonged to the old library, may have been the copy owned by Harvard. President Dunster made a list of the books, a triumph of simple cataloguing, but a source of perplexity to those who, like Mr. A. McFarland Davis and Mr. A. C. Potter, attempt to identify the titles. The list is printed in Mr. Davis's "Notes Concerning the Records of Harvard College." In the exhibition are shown not, of course, the very books owned by Harvard, but other copies, as far as possible in the same edition. It must be remembered while examining the worn and blackened bindings that when brought over the collection consisted of new books. None of them we may believe were inherited, and many were published within a few years of sailing.

The final scene brings us to Charlestown, where Harvard found his friends from the old world greatly interested in the heresies of Mrs. Hutchinson and in the proposed new college. Of the 12 men on the committee to consider about the College, the 6 clergymen and the Governor were Cambridge men. If the

committee did not draw the attention of Harvard, reported a man of wealth, to their plans, human nature must have undergone a marked change in the intervening years.

Records of Harvard's Charlestown days are scanty. Mr. Hunnewell's plan of the settlement shows the site of his house. "New England's First Fruits," Shepard's "Autobiography," Wood's "Wonder Working Providence," and Mather's "Magnalia," which mention Harvard, are on view. Here, too, are specimens of the handwriting and the printed works of contemporaries, such as Winthrop, Dudley, Bradstreet, Shepard, Davenport, Cotton, Wilson, Peters, Bulkely, Hooker, and other ministers of the Gospel, most of whom, and possibly Harvard with them, met in the Newtowne synod of 1637. In this group of friends, more homelike than aught of home he left behind, we leave him, the butcher's son, the Cambridge Master of Arts, come from far to an early grave. On Sept. 14, 1638, he died. The monument erected in the graveyard at Charlestown, and the greater monument by Memorial Hall, close the scene. In the artist's thought he sits awaiting death, touched with the resolve to make sure the founding of that college in the wilderness, dreaming of what the years might see in the new Cambridge towards the West.

William H. Tillinghast, '77.

CORPORATION RECORDS.¹

Meeting of Oct. 28, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received October 23, 1907, towards the expenses at the Ob-

servatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1381.25 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of October, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

¹ Extracts.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Mary Dandridge Peck of Sterling, Massachusetts, for her welcome gift of a valuable collection of minerals made by her grandfather, William Dandridge Peck, A.B. 1782, Massachusetts Professor of Natural History, and her father, William Dandridge Peck, A.B. 1833, M.D. 1836.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the payment for a lecture on Spanish Literature by Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.

The President presented the following communication from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, October 23, 1907. *Voted* to adopt the following recommendations of the Administrative Board of the Lawrence Scientific School:

(a) That the following vote adopted by the Faculty on June 16, 1896, be formally withdrawn: Students who wish to take the degree of Bachelor of Science in addition to the degree of Bachelor of Arts may register in the Lawrence Scientific School after their third year in Harvard College (or after the satisfactory completion of fourteen courses counting towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts). They may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the satisfactory completion of the required number of courses counting towards that degree, and the degree of Bachelor of Science after at least two years in the Scientific School, the last year to be devoted to work prescribed by the Administrative Board of the Scientific School.

(b) That hereafter holders of a Bachelor's degree from Harvard College be ineligible for admission to undergraduate standing in the Lawrence Scientific School as candidates for a second Bachelor's degree.

(c) That the four-year programs in the Lawrence Scientific School be withdrawn except for students now enrolled in the University.

Whereupon it was voted that the four-year programs in the Lawrence Scientific School be withdrawn except for students now enrolled in the University.

Voted, upon the recommendation of the Administrative Board of the Dental School, that the term Prosthetic Den-

tistry be substituted for the term Mechanical Dentistry in the titles of teachers in the Dental School; and that the following changes of title be made; Eugene H. Smith, D.M.D., to be Professor of Orthodontia and Prosthetic Dentistry, William P. Cooke, D.M.D., to be Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D., to be Lecturer on Prosthetic Dentistry. The following Instructors to be Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry: Arthur W. Eldred, D.M.D., Harry W. Haley, D. M.D., Ernest H. Chute, D.M.D., Herbert F. Langley, D.M.D., Frank L. Eames, D.M.D., Thomas B. Hayden, D.M.D., John A. Furbish, D. M.D., John W. Estabrooks, D.M.D., Harry S. Clark, D.M.D., Horace A. Davis, D.M.D., Wilson C. Dort, D.M.D., William H. Weston, D.M.D., Leo A. Rogers, D.M.D., John D. Dickinson, D.M.D., to be Clinical Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry. The following Assistants to be Assistants in Prosthetic Dentistry: Harold W. Baldwin, D.M.D., Fred. A. Beckford, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Daniel Allen Clarke, in Botany; Frank Thompson Dillingham, in Agricultural Chemistry; Clifton Harlan Paige, Mathematics and Surveying; John Hamilton Robinette, in Agriculture.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Louis Angell Babbitt, in Physics; George Thomas Hargitt, in Zoology; Irving Orison Bragg, in Astronomy; Walter John Risley, in Astronomy; Bay Edward Estes, in Government; William Henry Nelson, in Government; Manley Ottmer Hudson, in History.

Voted to appoint Robert Montraville Green, M.D., Assistant in Surgery for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Proc-

tors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Stanley Clark, Keith McLeod.

The resignation of Joseph Abraham Long as Assistant in Zoology was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907.

The Treasurer reported that the medical and scientific library and instruments belonging to the late Dr. Edward S. Wood and bequeathed, by the third clause of his will, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, has been received and delivered and distributed in the library and laboratory of the chemical department of the Medical School in accordance with the desire of Dr. Wood.

Meeting of Nov. 11, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their first quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1907-08, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the gift of \$200, from Mrs. Anna K. Channing, towards the salary of an Instructor in the department of Education, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$150, from the Central American Subscription Fund towards the salary of an Assistant in the Library of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, from Mr. Horace B. Stanton, his second annual gift for the purchase of books for the Molière Collection at the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, from Mrs. N. E. Baylies, for present use at the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the purchase of books on foreign missions for Phillips Brooks House.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Abraham Lansing for the welcome gift of a portrait of her brother Henry Sanford Gansevoort, LL.B. 1858.

The following letter was transmitted by the Faculty of Medicine:

Boston, June 28, 1907.

Dear Dr. Joslin:

There have been deposited in the library of the Anatomical Building a number of books belonging to me, and I intend from time to time to deposit others. It is understood that I retain the right to use such books, during my lifetime as my personal property, but that otherwise they are to be used in the library on the same terms as books belonging to the School. All of my books, deposited in the library by me, are to become at my death the absolute property of the Harvard Medical School.

Yours truly,

CHARLES S. MINOT.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Minot for the generous application of his books to the service of the Medical School.

Voted to establish the John Homans Professorship of Surgery. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit. *Voted* to proceed to the election of a John Homans Professor of Surgery to serve from September 1, 1907, whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Herbert Leslie Burrell, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Theodore Lyman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physics for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sep. 1, 1907: Robert Van Arsdale Norris, on Coal Mining; Henry Barrett Huntington, on the Forms of Public Address.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907:

Howard Anders Seipt, in Philosophy; Robert Wheaton Coues, in English; William Orcutt Hubbard, in English; Laurie Lorne Burgess, in Chemistry; Ernest Dunbar Clark, in Chemistry; Frank Thompson Dillingham, in Chemistry; Albert Gould Eldridge, in Chemistry; Fred Carleton Mabey, in Chemistry; Emile Raymond Riegel, in Chemistry; Sterling Temple, in Chemistry; Noel Tappan Wellman, in Chemistry.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Amos Irving Hadley, D.M.D., in Porcelain work; Robert Tucker Moffatt, D.M.D., in Porcelain work; James Joseph O'Brien, D.M.D., Extracting and Anaesthesia; Harry Benjamin Shuman, D.M.D., Oral Surgery and Roentgenology.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Ernest Victor Leon Whitchurch, D.M.D., in Operative Dentistry; Walter Curtis Miner, D.M.D., in Prosthetic Dentistry.

Voted to appoint Thomas Ordway, Assistant in Pathology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Meeting of Nov. 18, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$15,532.20 the balance of the bequest of Mrs. Sarah E. Potter to the Gray Herbarium.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$100 for the Henry Weidemann Locke Scholarship for 1907-08 in accordance with the offer which was gratefully accepted at the meeting of Nov. 11, 1907.

Voted that the Copley Society of Boston be permitted to use the Stadium for a Classic Pageant and Greek Play to be given in June, 1908, with the co-operation of officers and students of the University and under the auspices of the Department of the Classics.

Voted that the President be authorized to make standing agreements with European Universities whereby one accredited student or graduate of a European University may in any year be admitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, a reciprocal privilege being offered to a student or graduate of Harvard University.

Voted that the Department of English be authorized to offer a half-course in Eighteenth Century Literature at a cost of \$166.67.

Voted that the Germanic Museum be open on Saturdays during the customary hours.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, Arthur Tracy Cabot, and J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1908.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$50, to be used towards the Peabody Museum South American Expedition, be gratefully accepted.

Meeting of Nov. 25, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Nov. 23, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for 1907-08, and it was *Voted* to appoint them: John Henry Wright, A.M., LL.D., Dean, William Morris Davis, S.D., Ph.D., Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., LL.D., George Foot Moore, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph.D., George Lyman Kittredge, A.B., LL.D., Hugo Münsterberg, Ph.D., LL.D., Gregory Paul Baxter, Ph.D., Maxime Bôcher,

Ph.D., Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., John Albrecht Walz, Ph.D.

The resignation of Edwin DeTurck Bechtel as Assistant in Economics was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following persons to be members of the Board of Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: John Mead Adams, Herbert Melville Boylston, Fletcher Briggs, Edmund Kemper Broadus, Robert Oscar Busey, Morley Albert Caldwell, Earnest Cary, Harold Canning Chapin, William Arnold Colwell, Edgar Davidson Congdon, Richmond Laurin Hawkins, Jay William Hudson, Charles Phillips Huse, Henry Floyd Kever, Harry McCormick Kelly, Arleigh Francess Lemberger, Frederick William Charles Lieder, Joseph Abraham Long, Walter Wallace McLaren, Malcolm McLeod, George Rogers Mansfield, Herbert Eugene Merwin, Walter Ralston Nelles, Ray Waldron Pettengill, Howard Anders Seipt, Schuyler B Serviss, Herbert Joseph Spinden, Morton Collins Stewart, Abbott Payson Usher, Joaquin Enrique Zanetti.

Meeting of Dec. 9, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1096.25 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of November, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Randolph C. Grew for his gift of \$100 towards the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Julian L. Coolidge for his gift of \$100 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25, the second annual gift for the purchase

of linguistic materials and general ethnological works from the Oceanic area for the College Library, be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms of the letter of gift.

Voted that the anonymous gift, through Dr. Shuman, of X-ray apparatus in memory of Dr. D. M. Clapp, for the Dental School, and of \$40.27, the remainder of \$300 with which Dr. Shuman purchased this apparatus, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the purchase of the Paul Revere engraving of Harvard College.

The resignation of William Chauncey Rice as Assistant in Government was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907.

The resignation of Irving Orison Bragg as Assistant in Astronomy was received and accepted to take effect Dec. 1, 1907.

Voted that the title of Varaztad H. Kazanjian be changed from Assistant in Mechanical Dentistry to Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry.

Voted that the titles of the following persons be changed from Assistants to Austin Teaching Fellows: H. S. McDowell, in Engineering; Sidney Withington, Engineering; B. M. Varney, Physiography and Meteorology; R. H. Lord, History; H. E. Merwin, Mineralogy and Petrography.

Voted to appoint Morley DeWolfe Hemmeon, Austin Teaching Fellow in History for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Schuyler B Serviss, Assistant in Astronomy from Dec. 1, 1907, for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Nathaniel Robert Mason, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynaecology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Richard Dexter, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Frederick Herman Verhoeff, M.D., Instructor in Ophthalmic Pathology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Maurice Earle Peters, D.M.D., Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Meeting of Dec. 30, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Francis Skinner for his generous gift of \$2500, the final payment in accordance with his letter of June 12, 1907, offering \$5000 for the purchase of books for the Arboretum in memory of his father, Francis Skinner of the Class of 1862.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.37, received Dec. 23, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$2000 from the Trustees under the will of Miss Harriet N. Lowell in accordance with the following provisions of her will.

"The remaining part of said net income shall during the life of the said Partridge be paid in annual payments to the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Cambridge in said Commonwealth to be used by the Medical Department of said College for scientific study and investigation in any department of Surgery, and into the cause, treatment, prevention and cure of disease, including dental surgery and pathology either in this country or in Europe or wherever such study and investigation may be most advantageously pursued."

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$500 towards the salary of an Instructor in the Department of Education, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from the Rose Bindery, for lectures on book-binding given by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$110, from members of the Division of Philosophy, for the purchase of books for the Library of Philosophy in Emerson Hall, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Jeremiah Smith for his gift of \$250.

Voted that the gift of \$75, from Messrs. Francis R. Appleton and William C. Sanger, for the purchase of a manuscript relating to Harvard College, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1221.25 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of December, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$50, to be added to the appropriation of \$125 for the purchase of books for the Psychological Laboratory, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his gift of \$50, the first payment on account of his offer of \$100 a year for five years in semiannual payments of \$50 each, to be expended at the discretion of the Librarian of the Peabody Museum for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Museum Library.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10, the fifth annual payment under the provisions of Clause Forty of the Will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by Section Seventeen of the modifications and amendments thereof.

The President reported the death of Minton Warren, Pope Professor of Latin, which occurred on Nov. 26, 1907.

Voted to establish the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, *cum laude*. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted that Professor W. H. Schofield have leave of absence for the first half of the academic year 1907-08, in accordance with an understanding entered into by Harvard University and the University of Berlin whereby a Professor will be sent by each institution to the other as a special lecturer in the year 1907-08.

Voted to grant the request of Professor C. H. Haskins for leave of absence for the second half of 1908-09 and the second half of 1909-10, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1890.

Voted that the title of Carl N. Jackson be changed from Instructor in Greek to Instructor in Greek and Latin.

Voted to appoint Thomas Hall, Jr., Assistant to the Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Francis Howard Fobes, Instructor in Latin for the second half of the current academic year.

Meeting of Jan. 13, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$15,000, the first payment on account of his gift of \$60,000 to the Department of Forestry, for the purchase of land in Petersham, Mass., and for equipment and repairs on buildings to be used by the Forestry School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John C. Phillips for his generous gift of \$5000 to be used by the Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, under the advice of a committee composed of the Shattuck Professor, the Associate Pro-

fessor of Pathology and the donor, for work in the Department of Pathology.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Arthur T. Cabot for his gift of \$1000 towards salaries for 1907-08 in the Department of Biological Chemistry.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 on account of his offer of \$15,000 towards the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition, in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the South End House Association for the gift of \$100, the first instalment on account of the offer of \$600 for the South End House Fellowship in Social Education for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$100, to be used for the binding of periodicals and books at the Library of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, "from a friend," to be added to the current income of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$100, to be used toward the Peabody Museum South American Expedition, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union for the additional gift of \$50 to enable the sum of \$150 to be paid the holder of the Boston Newsboys' Scholarship for 1907-08.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, for the general expenses of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College, be gratefully accepted.

The following communication was received:

"At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, January 7, 1908, *Voted* to send to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Committee on Athletic Sports, and to each college represented in the Association of Colleges in New England the following expression of opinion:

That in the opinion of this Faculty the number of intercollegiate contests should be largely reduced."

Voted to grant the request of Professor E. S. Sheldon for leave of absence for the second half of the academic year 1907-08 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to appoint Professors E. C. Moore (Chairman)—G. H. Palmer, W. C. Sabine, Associate Professor C. P. Parker, and Assistant Professor H. A. Torrey a committee in charge of Phillips Brooks House.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man for the academic year 1907-08.

Voted to appoint Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man for the academic year 1908-09.

Voted to appoint Alfred Mason Amadon, M.D., Assistant in Otology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Meeting of Jan. 27, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$1000 to the Surgical Laboratory Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of \$500 for present use at the Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional

gift of \$833.33, received Jan. 22, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$200, from Mrs. George A. Nickerson, the final payment on account of her offer of the same amount for five years for the purchase of books on folk-lore in memory of her husband, George Augustus Nickerson, A.B. 1876, LL.B. 1879, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. James F. Curtis, for the purchase of books relating to history, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Edwin Stanton Mullins, for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Frank J. Scott for his gift of a cast of the bust of Julius Caesar in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

The President presented the following letter:

Harvard Menorah Society.
Cambridge, Mass., January 22, 1908.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

Through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff, Esq., of New York, the Harvard Menorah Society is able to offer to the Corporation of Harvard University, until further notice, the sum of one hundred dollars annually, to be awarded as a prize, to be known as the "Harvard Menorah Society Prize," for an essay by an undergraduate in Harvard College on a subject connected with the work and achievements of the Jewish people.

The award of this prize "is to be made by a committee of three to be named by the President of the University; and as to one member of this committee, the Harvard Menorah Society is to make recommendation, while the Semitic Faculty is to make nomination of a second member." All undergraduates competing for this prize must hand in their essays, the subjects of which must be approved by the chairman of the above committee, not later than May first of each year.

The first award is to be made during the present academic year. If this offer is

accepted, therefore, it will be necessary to have this committee on the Menorah Prize appointed at an early date.

Yours very respectfully,
I. L. SHARFMAN, President.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the offer of the Harvard Menorah Society be gratefully accepted on the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted to appoint Ralph Martin Barton, Instructor in Mechanics for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Charles Hopkinson, Instructor in Drawing from the Life from May 1, 1908, to the end of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for the second half of the current academic year: James Holly Hanford, in English; Richard Ashley Rice, in English.

Voted to appoint Edward Burlingame Hill, Instructor in Music for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.¹

Stated Meeting, Dec. 11, 1907.

The following 25 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, Delano, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Gaston, Goodwin, Gordon, Higginson, Huidekoper, A. A. Lawrence, Markham, Norton, Peabody, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Weld, Wetmore.

The President of the University presented various votes of the Corporation.

Mr. Seaver presented the Reports of the Committee to Visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics, of the Committee on Indic Philology, and the Committee on Music; they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Professor Norton presented the Re-
¹ Extracts.

port of the Committee to Visit the Fogg Museum.

Mr. Seaver, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented the list of Visiting Committees for the year 1908, and the Board voted to accept and to approve said list.

Upon the motion of Mr. Fish, and after debate thereon, the Board voted that a Committee of three members of the Board be appointed by the President to consider if the usefulness of the Visiting Committees can be improved; and the President appointed as members of this Committee, Messrs. Fish, L. A. Frothingham, Shattuck.

Upon request of the Board, the President appointed the following Committee to attend, on behalf of the Board, the exercises in connection with the Publication of Academic Distinctions, to be held in Sanders Theatre on the evening of Dec. 13, 1907: Messrs. Fish, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, W. Lawrence, Peabody, Seaver, Storrow.

Stated Meeting, Jan. 3, 1908.

The following 20 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Cheever, Delano, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Higginson, A. A. Lawrence, W. Lawrence, Newcomb, Norton, Peabody, Seaver, Shattuck, Warren, Wetmore.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the academic year of 1906-07, and the same was referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, and upon the recommendation of said Committee, was accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer of the University presented his Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University for

the year ending July 31, 1907, and the same was referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of December 30, 1907, establishing the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, *cum laude*, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The vote of the President and Fellows of Nov. 11, 1907, electing Herbert Leslie Burrill, M.D., John Homans Professor of Surgery, to serve from September 1, 1907, was taken from the table, and the Board voted to consent to this election.

Upon the motion of Mr. Seaver, Messrs. Louis Cabot and John E. Thayer were added to the Committee to Visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Messrs. John E. Thayer and John C. Phillips to the Committee on Zoölogy, and Mr. Albert Parker Fitch to the Committee to Visit the Divinity School.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, MUSEUMS.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The annual report of the Director has recently appeared. In it are briefly outlined the various researches in which the Observatory has been engaged during the past year. These form in large part a continuation of the large schemes of work which have been going on for many years, such as stellar photometry, the precise determination of stellar positions from observations with the meridian circle, and the different lines of discovery and discussion made possible by the large collection of celestial photographs. Observations are carried on, whenever the condition of the sky permits, both at Cambridge and at Arequipa, Peru, so that on every clear night

the sky from the North to the South Pole is under observation.

The Observatory has three urgent needs. In regard to these it may be necessary to point out that gifts to the University, however unrestricted, are never applied to the maintenance of the Observatory, which depends entirely upon its own funds and the gifts of those interested in the progress of Astronomy.

A fire-proof library building is perhaps the most urgent need. The library of the Observatory now contains over 12,000 volumes, and 25,000 pamphlets. This collection, which is one of the finest of its kind in the world, is in constant danger of destruction by fire. It is inconvenient for use, since it is scattered through various rooms of the Observatory. The danger to it and much other valuable material, from the temporary character of the present Observatory building, was recently illustrated by a fire in the residence. The entire structure was saved only by the efficient service of the fire department of the Observatory. A library building would form a dignified memorial to a donor, and would be of permanent value to the Observatory. An extension of the building now used for the storage of photographic plates, which would permit a large part of the library to be safely stored, could be constructed for a reasonable sum.

Another need of the Observatory is larger means for carrying on the examination of the photographic plates. These now number about 200,000, covering the whole sky during a period of 20 years. An immense fund of astronomical truth lies concealed on these plates, awaiting a larger force of assistants for its discovery. Large results are now being obtained, but these are capable of almost indefinite increase.

The third special need of the Observatory, that of sufficient funds for publication, has been satisfactorily met during the last year by the generous gift of Mr. C. S. Fairchild, '63, and another friend of the Observatory. During the year about three volumes of the *Annals* have been issued, while nearly two additional volumes are in type. Progress has thus been made in placing before the public the large mass of observations which have accumulated, some of which have waited many years.

The following abbreviated notation, rendered desirable by the large number of publications of the Observatory, has been adopted: H. A., *Harvard Annals*; H. C., *Circulars*; H. B., *Bulletins*; H. M., *The Harvard Map of the Sky*; H. N., *New nebulae and clusters discovered at Harvard*; H. V., *New variables*; H. P., *Harvard Photometry*; and H. R., *Revised Harvard Photometry*.

In addition to the co-operation of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, of Prof. A. L. Rotch, the Observatory has obtained that of the private Observatory of the Rev. J. H. Metcalf. This secures for the Harvard Observatory the immediate use of many excellent photographs, and the eventual possession of valuable instruments.

S. I. Bailey, p '88.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

An examination has been made to show the occupations of students who have gone out from the Divinity School during the last 30 years. The results of this examination are given in the table below. The students have been grouped in four classes, the first class being those who graduated from the School receiving the degree of B.D., the second those who did not receive the degree of B.D. but did receive some other degree, either A.M. or Ph.D.,

the third those who received no degree from this University for work done in the Divinity School but who graduated from some theological seminary. This class

	B. D.		A. M. or Ph. D.		Grad. of other sems.		Others		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	145	25	105	18	164	28	170	29	584	100
Total	124	86	68	65	149	91	90	53	431	74
Entered ministry	130	90	101	96	154	94	152	90	537	92
Total living	87	67	51	50	111	72	67	44	316	50
Now pastors										
Now ministers	10	7.7	2	2.0	18	12	6	4.0	36	6.7
Not settled										
Now teachers in theo-										
logical positions	7	5.4	9	8.9	2	1.3	2	1.3	20	3.7
Now in other educa-										
tional positions	14	11	26	26	8	5.2	20	13	68	13
Now in philanthrop-										
ic work	1	0.8			1	0.6	1	0.7	3	0.6
Now students	2	1.5	5	5.0			3	2.0	10	1.9
Now in other occu-										
pations	9	6.9	8	7.9	14	9.1	53	35	84	16

is made up mostly of those who have studied in the Divinity School as Resident Graduates. The fourth class includes all others who studied in the School at all. Among these are a very few special students who were here for the three years, but it is made up mostly of those who were in the School but a short time. The occupations refer in every case to those in which the men are engaged at present, except of course the figures of all those who ever entered the ministry. The number given under the column "Students" is made up almost entirely of those who have graduated or left the School within the last two years and are still continuing their studies. In the first line the percentages show the ratio of each class to the total number of students who have gone out from the School. The percentages of the second and third lines show the ratio of the preceding numbers to the total number in that class. The other percentages show the ratio of the numbers which they follow to the total number of men now living in that class.

The same investigation, including only the last ten years, gives the accompanying table.

This table shows, as was to be expected, a larger percentage of students now in the active ministry. It shows also a larger percentage receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., but a smaller percentage of such men entering the ministry and a slightly larger proportion of those engaged in educational work. A gratifying improvement is the decrease of the proportion of the fourth class and an increase in the percentage of this class which enters the ministry. In the main, however, the table of the shorter period shows almost no change in the percentage of the number of its students entering the ministry.

The 431 students who entered the

1897-98 to 1906-07.

	B.D.		A.M. or Ph.D.		Grad. of other sexes		Others		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	50	21	64	27	70	30	51	22	235	100
Entered ministry	43	86	37	58	66	94	31	61	177	75
Total living	49	98	63	98	66	94	51	100	229	97
Now pastors	38	78	34	54	55	83	29	57	156	68
Now ministers not settled	1	2.0			2	3.0			3	1.3
Now teachers in theological positions	1	2.0	5	7.9	2	3.0	1	2.0	9	3.9
Now in other educational positions	3	6.1	15	24	2	3.0	7	14	27	12
Now in philanthropic work	1	2.0			1	1.5			2	0.9
Now students	2	4.1	5	7.9			3	5.9	10	4.4
Now in other occupations	3	6.1	4	6.4	4	6.1	11	22	22	9.6

ministry represent 17 different denominations. The seven denominations which have over ten representatives are as follows in the order of their numbers:

Unitarian Congregational, Trinitarian Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples.

Robert S. Morison, '69.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Cancer Investigation.

Dr. E. E. Tytzer, assistant in Pathology and director of the Croft Fund Cancer Commission, Harvard University, has recently made a trip abroad, in the interests of the Commission, to visit the different European laboratories in which cancer is made the subject of investigation. His object was to observe the methods employed in the various lines of cancer research, and to ascertain the results which have been obtained. He endeavored also to become acquainted with the hypotheses entertained by the different investigators and with their attitude towards the problem in general. Furthermore, opportunity was taken to observe the methods and apparatus used in other fields of research, namely, Cytology, Protozoology, and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Tytzer visited the following laboratories:

1. University of Liverpool and Royal Infirmary Cancer Research Laboratories, Liverpool.
2. Laboratory of the Imperial Cancer Fund, London.
3. Königliches Gesundheitsamt, Berlin.
4. Königliche Universität (Prof. Richard Hertwig), Munich.
5. Königliches Institut für experimentelle Therapie, Frankfurt.
6. Krebs Institute, Heidelberg.
7. L'Institut Pasteur, Paris.

In the Liverpool laboratories he found great importance attached to certain methods of fixation and preservation of tissues, to the use of high magni-

fications with monochromatic light, and to simple nuclear stains. The hypothesis held concerning the development of cancer is exceedingly complicated. It includes a belief in a diminished number of chromosomes in the cancer nucleus and in a conjugation of polynuclear leucocytes with epithelial cells. The director and his assistants are not medical men and are unacquainted with the simplest phenomena of inflammation or of other pathological processes.

In the Laboratory of the Imperial Cancer Fund, London, the line of investigation was found to be very broad; the policy seemed to be to cover in a general way the entire field of cancer investigation at the same time that work was concentrated on certain lines which gave promise of immediate results. The data which they have collected concerning the distribution of cancer are of considerable importance.

In Berlin he visited the magnificent laboratories of the Königliches Gesundheitsamt where he was particularly impressed with the remarkable facilities for research work and especially with the system of quartering animals under experimentation. Work there was chiefly with the inoculable tumors of mice.

In Munich he worked for a week and a half in the Zoölogical Laboratory of Prof. Richard Hertwig, who recently visited the Harvard Medical School, and who has taken great interest in the tumor problem, not only because of the claim often made that certain bodies found in cancer are protozoa, but also on account of the relation of tumors to the general subject of biology. Many valuable suggestions were obtained from him.

In Ehrlich's laboratory in Frankfurt he found all the energy of its head and his assistants directed towards the cure of various diseased conditions by means of the injection of chemical substances.

They consider the cure of cancer the most difficult problem of all and so far they have tried everything without avail.

The Cancer Institute at Heidelberg is intended both for the treatment of cancer cases and for research. It was only lately opened and little work has as yet been done.

In the Pasteur Institute, tumor work is carried on by Prof. Borrel, who adheres to the hypothesis that tumors are of parasitic origin, although he does not accept any of the parasites of cancer as yet described. He places tumors and infectious epithelioses in the same category.

Photographic Plant.

Photography is used in medicine as it is in most fields of science for the recording of observations, as an aid in teaching, and as a method of research. These three uses are so important to the different laboratory departments of the Medical School that there probably will be some day a separate management of a photographic plant for common usage, in order to avoid the duplication of apparatus.

The Department of Pathology at present possesses the only complete equipment in the Medical School, sufficient for all the needs of gross photography, photomicrography, and the making of prints and lantern slides. A circular sent recently by Prof. Councilman to the heads of the different departments has placed this photographic plant at the disposal of any one working in, or connected with, the Medical School. This has been made possible through the training of a special technical assistant, selected by Prof. Sabine from the recent graduates of the Rindge Manual Training School. The charges made are calculated to cover just the cost of material and time consumed by the photographer.

A small profit is occasionally realized by the sale of lantern slides and prints to other medical schools.

The photographic apparatus occupies three especially designed rooms on the basement floor of the research wing of Building D. Each room has a separate well-ventilated and well-equipped dark room.

The photomicrographic apparatus occupies a small room which may be made perfectly dark. The apparatus is mounted upon a cement pier which rests upon the steel floor girders, so that all vibration is eliminated. The complete new Zeiss apparatus is the one in use. Especially worthy of mention is the new 1.5 mm. apochromatic immersion objective for very high powers, and a very efficient but old set of micro-planars for very low-power photographs.

The room for gross photography is situated in the northeast corner of the wing and has a large sloping window which faces north.

For night work an arc light is used, as well as for the making of lantern slides and enlargements. This room can also be made dark by means of opaque curtains. The equipment consists of an enlarging and lantern-slide camera mounted upon a photo-engraver's bench; an 8 x 10 portable view camera; and an 8 x 10 stationary camera which may be used for photographing specimens which must remain in the horizontal position, especially those which must be immersed in water to obtain the best results. An 8 x 10 Zeiss double protar lens combination having a seventeen-inch focus has been found sufficient for all needs.

The Zeiss apparatus for ultra-violet photography has also been recently installed and has proved useful for the photography of fresh living cells and parasites. Owing to the difficulties of

operation, this work is necessarily limited to a single skilled operator, though work has been done for another department.

In addition to the above there is one small room devoted to the storing of negatives, prints, and chemicals; it is used also as a general work-room for the mounting of prints and lantern slides.

F. B. Mallory, '86.

PROFESSOR MINTON WARREN.

Minton Warren was a descendant, in the tenth generation, of Richard Warren, whose name, distinguished by the title of "Mr.," appears in Bradford's book "*Of Plimoth Plantation*" among "those which came over first, in y^e year 1620," in the *Mayflower*. He was the son of Samuel Sprague Warren, who survives him, hale and hearty at the age of 87, and of Ann Elizabeth Caswell, a niece of President Caswell of Brown University, and herself a descendant of "Mr. William White" of the *Mayflower*, through his son, "one borne a ship-bord, caled Peregreine." He was born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 29, 1850. His death came, as the result of some arterial affection, with shocking suddenness, just as he turned from the door of the house of a friend to walk homeward, on the afternoon of Nov. 26, 1907. He was married, Dec. 29, 1885, to Salomé A. Machado of Salem. She survives him, with a son, Minton, now in College, and a daughter, Francesca.

Warren was graduated at the Providence High School, as first scholar, in 1866; and as bachelor of arts at Tufts College, again as first scholar, in 1870. The next year was given to teaching, partly at the High School of Westport (Mass.) and partly at that of Shrewsbury. The year 1871-72 was spent in

the Graduate School at Yale. From September, 1872, to December, 1873, he taught at Medford; and from the latter date until June, 1876, he taught as Principal and Classical Master of the Waltham High School. Thereupon he studied for three semesters at Leipzig, two at Bonn, and one at Strassburg. Returning in the summer of 1879, he gave or directed the instruction in Latin at the Johns Hopkins University for 20 years. During the year 1896-97 he served as Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. In 1899 he came as Professor of Latin to Harvard.

The year at Yale,¹ under the influence and inspiration of Whitney, James Hadley, and Lounsbury, was of great importance in shaping his career as a scholar. His letters of 1873-76 show most clearly the breadth of his interests, his enthusiasm for the Greeks and their history and literature, for Old English, for Sanskrit, and for studies in etymology and comparative grammar. They show his profound respect for the dignity and importance of secondary teaching, and his lofty ideals of the way in which that work should be done. That those ideals were measurably realized is proved by the abundant recognition that he received from the communities that he served in Medford and Waltham. The letters reveal above all a consuming ambition to raise the standard of scholarship in our country by the

¹ If personal reminiscence may be pardoned, I will add that it was Warren who lent me, for my Christmas vacation of 1871, his Sanskrit grammar, the fascinating pages of which lured me, at New Year's, from the delights of the chemical laboratory to the still greater ones of Whitney's Sanskrit classroom. As I think of our studies (Beowulf, *Ormulum*, *Gita*, and so on) and our walks and talks, I may say

Εἰς αὐτὸν, Ὁδὸς αὖτις, τὸν μέρον, ἐς δὲ με δάσκει
ἡγάγει, ἐκινῶν δ' ὁδὸν αὖτις ἀποδότην
*Ἠλίου ἐν λίσσῃ καταβύσσας.



HENRY FITZGILBERT WATERS.



THOMAS FILLEBROWN,
Professor in the Harvard Dental School, 1883-1904.



MINTON WARREN,
Pope Professor of Latin, 1899-1907.

training of better teachers. "Patiently, and yet with untold impatience," he toiled on, in part to earn the money for his three years in Germany. His salary at Waltham in 1873 was \$2500. Six years later at Baltimore it was \$1250. Here surely was idealism nobly transmuted into action. He knew well enough at the outset what sacrifices those ideals involved.

Of his years in Germany, his happy relations with the great teachers there, with Georg Curtius and Overbeck and Schöll, with Bücheler and Usener and Studemund, space forbids to speak. There were made or strengthened the bonds of a lifelong friendship with Perrin of Yale, Wright of Harvard, and Perry of Columbia. From there were made his pilgrimages to the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Vatican Library and his wanderings over the Holy Land of classicism. Of the great work of his life at Baltimore, a pupil, as is most fitting, will speak.

Among the Western Ghats of India, in the remotest corner of Mysore, is an ancient monastery, that of "Peaked Mountain," or Shringeri. Its proudest boast is its "succession of teachers," extending over more than 1100 years, its Guru Param-para. The first abbot was Shankara (A. D. 788), the mightiest intellect that India has produced. The Sanskrit word for "learning," *cruta*, means literally that which is "heard" — a significant fact; for in India, from time immemorial, the tradition of learning has been by the living voice of the teacher to the ear of the pupil. The point of view is worth this moment's digression; for, during the last few decades, it has been all too common to estimate the achievements of a scholar by so and so many printed pages. Warren's published writings are far more notable for their quality than for their quantity.

The chief ones are his edition of the famous Latin glossary of about A. D. 700 of St. Gall, and his papers on early Latin (critical studies of Plautus and Terence especially) and on Latin epigraphy. These attest his deep learning and his ability fruitfully to employ the best methods of original investigation; but we fancy that he valued these qualities chiefly as elements of his equipment for his work of instruction by the spoken word face to face with his pupils. In short, he was primarily a painstaking, skilful, and inspiring, and so a successful, teacher.

Charles R. Lanman.

A Pupil's Estimate.

The passing away of Professor Minton Warren, whose sudden death so shocked university circles, means for America the loss of one of her most distinguished philologists. But it means more than this; it means the loss of one who was perhaps the most conspicuous example of a type of scholar now rapidly disappearing — the scholar who instead of specializing in one department of his subject became deeply versed in many and who by reason of his wide range of interests was singularly adapted to guide the varied studies of large groups of graduate students. Such ideals and methods as his demand not merely the sympathetic recognition of friends, but the careful consideration of all who are interested in the kind and the quality of the instruction given in classics in the graduate schools of our universities. It was the writer's privilege to study under him for nearly three years at the Johns Hopkins University and for a year in the American School in Rome. That is a dozen years ago, but so strong was the impression of his personality that it seems but yesterday. The fact that little is said of his work at Harvard in this

brief appreciation is due to the writer's wish to speak only of that of which he personally knows. But what is true of his career in Baltimore and Rome is doubtless equally true of his work in Cambridge. The characteristics of the man, strongly marked, dominant, would make themselves felt in any environment.

It was at once the breadth and the detailed quality of his acquirements that most impressed those who came in contact with him. There are many whose published contributions have been more numerous and more extensive than Professor Warren's, but there is not a man in America to-day who has such accurate and detailed knowledge of so many branches of Latin philology as he had. He was a student in the highest sense of the term, reading everything and remembering everything; keen to see the strong points of an argument and equally quick in his perception of its weaknesses; weighing, testing, sifting, bringing to bear on the subject under consideration his unrivaled erudition and nicely balanced judgment. A firm believer in minute and detailed investigation he was yet saved from the narrowness of which so many of our scholars are accused by the facility and freshness of interest with which he could turn from one subject to another; and whatever the subject, he used the same method, going to the very bottom of the question, leaving no stone unturned, collecting all the available data from widely scattered sources, threading his way with unerring judgment through mazes of conflicting evidence and only giving up the search when every possibility of further enlightenment was exhausted. He had the true student's passion for getting at the facts in the case, for ascertaining the truth. It was upon the solid sub-structure of such thoroughness of method as this that his

decision on any question of scholarship was based, and it was this method which gave his opinion a finality, or where finality was excluded by the nature of the investigation an approach to finality, which made his view of a question so highly prized by his fellow scholars. Such high ideals of achievement as his called for long hours of work, and he labored unceasingly, often till the small hours of the morning.

In his day at Johns Hopkins the graduate work in Latin ran in a cycle of four years, — Cicero, Historiography, Satire, Virgil. One attending only the meetings of the seminar on Cicero, would have felt certain that this author was the director's specialty; but his treatment of the other subjects or authors left a similar impression. There was the same efficiency, the same grasp of detail, the same comprehensiveness of view. And what he demanded of himself, he demanded of the men studying under him. The work of the seminar moved with the utmost precision. At the beginning of each semester (in some cases even at the end of the preceding year) each man's "Interpretation" or "Analysis" was assigned to him, and he was told when he must present the results of his work to the seminar. And the program for the semester or the year was carried out without essential change just as it had been planned. There was a tradition of discipline and efficiency about Warren's seminar that killed even the slightest tendency to shirk, and brought out what was best in every man there. A member of his seminar would spend a solid month, in some cases two months, upon his "Interpretation." But not even then could he read it. It was first handed in to the director, and he submitted it to the most searching criticism. No looseness of statement or of argument escaped him, and even those parts of the paper

to which the writer had devoted his most serious efforts received an astounding volume of additions in the form of suggestions of a different line of treatment, queries as to the soundness of this or that piece of evidence, and endless references to books and journal articles bearing on the subject. Professor Warren spent long hours upon this preliminary reading of papers, and still more time in going over the paper with the student. Then the latter looked up the literature to which he had been given references, and the paper was ready for the class. It was the knowledge that all work done would be subjected to these strict tests that keyed up the seminar to an intensity of effort which made it one of the most productive in America. Those who could not or would not keep up the pace soon dropped out, for Dr. Warren would give his time only to those who proved themselves in earnest. Though essentially the most kindly of men, he was intolerant of slovenliness, inefficiency, or incompetence, and did not hesitate to show his impatience. False quantities, a spiritless reading of a passage of Latin prose or verse, or any tendency to a merely perfunctory performance of any task brought down on the offender sharp but just criticism, and very few students ever dared to commit the fault twice. It was a strict discipline, but its absolute fairness was recognized by all and the value of it was more and more appreciated by the men who went out every year from his classes to become teachers or professors themselves. The effective character of the work done in many a college and university classroom in this country to-day is in a very large part due to the seed sown in the Johns Hopkins seminar.

In the supervision of the dissertations of the candidates for the Doctor's degree Professor Warren used the same meth-

ods that have already been indicated in connection with the preparation of papers for the seminar. He watched every stage of the work, and he gave generously of the abundance of his learning. The range of subjects covered by his students' theses is a good indication of his own wide attainments. There is hardly a branch of Latin philology that is not represented there. Those who have wondered why a scholar of Professor Warren's reputation did not publish more will find the answer here. He gave to his student the time and the energy that most men give to their own private researches. "Those are my works," he said a few months before his death, to an old student who was visiting him, pointing to a long row of published dissertations that filled one of the shelves of a bookcase. He considered that the training up of young scholars was the first of a professor's duties, and he had but scant sympathy with those who complain of the thankless task of nursing doctor's dissertations.

Many difficult problems confronted him when he assumed the directorship of the School in Rome for the year 1896-97, for although the School had been successfully launched the year before, its policies and its curriculum were still in an inchoate condition. The fact that the Managing Committee some years later invited him to become the permanent director is the best proof of the efficiency of his directorship. He was not an archaeologist, but he had long been a profound student of palaeography and epigraphy, and it was to these branches, especially to the former, that he turned his own and his students' attention that year. The courses of lectures which he gave on these two subjects were in the writer's opinion the most complete and the best he ever delivered. He seemed to draw new enthu-

siasm from his environment. But the lectures were only an introduction. The real work was done in the Vatican Library and in the museums where were the richest collections of inscriptions. All lectures were confined to the afternoon, for the Vatican Library was open during the morning only, and the plan was that both director and students should get the full benefit of its privileges. He himself was always the first to arrive and the last to leave, spending four or five hours daily in what is perhaps the most cheerless reading-room in any library in Europe. He was working then on the manuscripts of Terence, especially upon some of the doubtful passages in the *Bembinus*, and his intention was to publish a critical edition of Terence. That he did not live to finish this work will always be a matter of deep regret to Terentian scholars. His intimate knowledge of Terence's language and style, his familiarity with all the vagaries of early Latin prosody, and the keenness of his critical faculty would have assured this book a high place among the great critical editions of Latin authors. To have finished it during the year of his directorship was, with all his other duties, impossible, and returning to America in 1897 he was soon immersed in other responsibilities, too far removed from the manuscripts themselves to do the work as he thought it ought to be done. Only American scholars can realize to what extent any palaeographical undertaking on a large plan is hampered by our remoteness from European libraries. Epigraphical work can be more easily done on this side, and his activity in this branch, as we see from his article on the *stele* inscription to which so many references have been made in recent publications, was unabated.

A fruitful, productive life in all, abounding in manifold activities and

rich in lessons of high ideals in scholarship and proficiency, in the performance of duty, in unselfishness, in kindness; the life of one who saw his duty clearly and who did it — steady, constant, unwavering; a strong man of the true fibre, an inspiration to all who knew him intimately, a model to be followed by those who come after him.

G. J. Laing.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

PROFESSOR THOMAS FILLEBROWN.

Thomas Fillebrown, M.D., D.M.D., died on Jan. 22, after a short illness. He was born in Winthrop, Me., Jan. 13, 1836, and was graduated from Wesleyan College in 1857, from Bowdoin Medical School in 1863, and from the Dental Department of Harvard University in 1869. From early manhood he took an active part in his chosen profession and became interested in Oral Surgery. In 1883, he was made Professor of Operative Dentistry in the Dental Department of Harvard University and served in that capacity for 14 years. In 1897, his title was changed to Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral Surgery, and he continued to serve under that title until 1904, when advancing age made him feel the necessity of resigning. He was always a most efficient teacher and a helpful counselor. As a member of the Administrative Board and the Faculty of Medicine he constantly labored to advance the School and the profession. His life was filled with good works and he will be remembered by his associates in the School and in the profession as an earnest worker in his chosen field of Dentistry. He was a member of the Maine Medical and Dental Associations, Massachusetts Medical and Dental Associations, American

Dental Association, and the American Academy of Dental Science.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Pres. Briggs has recently appointed as a joint committee on the two halls of residence, Bertram Hall and Grace Hopkinson Eliot Hall, the following persons: the Dean, Mrs. Parkman, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Barton, Miss Humphrey, Miss Yerxa, and Miss Hopkinson. He has also appointed the following committee on Agassiz House: the Dean, Miss Coes, Miss Humphrey, Mrs. Richardson, and Miss Wellington.

The Alumnae of Miss Brown's School of Boston, the founders of the Students' Aid Fund in Radcliffe College, have added \$55 to their first contribution, \$766.32. This with the contributions already received makes a total of \$837.82.

The treasurer has received \$1500, one half of the bequest made to the college by Mrs. Edward Wheelwright. This legacy is unrestricted. The late Mrs. George W. Collord of New York, a generous friend of Radcliffe, who had already made many gifts to the college, established only a few weeks ago, through Miss Caroline L. Humphrey, a new scholarship in memory of her sister, to be known as the Caroline A. Kennard Scholarship in Science. This scholarship is given with the understanding that if there be no student interested in science who is worthy, the scholarship may be awarded to a student pursuing another line of study. Mrs. John E. Hudson has given the college the "Oxford Dictionary," and \$100 for binding the separate volumes.

ALUMNAE.

The winter meeting of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, held on Dec. 26 in Agassiz House, brought together a

larger number of former students than had appeared at any previous December meeting, for the members of the Radcliffe Union were present also. Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, '91-93, who has twice won the \$1000 prize offered by *Collier's Weekly*, and is now engaged to contribute eight stories for *Everybody's Magazine* in '07-08, read "The Song of the Man." Beulah Marie Dix, '97, read a scene from *The Road to Yesterday*, a very successful play which she wrote a year or more ago, in collaboration with Mrs. Sutherland. Helen Leah Read, '90, read her translation of an ode by Horace, two children's poems, and a chapter from her most recent book, "Napoleon's Young Neighbor." Rebecca Lane Hooper, '00, read "The Lady of the Eccentric Spelling."

On Jan. 18, the Seventh Annual Luncheon of the Radcliffe Club of New York was held at Hotel Manhattan. 43 persons were present, graduates, non-graduates, and guests. It was with deep regret that the Club learned that Miss Irwin, who was to have spoken, could not be present. In her stead, Miss Yerxa, '94, brought to the Club news of recent gifts to the college and of some of its present needs; she emphasized also the important work of the Radcliffe Union. In telling of the meeting at Agassiz House held in memory of Mrs. Agassiz, she again paid high tribute to her memory and to that of Mrs. Whitman. The other invited guests and speakers, introduced by Mrs. Anna H. Davis, the president, were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Putnam, and Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University. Mr. Putnam spoke of intellectual modesty as one of the chief benefits of higher education and urged both the necessity of equal opportunities for women and that the women's college be made part of the university. Mrs. Putnam, in her

address, questioned whether the divine element in education were not cheapened by its abundance, and compared the modern student, whose intellectual advantages are inherited, with those whose college privileges were acquired under difficulty. Prof. Shotwell, in closing, emphasized the need of guiding students toward the effective use of their training and the importance of education that will develop their initiative and power.

A club of Radcliffe students has been formed in Chicago this winter, of which Edith Richards Goldthwait, '02, is secretary-treasurer. Its object is to unite Radcliffe women in the vicinity of Chicago in the interests of Radcliffe, and to spread information about the college wherever it is possible.

Jane Grosvenor Cooke, '89-93, has written a story entitled "The Interrupted Honeymoon," which is published by A. S. Barnes and Co. Sarah N. Cleghorn, '95-96, has written a story of pre-Revolutionary times in Vermont, "A Turnpike Lady," published by Henry Holt and Co. Annie Winsor Allen, '83-85, '86-89, has written a volume of essays which is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., under the title, "Home, School, and Vacation."

The following former students have received appointments for 1907-08: Edith F. Claffin, '97, is teaching in Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill.; Grace Dennett, '00, in the English High School, Cambridge; Emma T. Knight, A.M. '07, in Mrs. Robert B. Keep's School, Farmington, Conn.; Mary Lilian Smith, '05, and Alice F. Haskell, '06, in the High School, Swampscott; Jennie E. Woodward, '07, in the High School, Caribou, Me.; Mabel W. Brown, '00, is the head of Cazenove Hall, Wellesley College; Laura Dillingham, '06, is general secretary of the Young Women's

Christian Association, Nantucket; Lucy W. Stebbins, '02, is agent for the Boston Female Asylum which is now a placing-out society for girls; Lucy A. Busbee, '86, is Director of Religious Work for the Young Women's Christian Association at Akron, O.

Marriages.

- 1897-99. Mary Montague to Malcolm Brooks Davis, at Portland, Ore., Jan. 18, 1908.
 1899-00. Mary Mumford to David Laforest Wing, at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 31, 1907.
 1901. Edith Hale to Walter Babcock Swift, at Roxbury, Nov. 26, 1907.
 1903-04. Eleanor Hayden Hyde to John Charles Phillips, at Boston, Jan. 11, 1908.
 1904. Helen Gardner to Herbert Metcalf Marvel, at West Medford, Dec. 21, 1907.
 1907. Adelaide Eva Beunke to Seth Thomas Gano, at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1907.

Death.

1902. Martha Theresa Fiske, Dec. 23, 1907.

Mary Coes, R. '87.

COMMEMORATION OF MRS. AGASSIZ.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8, 1907, there was a meeting in Agassiz House in memory of Mrs. Agassiz. President Briggs presided, and the following addresses were made:

Miss Georgina Schuyler.¹

Allow me to express to the Faculty and the students of Radcliffe College the gratification of a pupil of Agassiz School that the School is to be repre-

¹ Representing the Agassiz School.

sented here to-day, and her appreciation of their indulgence in listening for a few minutes to the recollections of fifty years ago. It is the beloved and revered memory of Mrs. Agassiz, that unites School and College, that brings us all here, and encourages me to address you, however inadequately.

For, to go back from Radcliffe College to Agassiz School is something like going back to the nursery. Yet the nursery holds an important place, and surely the good seed sown in Agassiz School has blossomed in Radcliffe College!

To the seventy school-girls or more, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, who every morning came running up the staircase to the third story of Mrs. Agassiz's home in Quincy Street, to their cheerful, well-lighted, well-warmed, and well ventilated classrooms, the phrase "Higher Education of Women" was unknown. Yet, like M. Jourdain, who had spoken prose all his life without knowing it, we *had* the Higher Education offered to us. Indeed we had the Highest Education: the daily contact with superior minds imbued with a desire to impart their knowledge to us, to give us high standards, to awaken wide interests. And thus we school-girls had a glimpse and foretaste of the good things that were coming to women all the world over, and we can especially rejoice in Radcliffe's adult strength, in its organized growth and power.

In her "Life of Louis Agassiz," Mrs. Agassiz gives a few pages to the School. It owed its existence, she states, as many another school has done, to the desire of the wife, the son, the daughter, to lift a burden from the head of the family. The plans, she relates, were discussed in secret between the three, but, when the conspirators with many misgivings unfolded their plot, to their surprise Agassiz

seized upon the idea with delight — said his name must appear on the circular — he himself would give instruction. This hearty co-operation of his made the School. At that time, 1855, he was widely known in the United States, not only as an eminent scientific man but as a most interesting lecturer. Although it was a day school, pupils came from far and near. I recall a group of intelligent girls from St. Louis who took the highest courses we had. There were also pupils from Buffalo, a few of us from New York City, but the large proportion came from New England, from Boston and vicinity.

The School opened in 1855, closed in 1863, and was a success in every way, educationally and financially.

Associated with Professor Agassiz in teaching was Professor Felton, afterwards President of Harvard College. Professor Felton's mind was a storehouse of information from which, like the householder in the Bible, "he brought forth out of his treasure things new and old." He taught History, English literature, Rhetoric, Greek, Latin, Greek history, American history. But, apart from his regular courses of instruction, the incidental facts he told us have remained with us for a lifetime, recurring to illuminate our own experiences, whether of reading or of travel, and I cannot but recall, also, the courtesy and kindness shown by this distinguished and scholarly man to us ignorant girls.

Mr. Alexander Agassiz had the classes in mathematics, geometry, trigonometry and chemistry, lectures on astronomy, and on chemistry with experiments. Miss Helen Clapp, afterwards head of the well-known school in Boston, taught Latin, botany with Gray's textbooks, and arithmetic. Miss Clapp's winning personality endeared her to

every pupil in the School. She was associated with it from beginning to end, and was greatly valued by Mrs. Agassiz. Miss Katherine Howard and Miss Emily Howard, Miss Augusta Curtis and Miss Katherine Ireland were also teachers in the School. Miss Le Clère, an admirable teacher, had the French classes and lectures in French literature. Professor Schmidt, of Harvard, had the German classes; Professor Luigi Monti, of Harvard, the Italian. Mr. Gurney, later Dean of Harvard University, taught Greek. Professor James Russell Lowell and Professor Child of Harvard lectured to the School, and there were lectures on art by William J. Stillman.

To Mr. Alexander Agassiz, in addition to his classes, was entrusted the business management of the School. Miss Ida Agassiz, now Mrs. Henry Higginson, gave able and devoted assistance when the School opened, and later, by teaching French and German. One of the younger pupils of our School was Pauline Agassiz, now Mrs. Quincy Shaw, who has done more for education than any of us, through the introduction of the Kindergarten system into the Public Schools of Boston, and by other educational work.

Naturally, the central figure of the School was Professor Agassiz himself. He had a genius for imparting what he knew. This, joined with his personal charm, the beauty of his animated face, his enthusiasm for his subject which he inspired in others, made the great attraction. For eight years, with few interruptions, he gave daily lectures to us girls, always illustrating by specimens, maps, and by drawing on the blackboard in his incomparable manner.

His courses of lectures comprised zoölogy and botany, geology and embryology. These lectures included the classification of plants and their geo-

graphical distribution. He also gave us his famous lectures on glaciers — he having originated the glacial theory — and an elementary course of anthropology and ethnology.

It was a wonderful gift of his to keep a classroom of girls alert and interested while describing the structure of a jelly-fish, the distinction between Discophora and Ctenophora. Mrs. Agassiz was kind enough to say of us: "He never had an audience more responsive and more eager to learn than the sixty or seventy girls who gathered at the close of the morning to hear his daily lecture, nor did he ever give to any audience lectures more carefully prepared, more comprehensive in their range of subjects, more lofty in their tone of thought."

He spoke several times of the difficulty of translating to us, in simple terms, the technical language of Science, so that we could understand him. He gave us a deep respect for the laborious collecting of scientific facts and a mistrust and dislike of what is superficial. At the same time his ideality appealed strongly to us, and some of us listened with tears in our eyes as he unfolded his theories and emphasized his belief in the ability of the mind of man to trace in Nature the creative thought of God. "What I wish for you," I can hear him say in his clear tones, "is a culture that is alive, active, susceptible of further development. Do not think that I care to teach you this or the other special science. My instruction is only intended to show you the thoughts in Nature which Science reveals, and the facts I give you are useful only, or chiefly for this object."

And now to speak of Mrs. Agassiz, the hostess of our School, for so she seemed to us. To her fell the administration, the discipline of the School. The fact that there were no marks for good or bad conduct, a new departure in those days,

made this all the more difficult. Though keeping herself in the background (she taught no classes — she never addressed us), it was her ceaseless vigilance, her constant watchfulness, that smoothed the path for the teachers, that kept going the daily routine of the School in its orderly succession. But more than this, she had it so at heart that we girls should get the benefit of our teaching that we should see and appreciate what was given us, that, unconsciously perhaps, she made us feel it. Above all, we were *trusted*, — both as to our conduct and the amount of work we did, — and, as a whole, we responded to her confidence in us.

Her kindness to the girls who came from a distance, and had no relatives here, but boarded in Cambridge, was marked. But there was one merry little party that came out from Boston every morning in an omnibus reserved for them, which trundled down the hill of old Beacon Street, stopping at many doors, on through Charles Street to the house of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and so on out over the bridge to Cambridge, — a merry little party which was very much afraid of Mrs. Agassiz. They felt her eye constantly upon them and there was no reprieve. "My dear Mary," laying her hand on the culprit's shoulder, "you must study your French verses," this the mild penalty for repeated whisperings in English, in a school where French was supposed always to be spoken.

When we first entered school she received each one of us. She told us she would always be there, — always to be found by us if, for any reason, we needed her. When the term closed, I recall a few words of commendation and encouragement which she doubtless gave to each pupil, sometimes a message to our parents. Every day she looked in

upon the classes — looked in and passed on — and when the Agassiz lecture came she sat, as one of the listeners, more diligent with her note-book than any of us.

For, with her, Agassiz School was a formative period. The seed sown there was to develop into Radcliffe College and come to its full and beautiful fruition on that eightieth birthday, five years ago, of which the permanent material memorial is this Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House where we are now assembled.

On that birthday, nearly fifty years had elapsed since the opening of Agassiz School, more than twenty years since her love and solicitude had been awakened in behalf of the Harvard Annex,¹ which ultimately was to become the Woman's College of Harvard University. That day witnessed the fulfilment of an important career, the rounding out and perfecting of a noble exceptional character. It is a privilege, it is an education to let the mind dwell upon that character, but other friends of hers, here to-day, will speak of this. What she was to Radcliffe, you know. What she was as the head of Radcliffe, you have witnessed. That noble presence — that poise — that dignity — that graciousness of manner which veiled the force of her character — her reticence — her kindness — all this Radcliffe knows — but Agassiz School had it too! As she told us, *she was always there* — as in a sense she is here to-day. God grant her influence, and the blessing of it, may be *here* — for years and years to come.

¹ "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," founded by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilman of Cambridge, 1879. Mrs. Agassiz was one of seven ladies of the original governing board and eventually was made President. In 1879 the Board of Directors comprised Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. E. W. Gurney, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Greenough, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Miss Alice Longfellow, Miss Lilian Horsford, Mr. Arthur Gilman, Secretary.

Professor Goodwin.

The earliest distinct recollection I have of Mrs. Agassiz is a very pleasant one. When we were beginning, more than thirty years ago, to read Greek tragedies and comedies to the Harvard students, I was about to read either the *Antigone* or the *Frogs* one evening, when Mrs. Agassiz and Mrs. Robert Storer came into the room with their Greek books and followed the reading most attentively. I could not have had a more delightful addition to my audience. These ladies represented a company of cultivated women, who read the classics intelligently and with pleasure, long before there were any women's colleges to teach them. Mrs. Storer, who survived Mrs. Agassiz only a few weeks, with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hoar, and other Concord ladies, more than seventy years ago, read all the Greek and Latin authors which their brothers were studying here in college, and through long lives they never lost their love of classic literature. One of these brothers was our beloved and revered Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar. It was hardly a year ago that Mrs. Storer (who was then nearly 90 years old) asked me to lend her the *Hippolytus* of Euripides "in good large Greek type."

This period of classical study in Concord began before Mr. Emerson made that town his home. Indeed it may well be thought that the attraction of this cultivated society helped to draw him thither. I remember with pleasure another one of my Greek readings, before which I found Mrs. Samuel Hooper, with her niece, Mrs. Gurney, toiling up the long staircase of Harvard Hall with their Greek books to hear a comedy of Aristophanes. Mrs. Gurney herself was a brilliant example, in the second generation, of the scholarly company of

ladies into which she was born. Her coming to Cambridge made an era in our intellectual life. She brought into it a fresh vitality which I shall never forget. I never undertook any important work in connection with my professorship without consulting her as well as her husband, and I never failed to receive the best advice. She became at once most devoted to our new women's college, and Mrs. Agassiz always depended upon her in every forward step which was taken. She was one of a class of ladies who one year entered their names as students of the "Annex," paid their fees, and read Greek poetry with me in my study. I feel that this occasion would be incomplete without even this inadequate tribute of appreciation to her services in our cause. It is pleasant to think, as we recall these older times, that through her first President Radcliffe has inherited some of the atmosphere of this simple, dignified society.

When we were getting ready to give the *Oedipus Tyrannus* in Sanders Theatre, in 1881, Mrs. Agassiz took the greatest interest in all the preparations. She frequently attended the rehearsals, and her advice about the musical performance and the choral songs was always of the highest value. Her knowledge of music made her an authority upon many of the hardest problems with which we had to deal. Once she gave me a solemn warning which alarmed me a little, when she thought that "the music was running away with the play." "I know you will not suspect me of being prejudiced against music," she said, "but I am really sometimes afraid that at the end you will find that you have only a beautiful opera with a Greek play attached to it." But after she had heard the first rehearsal of the play as a whole, she at once took back her warning, saying, "It's all going to be splendid." (I suspect,

however, that her warning had already been of some effect.) At the public performances it was seldom that we did not have the satisfaction of seeing her in her special chair in the centre of the front row.

It was a most important step which the ladies and gentlemen who were informally discussing plans for the collegiate education of women in Cambridge took in February, 1879, when they invited Mrs. Agassiz to be one of their committee. She accepted this invitation at once; and thus began her close connection with this important movement, to which she devoted her best energies for the rest of her life. As soon as there was any formal organization of the managing committee, she was made its President; and after its incorporation as the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women and again as Radcliffe College, she remained its President and gave her life and soul to its welfare. No words of mine can even attempt to express her great and lasting services during this period of more than 28 years to the cause of sound learning and especially to the higher education of women in this country. Her long experience as a teacher of girls, her almost unerring practical wisdom, and the unfailing common sense which she always brought to the difficult problems which constantly faced us in our almost unexplored way, have done more, in my opinion, to make Radcliffe College what it now is, than all other causes combined. But beyond and above all this was that gracious personality which always made itself felt in everything that she said or did, and gave an indescribable charm to all her intercourse with both teachers and students. We are soon to listen to the striking story of her powerful aid, in 1894, in rescuing us from the greatest danger to which we were ever exposed, when our

wise conservatism in gratefully accepting the generous conditions offered us by Harvard College brought us into bitter conflict with those who wished us to insist on a more complete union with the College than most of us thought to be either necessary or expedient. It was that same strong personality of Mrs. Agassiz which then saved us from defeat and gained us a victory even greater than we hoped for. And the result has amply proved the wisdom of the action then taken. I think it would be hard to find any one connected with the teaching of Radcliffe who now thinks that we should have gained anything if our elementary instruction had been merged with that of the undergraduates of Harvard in the College classes. On the other hand, we felt that the admission of our graduate students and other advanced scholars to many of the most important graduate courses in the University was the greatest privilege which could be given us; and Mrs. Agassiz appreciated at once that this open door would ultimately admit us to all that we could reasonably ask. The first year's trial (in 1894-1895) fully confirmed her judgment, when Radcliffe was able to offer 63 graduate courses of high rank, of which 53½ were given in Harvard University, where our students were admitted to the same classes with the men. This early announcement of graduate instruction in the University classes gave Radcliffe College a distinction of which no other college for women in this country could boast, and it gave most encouraging promise of future facilities for even the most advanced university study.

The words with which Mrs. Agassiz closed her first report as President of Radcliffe well show her appreciation of what had already been done, and of the wider and brighter prospect which our

incorporation as a college offered for the future:

"I wish it were possible for me to make, in broad and simple language, a statement of the force and efficiency of the instruction given here from the beginning. The standard has always been high and inspiring, and it has told upon the whole character of the institution. It has enabled us to accomplish the purpose with which we started, — that of making a large and liberal provision for the education of women according to their tastes and pursuits, and according also to their necessities, should it be needful for them to use their education as a means of support. With this hope we started; and the position of Radcliffe College to-day may well assure us of its final fulfilment, even in a larger sense than the present. The University has taken us under her charge, has made herself responsible for the validity of our degrees by the strongest official guarantees, while the liberal interpretation she puts upon her own pledges shows that they include more than they promise. Even in this first year she opens to us a greatly enlarged field of study, including a far larger number of advanced courses than we had hoped for. We may well say that, since the opening of the institution fifteen years ago, no year of its history has been so important as the present, for it gives us what we most needed, security and a certain and safe future under the guardianship of Harvard University."

Professor Norton.

In looking back over the long, happy and beneficent life of Mrs. Agassiz, as a contemporary may do who has known it from beginning to end, the most striking feature in the survey is its sweet and steady consistency of excellence; and if one ask in what this chiefly consisted, the answer is plain, that she possessed,

in larger measure than most persons, that quality which is the root of all the virtues, simplicity of heart. This kept her free from what is a common hindrance even of those with the best intentions, — self-reference, self-consideration. No one, I think, ever met Mrs. Agassiz without being helped into the pleasantest relations with her, through the complete absence on her part of self-consciousness. It was this forgetfulness of self which enabled her to discharge, without the strain of conscious effort, such difficult duties as from time to time it fell to her to perform.

The whole lesson of her life is a lesson of *character*; she was not a woman of genius or of specially brilliant intellectual gifts; what she did, what she accomplished, — and she did and accomplished much more than most women for the good of the society in which she lived, — was not so much due to exceptional powers as to the possession of certain not uncommon qualities in remarkable combination, all perfected by her simplicity of heart.

She represented indeed a rare and beautiful type of womanhood with singular completeness; for her naturally quick, tender and comprehensive sympathies, rendering her at all moments alive to the interests of others as if they were her own, were guided and controlled by a discerning and wise judgment, and animated by a courageous spirit. To this combination, a hardly less rare quickness of appreciation of whatever is beautiful or interesting in life, was added. A lover of music: with a lively interest in literature: and with an enthusiastic but not extravagant admiration for all that is heroic and noble in human character, her soul was always open to the best influences which the world can exert. The last time I saw her — not many months ago in her sitting-

room upstairs — she was seated with a reading-desk before her on which lay open two books relating to the recent discoveries in Mars. She spoke of them with vivacious interest and intelligence, and our talk ran on naturally from the wonders of astronomy to the mysteries of the universe; mysteries which she confronted and accepted as simply, as she had confronted and solved the problems of earthly life.

It is a great blessing for an institution, the life of which is to be measured by centuries, and which is as closely connected as Radcliffe with the highest interests of the community, to have for its founders men or women of such character as to make them contemporaneous with each successive generation, and exemplary from the possession of character such as all may imitate; admirable and inspiring men and women yet not removed from the common lot by unusual brilliancy of gift or marked superiority of intellectual power. Such was Mrs. Agassiz, delightful in life and in memory to all who enjoyed the blessing of her friendship. Whatever tradition may, in the course of centuries, gather around her person, she will surely stand as a noble figure of ever contemporaneous womanhood, modest, sympathetic, wise, sufficient for whatever duty.

President Eliot.

It was fourteen years ago next spring that I saw Mrs. Agassiz appear before a singularly hostile audience attending a hearing before the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature on a statute establishing and defining Radcliffe College. Now the Committee on Education is not one of the most distinguished committees of the Legislature. It ought to be; but it is not. The ambitious and able members of the Legislature prefer service on the Judiciary

Committee, the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, or the Committee on Railroads. And so it happens almost every year that the Committee on Education consists of a number of remarkably plain men, or, we may say, of good common citizens of Massachusetts. It was so fourteen years ago next spring. Radcliffe College, successor to the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, had come before the Legislature for its first charter.

I have said that the audience which collected in that spacious committee room was singularly hostile. It was largely composed of women; but the expression on their faces, as I looked at them, was not tender. It was set, and set in opposition to the plan that Mrs. Agassiz was to advocate. The greater part of the audience was of the opinion that either there should be a completely separate college for women in Cambridge, with its own corporation, government, degrees, and so forth, or that Harvard College should be opened to women on terms of complete equality with men. Either of these plans would have been acceptable to the great majority of the audience. The plan proposed was completely unacceptable.

It was necessary to have a public hearing on the law chartering the new college. I need not say that Mrs. Agassiz shrank from this public meeting. She never felt much confidence in her capacity to speak before a large audience. She always told me before the Radcliffe Commencement how much she dreaded her simple and dignified part in the ceremony. She thought she had no gift in public speech. She thought that the opposition would succeed. She knew that some members of the Committee had been primed by the opponents of the bill. The chairman of the Committee had been the head of a Massa-

chusetts High School, accustomed to treating boys and girls on an equality and carrying them together through the same programs. The plan proposed could hardly be congenial to him.

I went into the room with Mrs. Agassiz. On looking at the Committee it was plain that the task before her was going to be a difficult one. On looking at the audience the task seemed more difficult still. She felt the situation keenly. The case was opened by a lawyer retained on behalf of the petition. He stated his case clearly and succinctly, but produced no effect, so far as I could judge, on the Committee. Several gentlemen addressed the Committee, most of them on behalf of the proposal. I spoke myself, explaining the relations which Harvard University would maintain in the future with the proposed Radcliffe College. The case looked perfectly hopeless when Mrs. Agassiz arose. She first read a paper which she had written, describing the aims of the college, and how they would be fulfilled in combination with Harvard University. I was looking straight at the Committee, and the softening in the faces of the Committee was remarkable. Just her presence and her bearing changed the minds of those plain citizens of Massachusetts. The Chairman of the Committee was visibly affected by her reading of her exposition and argument.

When her reading ceased, she said that she was ready to answer any questions the Committee might ask. Now that was really a terrible ordeal to her; but she felt it to be her duty and that it might prove a good way of serving her cause. And indeed it did. Her replies to the questions of the Committee were more effective than her paper. It was an effect produced by her personal bearing, by her speech, and by the absolute sincerity and disinterestedness of her

petition. It was an effect of personality in public speech as strong and clear as I have ever seen. Before she ceased to speak, the case was won. The lawyer who was retained on the other side failed to make any adequate statement of the position of his clients. He was himself so impressed with Mrs. Agassiz's presentation of the case that he availed himself of a mode of retreat suggested to him by the counsel for the petition. He made no statement in opposition to Mrs. Agassiz. I suppose he did not feel equal to that task. I know I should have felt in that way, if I had been retained on the wrong side. Thereafter the petition for the establishment of Radcliffe College went smoothly on its course, and the needed bill was passed.

Mrs. Agassiz did not perceive at the moment the effect she had produced. She was agitated at the close of the meeting and felt that she had not succeeded; so I had the pleasure of telling her that she had succeeded, and that she had succeeded all alone.

The previous speakers have told of the womanly character of Mrs. Agassiz. She was cultivated, well-bred, and in her manner aristocratic, if you please, in the best sense; but there never was in this community a more influential woman, and in this case it appeared most clearly that her influence was of the strongest with common men. That is as it should be. I am sure those men said to themselves as they listened to her, "I should like to do just what this woman wants me to do. I will vote for the establishment of any college of which this woman is to be the head. I will vote for the establishment of any college which is going to give this woman an opportunity to bring up some women like her." That was just the effect she produced. Everybody in the room felt it. "Let us have the college which this

woman asks for, and let us hope that she will train up in it women like herself."

STUDENT LIFE.

A football season of unsurpassed enthusiasm in the face of trying defeats and narrowly won games was followed by a strong reaction after the defeat by Yale. Criticism was directed not at the players nor at any particular coach, but toward the system which allows the captain to pick his coach each year, regardless of continuity of methods or of football knowledge. Undergraduates at least were not satisfied with reading about the fine showing which their team had made. They observed the individual brilliance of many of the Harvard players, and were disgusted that such men should go through College without once winning from Yale, when the fault lay almost entirely with the system. Demands for a change crystallized into a plan for a permanent committee which should appoint head and field coaches and have some degree of supervision over the football season. To this idea the conservatives answered that permanency could be obtained only through one-man power, and added that a committee had been in more or less active existence for some years. The Athletic Committee, moreover, refused to sanction a plan which would allow a captain to appoint a committee which would affect not only him, but future captains. An argument used against the advocates of a permanent committee was that, if satisfactory the first year, it would naturally last over, and, if unsatisfactory, no one would desire its continuance.

With such a conflict of opinions a compromise was the inevitable result. Capt. Burr, with the approval of the Athletic Committee, appointed a com-

mittee for one year according to the following plan. This committee will appoint the head coach, subject to the approval of the Athletic Committee, and will assist the head coach in procuring other coaches both as assistants on the field and as advisory coaches. The members of the committee are expected to be present on the field as often as possible, and at least twice a week. They will have the right to enforce upon the head coach a hearing of any criticism or advice which they may see fit to offer; and they are to be present at coaches' meetings at the option of the head coach. Vacancies in the committee are to be filled by the surviving members. In composition, the idea was to have five older men, the captain, and one member of the team of the preceding year. The following men were appointed: G. R. Fearing, '93, W. F. Garcelon, / '95, J. W. Farley, '99, P. D. Haughton, '99, A. Marshall, / '04, M. L. Newhall, '08, and F. H. Burr, '09.

A question which undergraduates hoped had received its share of administrative interference last year, was revived after Christmas by the publication of the following vote of the Faculty: "That in the opinion of this Faculty the number of intercollegiate contests should be largely reduced." Interest in athletics from this quarter was so unusual as to be alarming and offered material for speculation in the Boston papers as well as in the *Crimson*. As this expression of opinion was sent to the Corporation, the Athletic Committee and to each college represented in the Association of Colleges in New England it had a certain appearance of finality. A few days later it was announced that this vote was the result of a motion at the meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England which had met shortly before this. In spite of this statement it

was pretty generally believed that the original proposition had come from Harvard's representatives, and that undergraduates and graduates of the colleges represented would oppose the proposition even more strongly than Harvard. Leaving aside the question of the advantages of present schedules for their own sake, it is clear that Harvard could not hope to continue to play her present rivals with any such reduction as is contemplated by certain members of the Faculty. And even if we wanted shorter schedules — which most of us do not want — we could not expect many other colleges to follow in our footsteps. It is not too pessimistic to state that a sweeping reduction in the length of schedules will be the death-blow to intercollegiate athletics as far as Harvard is concerned. In spite of many rumors, undergraduates are unwilling to believe that any such radical move will receive the support necessary to overcome the opposition which is sure to arise.

During the week which followed the Yale game the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard was celebrated in various ways, some of them unsatisfactory to those of aesthetic temperament. The chief features were a dinner in Memorial Hall and a torchlight procession to Soldier's Field. The dinner was well attended, and in addition to the distinguished guests and delegates from various widely scattered Harvard clubs, many undergraduates were present. The purely undergraduate function was the procession on Friday night. Several hundred men assembled with torches and red sashes in front of Holworthy and listened to a speech on John Harvard by President Eliot. The marshals then arranged them in fours and the line started for the Stadium. The spectators in the Stadium enjoyed the novelty of looking down upon a huge "H" of

flame which covered the entire football field, and was made up of the paraders' torches. The bonfire was good, but the fireworks were hardly on a par with the rest of the celebration. At the close of President Eliot's speech it was announced that the Senior Class had voted to take the initiative in leaving a memorial of this anniversary. This will probably be a clock to be placed on the front of University Hall. Other features of the celebration were lectures on John Harvard and his times and an exhibition of mementoes in the College Library. The Harvard Memorial Society was responsible for the observance of the anniversary and made the necessary arrangements.

For the first time since 1898 the University Musical Clubs were allowed to take a Western trip during the Christmas recess, and both the members of the clubs and the graduates of many Western cities had good cause to thank the Faculty for consenting to the trip. The clubs were unusually good this year and the Glee Club was fortunate in having a quartet of exceptional excellence. Their performances were received with distinct favor and the men were royally entertained by local Harvard clubs and individual graduates. Concerts were given in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo. Teas, luncheons, dinners, and smokers occupied all the time which was not required for concerts and traveling. From every point of view, financially even, the trip was such a success that every one hopes for frequent repetitions.

An attempt has been made by the Corporation to rescue Memorial Hall from the straits into which it has fallen, by guaranteeing that for the three months ending March 31 the price of general board shall not exceed \$3 per week. Hitherto the price has fluctuated

to meet changing expenses, but recently the fluctuations have been all in one direction, and each member who has been frightened away has added to the burden of those who were left. This action by the Corporation is only the beginning of a movement to place Memorial Hall on a sounder basis. When men of average economy regularly pay more than \$7 a week for board, it is clear that outside competition will soon force out Memorial unless stringent measures are adopted. It is not generally regarded as an institution which members of the University are bound by duty to support, and it is therefore necessary to combine satisfactory service and food with reasonable prices. It remains to be seen whether this can be accomplished.

Every now and then the College publications print appeals for improved gymnasium facilities. As many graduates of a few years' standing do not realize the seriousness of this need, a brief statement of conditions may not be amiss. At the time that the present Gymnasium was built—in 1879—it was the finest college structure of its kind in the country. Through the generosity of Mr. Hemenway a large addition was made possible about ten years ago. Now, however, the building is totally inadequate. An instance of the increasing needs is shown by the fact that nearly four times as many men are examined annually as when Dr. Sargent took charge of the work. The number of lockers has increased sufficiently to meet the demand, but in other respects the capacity is far behind reasonable requirements. The bathing facilities are disgraceful, and if it is not possible to construct a pool to meet the increasing interest in water sports, there is imperative need of respectable shower baths. The main floor is used for basketball as

well as for the various exercises, and the two cannot be carried on at the same time. The small size of the floor is one of the reasons which induces the Basketball Team to play Yale in Mechanics Hall—an arrangement which is distasteful to all opponents of athletic commercialism. Many of the private dormitories provide pools and squash-courts, but the great majority of students must put up with present conditions in the Gymnasium or refrain from active exercise during the winter months. The expense of an entirely new Gymnasium with the number of rooms necessary for various forms of exercises would be very great, and if any funds become available it might be better to improve the present structure and erect an addition on the north. This could include a pool and several large rooms, and the track could be lengthened to include the new portion. It would undoubtedly be more satisfactory to start afresh, but the present structure is still valuable, and in the opinion of Dr. Sargent the type of building which several large universities have recently built, containing one immense floor, is inferior to a well-planned building made up of rooms adapted to particular purposes. The latter type prevents conflicts of different sports. Whatever plan is followed, it is certain that something to improve gymnasium facilities should be done very shortly.

This year both the Yale and Princeton debates will be held in the spring. The contest with Princeton will take place in Cambridge in the latter part of March, and that with Yale at New Haven in May. An attempt was made to hold both debates on the same night—a plan which Princeton and Yale tried last year, but Yale refused. Apparently Yale was justified in refusing, for Harvard alone objected to inaugurate

ating a system of simultaneous debates last year, and only favored a partial adoption of the plan this year because the schedule brings the two in the spring. In spite of the advantages derived from having practice debates between two first teams—for the system calls for the same subject in all three debates—the Harvard Council is far from unanimous in preferring this system to the old plan of having a second team which can sacrifice itself entirely to the first. A. P. Stone, '93, and R. W. Kelso, '04, will act as coaches. As a result of the reorganization of upperclass debating the Pasteur Medal was awarded at a debate between two teams picked in open competition. The negative won on the question "Resolved, That the French Government was justified in passing the Separation Act." D. Haar, 1 Sp., was awarded the Pasteur Medal. The Agora and Forum were continued as upperclass clubs and several other informal discussion groups were formed.

A movement is on foot to found a cosmopolitan club similar to those in Cornell and Michigan. The idea is to provide a social field for the large number of foreigners in the University by uniting them in an organization of which one third of the members are to be Americans prominent in undergraduate life. The committee appointed to draw up a constitution consists of J. D. Greene, '96, chairman; F. P. Farquhar, '09, secretary; G. Emerson, '08, S. Fujioka, L. S. '10, E. F. Hanfstaengl, '09, G. I. Lewis, '08, E. H. Wells, '07, W. G. Wendell, '09, T. C. Yeh, '09.

In December the Cercle Français gave its annual dramatic performance. Three short plays were given in place of the customary long piece. Both in stage setting and in the quality of French spoken the production showed a great improvement over previous years. The

actors had received careful training and this appeared in their work. The casts follow:

J'invoite le Colonel. Carbonnel, C. de Guigne, '09; Le Colonel, G. K. Munroe, '10; Jules, L. P. Chapin, '11; Isidore, R. MacVeagh, '10; Elisa, F. R. Leland, '10.

Gringoire. Louis XI, W. G. Wendell, '09; Pierre Gringoire, G. L. Foote, '08; Simon Fournier, L. Hill, '10; Olivier-le-Daim, L. Wulsin, '10; Lovse, G. E. Jones, '11; Nicole, P. R. Dickson, '10.

La Gifle. Blanc-Misseron, P. S. Abreu, '11; Chamberlot, S. Kelly, '09; Un huissier, D. V. Leland, '10.

In addition to the usual club plays, the English Department has arranged to have Miss Maude Adams give two performances of *As You Like It* in Sanders Theatre in June. *Bartholomew Fair*, by Ben Jonson, has been chosen by the Delta Upsilon Fraternity for their annual Elizabethan performance.

The four classes have elected officers in the last quarter. The Senior elections took place on Dec. 16 and 19. For the first time, the treasurer of the graduating class was this year elected directly by the class, and not from the Class Committee by its members as formerly. Under this system the treasurer becomes a member of the Class Committee *ex-officio*. Also, the election of the committee chairmen was left to the committees instead of being decided by a class vote. This rather logical change seems to be a step in the right direction. The men elected, together with a brief statement of each man's position among the undergraduates, are as follows: *First Marshal*, G. G. Ball, Boston; Class president, '04-'05; vice-president Union; vice-president Brooks House; Varsity Four-oar; Institute, Signet, O. K., A. D., Hasty Pudding. *Second Marshal*, J. Richardson, Jr., Chestnut Hill; Union Governing

Board; captain 'Varsity Crew; Institute, Signet, Iroquois, Alpha Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. *Third Marshal*, G. G. Glass, Spokane, Wash.; Class vice-president, '06-07; Union Governing Board; 'Varsity Crew, '05-06, '06-07; secretary 'Varsity Club; Institute, Phoenix, Alpha Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. *Secretary*, G. Emerson, Boston; Class secretary, '04-05; manager 'Varsity Track Team; president Brooks House; Union Library Committee, '06-07; treasurer 'Varsity Club; editor the *Monthly*; Institute, Stylus, Signet, Phoenix, Phi Delta Psi, Hasty Pudding. *Treasurer*, C. Apollonio, Winchester; *ex-officio* member Senior Class Committee; Union Library Committee; 'Varsity Football Team; Institute, O. K., Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. *Orator*, H. R. Shipherd, Cambridge; Class secretary, '05-06; Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. *Ivy Orator*, K. G. Carpenter, St. Louis, Mo.; Union Library Committee; president the *Lampoon*, editor the *Crimson*, 'Varsity Hockey Team, '06-07; Institute, Stylus, Signet, O. K., Phoenix, Phi Delta Psi, Hasty Pudding. *Odier*, J. B. Husband, Rochester, N. Y.; editor the *Crimson*, the *Lampoon*, the *Advocate*; Institute, Stylus, Signet, O. K., Iroquois, Zeta Psi, Hasty Pudding. *Chorister*, LeR. J. Snyder, Kansas City, Mo.; leader 'Varsity Glee Club; Signet, Hasty Pudding. *Poet*, J. H. Wheelock, Morristown, N. J.; president the *Monthly*; Stylus, Signet, O. K. *Class Committee*: M. L. Newhall, chairman, Germantown, Pa.; 'Varsity Football Team, '05-06, '06-07, '07-08; 'Varsity Hockey Team; '05-06, '06-07, '07-08; captain Freshman Hockey Team; Institute, Signet, Iroquois, Phoenix, Alpha Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. H. V. Amberg, Chicago, Ill.; Class secretary, '06-07; 'Varsity Crew Squad, 'Varsity Basketball Team, '05-06, '06-07; captain

Freshman Basketball Team; Institute, Phoenix. *Class Day Committee*, J. S. Whitney, chairman, Brookline; business manager the *Crimson*; chairman Junior Dance Committee; treasurer Brooks House; Institute, Signet, Iroquois, Alpha Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. J. W. Wendell, Jamaica Plain; 'Varsity Football Team, '04-05, '05-06, '06-07, '07-08; Institute, Phoenix, Alpha Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. D. S. Brigham, Worcester; manager 'Varsity Baseball Team; member Athletic Committee; president the *Crimson*; Stylus, Signet, Phoenix, Hasty Pudding. H. M. Gilmore, Saegertown Pa.; Class president, '06-07; president Political Club; president Round Table; Triangle. C. R. Leonard, West Newton; captain 'Varsity Baseball Team; Institute, Digamma, Hasty Pudding. L. P. Dodge, Newburyport; captain 'Varsity Track Team; Institute, Digamma, Hasty Pudding. H. Inches, Boston; 'Varsity Football Team; Institute, Phoenix, Alpha Delta Phi, Hasty Pudding. *Photograph Committee*, H. Channing, chairman, Sherborn; Institute, Sphinx, Hasty Pudding. M. B. Whitney, San Francisco, Cal.; manager Musical Clubs; Institute, Hasty Pudding. J. B. Marsh, Cambridge; Class Basketball Team; Theta Delta Chi, Signet.

The Junior elections, held Nov. 12, resulted as follows: President, A. G. Cable, Evanston, Ill.; vice-president, R. M. Middlemass, New Britain, Conn.; secretary, J. M. Groton, Philadelphia, Pa. Cable prepared at Hill School. He is managing editor of the *Crimson*, and last fall he rowed on the 'Varsity Crew Squad. Middlemass prepared at Wesleyan Academy. Groton, who prepared at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, is an editor of the *Crimson*. The Sophomores elected officers the day after the Junior elections. The result

of the Sophomore vote was as follows: President, E. C. Bacon, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, C. L. Lanigan, Lawrence; secretary, L. C. Seaverns, Chicago, Ill. Bacon prepared at Groton; played right guard on his Freshman Football Team, and was captain and stroke of his Freshman Crew. Lanigan played on his Freshman Hockey Team, and was captain and left fielder of his Freshman Baseball Team; he prepared at Andover. Seaverns came from the Harvard School of Chicago; was on his Freshman Track Team. The following Freshman officers were elected at a meeting held Jan. 16: President, E. Harding, Boston (Groton); vice-president, P. D. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, W. Oveson, Osage City, Kan. (Hotchkiss).

On Jan. 8, the annual Phi Beta Kappa elections were held. In the list below the names of the 22 men from the Senior Class and the first nine Juniors are arranged alphabetically, and not according to rank in scholarship or the order of election: 1908 — W. W. Cole, R. M. Corson, A. J. Eames, S. Ervin, C. V. Imlay, C. R. Joy, C. H. Ketchum, H. W. King, F. Livesey, A. LeR. Locke, A. E. Monroe, R. D. Murphy, W. J. Nagle, P. W. Saxton, E. B. Sheldon, H. R. Shipherd, E. W. Sinnott, D. O. Slater, S. Thomson, L. E. Weber, H. O. Wellman, L. G. White. 1909 — Edward S. Allen, H. R. Gilbert, G. C. Good, G. F. Hoysradt, R. L. Knowles, R. L. Niles, L. B. Packard, J. M. Rosenthal.

The *Lampoon* and *Crimson* have recently elected officers and new editors. The *Crimson* is now in charge of the following: Pres., A. W. Hinkel, '08, of Buffalo; managing editor, A. G. Cable, '09, of Evanston, Ill.; sec., E. N. Bennett, '10, of Weston. New editors are R. L. Groves, '10, A. Z. Pyles, '10, W. O. Kenney, '10, F. Fall, '10, F. Ayer,

Jr., '10, D. C. Nugent, Jr., '10. G. W. Hallowell, '10, was chosen second assistant business manager. The *Lampoon* elected H. E. Porter, '09, of New York City, president; R. E. Andrews, '10, of Brookline, Ibis; G. Farwell, '09, of New York City, treasurer; and T. I. H. Powel, '10, of Newport, R. I., secretary. The following men were elected to the Board: F. B. Biddle, '09, T. S. Green, '09, W. G. Wendell, '09, A. Whitman, '09; and as business editors, R. M. Everett, '10, and M. MacArthur, '10.

The Chess Team won from Yale on the day before the football game, but took last place in the intercollegiate tournament held in New York during the Christmas recess. The Junior Dance was held in the Union on Feb. 17. Less interest was shown than by other Junior classes, but the committee worked hard to make the affair a success.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

The Football Team ended its season with a defeat by Yale on Nov. 23. Intense enthusiasm marked the week of the game, but the poor showing against Dartmouth the preceding Saturday made it clear to the impartial observer that only a desperate rally could prevent a severe defeat. From start to finish the game was a struggle between a perfectly trained machine on one side and on the other eleven individuals, some of them brilliant, all fighting hard. Most of them were playing for the last time against Yale, and with that thought to spur them on played better than they ever had before. The steady pounding of the machine was able to cross Harvard's goal-line only twice. Once Harvard had held for downs within a few

inches of the goal, but a questionable penalty or mistake of an official gave Yale a fourth down. Near the end of the game Harvard gained first down on Yale's 5-yard line, but a new set of defensive backs was put in and successfully resisted three rushes. It was Wendell who by a clever dodging run carried the ball within striking distance, and throughout the game his playing was brilliant. The ends had been considered Harvard's weak spots, but Starr and Macdonald rose to the occasion and left little to be desired. Capt. Parker was taken out of the game on account of an injury to his back. Burr appeared to be overtrained and was little if at all superior to Coy in punting. He played a good game at tackle, but he still appears to belong in guard and will probably return to that position next year. Grant justified his selection for centre and Newhall played his usual steady game at quarter-back.

The summary:

Yale.	Harvard.
H. Jones, Burch, l. e.,	r. e., Macdonald
Paige, Foster, l. t.	r. t., Fish, Inches
Cooney, l. g.	r. g., Peirce
Dunbar, e.	c., Grant
Goebel, r. g.	l. g., Parker, Hoar
Biglow, r. t.	l. t., Burr
Alcott, r. e.	l. e., Starr, Browne
T. Jones, Dines, q. b.	q. b., Newhall
Brides, Beebe, l. h. b.	
	r. h. b., Rand, Lockwood
Bomar, Philbin, Wheaton, Berger, r. h. b.	
	l. h. b., Wendell
	f. b., Apollonio
Coy, Wylie, f. b.	

Score—Yale, 12; Harvard, 0. Touchdowns—Coy, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Biglow, 2. Referee—M. J. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—W. H. Edwards, Princeton. Field Judge—H. B. Hackett, West Point. Time-keeper and Head Linesman—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—D. J. Hurley, '05. and J. J. Hogan, Yale. Time—35-minute halves.

Francis H. Burr, '09 (son of Heman M. Burr, '77), of Chestnut Hill, was

elected captain for next year. He prepared at Noble and Greenough's and at Andover. During his Freshman and Sophomore years he played guard, and in both years he was chosen by Camp for the All-American Team. His punting is a valuable asset to the Team.—The following men won their football "H" for the first time in the Yale game: C. Apollonio, '08, G. G. Browne, '10, H. Fish, '10, P. Grant, '08, S. Hoar, '09, H. Inches, '08, J. H. Rand, '08.—The Freshman Team was defeated by the Yale Freshman by the score of 6 to 0. The teams were evenly matched, Yale's only touchdown resulting from a 100-yard run in the first half.—In the finals of the interclass football championship, the first game was a tie between the Seniors and Sophomores, each side scoring a safety. On the play-off the Seniors were badly beaten.—In January a meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee was held in New York. Joshua Crane, Jr., '90, last year's head coach, represented Harvard. A summary of the few changes which were adopted follows:

New Football Rules.

The changes of consequence were three: modification of the forward pass, option given the defending side to decline all penalties except for disqualification, lengthening of the intermission to 15 minutes.

The ruling on the forward pass is worded as follows: "A forward pass illegally touched goes to opponents on the spot from which the pass was made, and on the passer's side only the man who first legally touches the ball may thereafter recover it until it has been touched by an opponent." As a penalty to enforce this measure it was ruled that "if a forward pass is legally touched and when free is touched by another player of the passer's side, the ball shall go to the opponents on the spot." The object of this rule is to accomplish the needed change of making the forward pass less a random play, and the penalty attached will tend to prevent scrambling at the far end of the pass.

A rule was enacted stating specifically the rights of the defense in intercepting a pass. While the pass is in the air, the play-

ers of the defensive side may not use their hands and arms on their opponents, except to push them out of the way in order to receive the pass. The players on the side making the pass who are eligible to receive the pass may use their hands or arms just as players going down under a kick. The effect of this ruling will be to eliminate holding and tackling on the part of the defense.

Action was taken providing that all penalties may be declined by the defense, except for disqualification. This ruling applies to fouls, but does not include technical penalties for incompleting forward passes.

A rule was adopted that the score of a forfeited game shall be 1 to 0, and a resolution was passed lengthening the intermission between the halves from 10 to 15 minutes, and the referee is to cause both teams to be notified three minutes before the beginning of the second half. If, by the time two minutes more have elapsed, either team fails to appear, the ball shall be given to the side offended against and put in play as first down on the offending side's 30-yard line.

The Committee also adopted a rule that in case a forward pass or a kicked ball, other than a try at a goal, strikes the uprights or cross-bar, the ball shall be considered as having crossed the goal, and the play shall constitute a touch-back. If the ball accidentally strikes an official, the play shall be played over.

Baseball Schedule.

The Varsity Baseball Schedule has been announced, viz.:

- April 8. Wesleyan.
 11. Vermont.
 15. Bowdoin.
 18. Fordham.
 21. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
 23. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
 25. Georgetown, at Washington.
 28. Bates.
 29. Exeter.
 30. Maine.
- May 2. Holy Cross, at Worcester.
 6. Williams.
 9. Cornell, at Ithaca.
 13. Amherst.
 16. Princeton.
 19. Dartmouth, at Hanover.
 20. Andover.
 23. Princeton, at Princeton.
 27. Princeton, at New York (in case of tie).
 30. Brown, at Providence.
- June 3. Brown.
 6. Dartmouth.
 10. Cornell.
 13. Holy Cross.
 18. Yale.
 23. Yale, at New Haven.
 27. Yale, at New York (in case of tie).

Hockey.

The Hockey Team was unusually strong this year, and up to the time of writing has not lost a game. Last year McGill University of Canada defeated Harvard by the score of 8 to 2, but this year the score was reversed. Canadian papers did their best to disparage Harvard's victory by claiming that it was only a poor second team which came to Cambridge. This did not alter the fact that Harvard played a splendid game, especially Capt. Pell, who deserves to be classed in the front rank of college hockey players.

The warm winter up to the end of January has been a great handicap in the development of the team, and besides interfering with practice, it has forced the management to cancel several games. The schedule with scores follows:

- Jan. 11. H., 14; Columbia, 1.
 18. H., 6; Princeton, 2.
 22. H., 4; Bishops, 0.
 25. H., 8; McGill, 2.
 Feb. 5. H., 6; Andover, 0.
 8. H., 10; Dartmouth, 3.
 15. H., 2; Yale, 3.

The Freshmen have been even more affected by weather conditions, and have had only fair success. Their schedule:

- Jan. 11. H., 1911, 1; Crescents, 3.
 15. H. 1911, 7; Andover, 1.
 18. H. 1911, 0; St. Marks, 1.
 25. H. 1911, 3; Pomfret, 1.
 Feb. 5. H., 1911, 2; Milton, 2.
 8. H., 1911, 6; Yale, 1911, 1.

The Sophomores won the interclass championship.

Basketball.

The Basketball Team faced hard luck at the very beginning of the season. Capt. Broun, who is the best real basketball player on the squad, was kept out by an attack of water on the knee, and when he first tried to play he was so severely injured that he was forced to resign the captaincy. P. Brooks, '09,

was elected to fill his place. In spite of this disorganization the team was able to win 3 out of its first 7 games. It was coached by H. V. Amberg, '08, and Grebenstein of Dartmouth. Fish and Browne of the Football Team were enlisted for the cause and their football methods kept the team from suffering a severe defeat by Yale. In the first half of the Yale game, Harvard led by the score of 6 to 2, but a strong finish turned the tables at the very end of the game. The schedule with scores to date is as follows:

Jan. 10. H., 22; Technology, 20.
 10. H., 6; Wesleyan, 31.
 13. H., 16; Holy Cross, 20.
 18. H., 16; Princeton, 13.
 22. H., 20; Tufts, 11.
 24. H., 10; Brown, 15.
 29. H., 9; Yale, 10.
 Feb. 8. H., 16; Williams, 35.
 12. H., 14; Holy Cross, 17.
 15. H., 15; Brown, 29.

The Freshman Team has been very successful except against Yale. Its schedule follows:

Jan. 8. H., 1911, 43; Wellesley High, 13.
 15. H., 1911, 42; Technology 2nd, 11.
 22. H., 1911, 16; Browne & Nichols, 8.
 24. H., 1911, 20; Malden High, 8.
 29. H., 1911, 18; Yale, 1911, 20.

The Seniors won the class series by defeating the Juniors, 16 to 11 and the Sophomores, 16 to 9.

Notes.

A cross-country team competed against Yale for the first time this year, and was beaten by the score of 35 to 44. Harvard finished fifth in the intercollegiate cross-country meet held at Princeton. In the B. A. A. meet the two-mile relay race was lost to Yale owing to Van Brunt's collapse. The coaches were much criticised for allowing him to run. L. W. Bangs, '10, won the shot-put. The Sophomores won the upperclass relay and the Freshman relay team defeated the Yale Freshman. — An attempt is

being made to arrange a track meet between Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge in London this summer. — The Crew will row Annapolis on April 22. The Cornell Eight comes to Cambridge on May 30. — The Intercollegiate Fencing Tournament will be held late in March. The preliminaries for Harvard, Yale, and Technology will be held in Boston. — A. H. Weed, '08, has been elected Secretary of the Athletic Committee. He does much of the work which formerly was left to the Chairman, such as taking charge of the correspondence and preparing business. — Harvard was third in the intercollegiate shooting tournament, and won the dual meet from Princeton by a narrow margin. — In order to provide for the suitable reception of visiting teams the following committee was appointed by the Athletic Committee: C. Apollonio, '08, chairman; J. L. Derby, '08, G. G. Glass, '08, A. G. Cable, '09, C. L. Lanigan, '10. — The graded crew race held late in the fall was won by Weld. — P. D. Haughton, '09, captain of the Varsity Nine and a member of the Eleven while in College, has been chosen head coach of the Football Team. It is understood that he receives no salary. W. L. Garcelon, '95, is Athletic Treasurer, and H. S. Thompson, '99, continues as Graduate Manager.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

Athletic Committee Minutes.

Meeting of Nov. 6, 1907.

Voted that the Football Team be not allowed to go away from Cambridge on Thursday before the Yale game, remaining away from Friday lectures.

Voted that the use of the Stadium be granted for the John Harvard Celebration on the evening of Nov. 29, and that a bonfire may be built in the Stadium, but that the Graduate Treasurer be in-

structed to remove the temporary wooden stands before this takes place.

Voted that the appointment of J. R. Gilman, '09, as Manager of the University Shooting Team be approved, subject to the ratification of the Graduate Treasurer.

Voted that the petition of the Freshman Football management to change the date of the game with the Yale Freshman Team from Nov. 16 to Nov. 22 be not granted.

Voted that the appointment of Fletcher Dexter, '08, as coach of the Association Football Team in place of A. M. Reggio, '07, resigned, be approved.

Voted that the appointment of R. F. Jordan, '10, as 2d Assistant Manager of the University Basketball Team be approved, subject to the ratification of the Graduate Treasurer.

Voted that the University Basketball Team be allowed to play the annual game with Yale in Mechanics Building, Boston.

Voted that the Freshman Football Manager be allowed to pay officials for the games with Dean Academy and Yale 1911 such sums as the Manager of the University Football Team and the Graduate Treasurer shall approve.

Meeting of Nov. 13, 1907.

Voted that the managers of the class football teams, acting in conjunction with the Manager of the University Football Team, be authorized to regulate the admission of the public to Soldier's Field on the days of class games.

Voted that the provisional schedule of the University Swimming Team be approved as follows:

Feb. 28, Princeton, at Princeton.

Mar. 7, Yale, at Brookline.

20, Columbia, at Columbia.

21, College, City of N. Y., at its tank.

Voted that the Chairman be authorized to invite Mr. A. H. Weed to act as

Secretary of the Committee for the rest of the Committee year, and to arrange with Mr. Thompson to continue as Graduate Treasurer for the same time.

Meeting of Nov. 25, 1907.

Voted that the Freshman Shooting Team be allowed to go to New Haven on Nov. 30.

Voted that Battery A and the First Corps Cadets be allowed to hold their third annual football game in the Stadium on Thanksgiving Day morning, it being understood that the Corporation has already given its consent to this game.

Voted that the question of granting "H 1st" to substitutes on the University Football Squad who did not make an "H" nor an "H 2d" be referred to the undergraduate members of the Committee.

Voted that the following appointments submitted by the Graduate Manager be approved: R. P. Jordan, '10, 2d Asst. Mgr. Basketball Team, J. D. Leland, '09, Asst. Mgr. University Track Team.

Voted that it is the opinion of this Committee that a portion of the receipts of the Association each year should be devoted to the permanent improvement of the grounds.

Meeting of Dec. 4, 1907.

Voted that the appointment of E. L. Burnham, '07, as head coach of the Basketball Team for the season of 1907-'08 be approved.

Voted that the petition from various undergraduates requesting authority to organize a cricket team, and also requesting the privilege to practice in the Stadium, be granted subject to arrangements with the Track Team and the Lacrosse Team as to the use of the Stadium.

Voted that it is the opinion of this Committee the surplus of athletic re-

ceipts beyond current athletic expenses for the present year be expended for the development of Soldier's Field.

Voted that a copy of the above vote be sent to the Corporation with an explanatory note.

Meeting of Dec. 16, 1907.

Voted that the appointment of Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02, as coach of the University Hockey Team for the season 1907-08 be approved.

Voted that William F. Donovan be assigned to the University Hockey Team as trainer for the season 1907-08.

Voted that the appointment of E. Blake Robins, Jr., '10, as 2d Assistant Manager of the University Hockey Team be approved.

Voted that the appointments of H. MacNider, '11, and E. N. Wright, '11, as Manager and Assistant Manager respectively of the Freshman Hockey Team for the season 1907-08 be approved.

Voted that the following schedule of the University Basketball Team be approved:

- Jan. 7. M. I. T., at Cambridge.
- 10. Wesleyan, at Cambridge.
- 13. Holy Cross, at Cambridge.
- 18. Princeton, at Cambridge.
- 22. Tufts, at Cambridge.
- 24. Brown, at Cambridge.
- 28. Yale, at Mechanics Hall.
- Feb. 3. Williams, at Williamstown.
- 12. Holy Cross, at Worcester.
- 15. Brown, at Providence.
- 19. Andover, at Cambridge.
- 22. Dartmouth, at Cambridge.
- 24. Princeton, at Princeton.
- 28. Yale, at New Haven.
- Mar. 6. Wesleyan, at Middletown.
- 7. West Point, at West Point.

Voted that the undergraduate members of this Committee and Mr. Wells be instructed to consult with the captains and managers of the various athletic teams in the University and also the class presidents in regard to forming a

plan for the better entertainment of visiting teams.

Voted that the appointment of F. H. Burr, '09, as captain of the University Football Team for the season of 1908 be approved.

Voted that the Rifle and Pistol Club be granted permission to send a rifle team to New York to compete in the Intercollegiate Shoot during the Christmas Recess, the expenses of the trip to be defrayed by the Club.

Voted that the request of T. T. Scudder, Manager of the Freshman Football Team, that the expenses of a Freshman Football Dinner be defrayed by the Athletic Association be refused.

Meeting of Dec. 20, 1907.

Voted that the following schedule of the Second Basketball Team be approved:

- Jan. 11. M. I. T. 2d, at Cambridge.
- Feb. 12. Lowell Textile Institute, at Lowell.
- 15. Williston Seminary, at Easthampton.
- 21. B. M. C. Durfee High School, at Fall River.
- 22. Fordham University 2d, at New York.
- 29. Berwick Academy, at South Berwick, Me.
- Mar. 4. Dean Academy, at Franklin.
- 7. Bridgewater Normal School, at Bridgewater.

Voted that the University Crew be permitted to race the Annapolis Crew at Annapolis on April 22, 1908, — and that they be permitted to leave for Annapolis on the evening of Wednesday, April 15.

Voted that the University Crew management be authorized to start communications with the Cornell Crew management in relation to a race between the Harvard and Cornell University crews to be rowed on the Charles River on or about May 30, 1908, but provided that the expenses of this race shall not exceed \$400.

Meeting of Dec. 27, 1907.

Voted that Mr. Joshua Crane be approved as Harvard's representative to the first meeting of the Football Rules Committee to be held in New York on Dec. 28.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer lend no money except to the Corporation.

Meeting of Jan. 8, 1908.

Voted that the following appointments submitted by the Graduate Treasurer be approved: J. A. P. Millet, '10, Manager 2d Baseball Nine; G. E. Jones, '11, Manager 1911 Baseball Nine; H. S. Bailey, '11, Asst. Manager 1911 Baseball Nine; E. A. Winsor, '11, Manager 1911 Crew; S. A. Moot, '11, Asst. Manager 1911 Basketball Team.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to construct a third ice hockey rink for the use of scrub and class teams.

Voted that permission be granted the Graduate Treasurer to arrange for athletic contests to be held in the afternoon of Memorial Day, 1908.

Voted that permission be granted the Crew Management to open negotiations with Yale in regard to the Varsity, Four Oar, and Freshmen Races, to be rowed at New London some time in the latter part of June.

Voted that permission be granted the Crew Management to order two (2) new eight-oar shells and one (1) new pair-oar shell, also two (2) new sets of oars.

Voted that W. K. Earle, '10, be appointed coach of the Freshman Hockey Team.

Voted that the following provisional schedule of the University Hockey Team be approved:

- Jan. 4. Brae Burn, at Cambridge (canceled).
8. Technology, at Cambridge.
11. Columbia, at New York.

- Jan. 15. Springfield, at Cambridge.
18. Princeton, at New York.
22. Bishop's College of Canada, at Cambridge.
Feb. 1. Toronto (or Queens, Williams, Cornell, Crescents), at Cambridge.
5. Andover, at Cambridge.
8. Dartmouth, at Cambridge.
15. Yale, at New York.

Voted that the Management of the University Fencing Team be allowed to make arrangements for a preliminary fencing meet between Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, and Harvard, to take place on March 14, at the Technology Gymnasium or at the Boston Athletic Association; also that the said Manager be allowed to enter the Fencing Team in the final tournament to be held in New York City on March 27 and 28.

The following Committee to appoint a head coach in football was approved: W. F. Garcelon, J. W. Farley, F. H. Burr, R. Fearing, A. Marshall, P. D. Haughton, M. L. Newhall.

Voted that the following schedule of the University Baseball Team be approved.

- April 8. Wesleyan.¹
11. Vermont.
15. Bowdoin.
21. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
23. " " "
25. Georgetown, at Washington.
28. Bates.
29. Exeter.
30. Maine.
May 2. Holy Cross, at Worcester.
6. Williams.
9. Cornell, at Ithaca.
13. Amherst.
16. Princeton.
20. Andover.
23. Princeton, at Princeton.
27. Princeton, at New York (in case of tie).
30. Brown, at Providence.
June 3. Brown.
6. Dartmouth.
10. Cornell.
13. Holy Cross.
18. Yale.
23. Yale, at New Haven.
27. Yale, at New York (in case of tie).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated games are to be played in Cambridge.

Meeting of Jan. 13, 1908.

Voted that the following schedule of the Gymnastic Team be approved:

- Jan. 11. Andover, at Andover.
- 18. St. Mark's, at Southboro.
- 22. Novice Meet, at Cambridge.
- Feb. 29. Columbia, at Cambridge.
- Mar. 7. Amherst, at Amherst.
- 14. Dartmouth, at Hanover.
- 27. Intercollegiate, at Princeton.

Voted that the following schedule of the 1911 Freshman Hockey Team be approved:

- Jan. 8. Milton Academy, at Milton.
- 11. Crescents of Boston, at Cambridge.
- 17. Arlington High, at Cambridge.
- 18. Andover, at Cambridge.
- 18. St. Mark's, at Southboro.
- 22. Vermont Academy, at Cambridge.
- 25. Pomfret, at Pomfret Centre.
- 27. Arlington High, at Cambridge.
- 29. Brookline High, at Cambridge.
- Feb. 1. St. Paul's, at Concord, N. H.
- 4. Stone's School, at Cambridge.
- 8. Yale, 1911, at Cambridge.

Voted that the balance of the 1911 Freshman Basketball Team schedule be approved, as follows:

- Jan. 8. Wellesley High, at Cambridge.
- 15. M. I. T. Freshmen, at Cambridge.
- 22. Browne & Nichols, at Cambridge.
- 24. Malden High, at Cambridge.
- 29. Yale Freshmen, at Boston (Mechanics Hall).
- Feb. 5. Cambridge Latin, at Cambridge.
- 8. Brown Freshmen, at Cambridge.
- 19. Canton High, at Cambridge.
- 26. Andover, at Andover.

Voted that the University Crew management be authorized to expend the sum of \$600 in order to defray the expenses of the Cornell Crew for the race on Charles River as authorized by a vote of this Committee on Dec. 20, 1907.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer, in accordance with his request, be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$400 in order to make certain tests as to the best method of developing Soldier's Field and in order to obtain estimates thereof.

The subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Ball, Mr. Brigham, and Mr. Currier, appointed to consider the question of

the granting "H 1st" to football substitutes made the following report: "Recommended that 'H 1st' be not awarded to football substitutes."

The subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Ball, Mr. Brigham, and Mr. Currier, appointed to consider the question of the better entertainment of visiting teams, made the following report: "The Committee appointed to consider the question of the reception of visiting teams met on Friday, Jan. 10. The four managers, three class presidents, three undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee, and Mr. Wells were present. This Committee recommends the appointment of a committee of three Seniors, one Junior, and one Sophomore, with Mr. Wells as an advisory member, to arrange for the reception of visiting teams, either in person or by securing members of the schools in question and other prominent undergraduates to help them. The men recommended are: C. Apollonio, '08; G. G. Glass, '08; and J. L. Derby, '08; A. G. Cable, '09; and C. L. Lanigan, '10. Apollonio is recommended for chairman."

Voted that the above reports be accepted.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday, May 8 and 9. The Harvard Club of Philadelphia, which will act as host on this occasion, hopes to make this the most successful meeting on record. The program includes a smoker at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford on Friday evening and the banquet at the same hotel on Saturday evening. Full details may be had from H. McK. Landon, '92, President of the Associated Clubs, 113 Monu-

ment Pl., Indianapolis; Hugh Shepherd, '98, Secretary of the Associated Clubs, Union Trust Building, Detroit; or from H. L. Clark, '87, 321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and Stevens Heckscher, '96, 1617 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, both members of the committee on entertainment. The previous meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs have been as follows: Indianapolis, 1897 and 1904; St. Louis, 1898 and 1903; Chicago, 1899 and 1906; St. Paul, 1900; Milwaukee, 1901; Cincinnati, 1902; Louisville, 1905; and Detroit, 1907.

ARIZONA.

Our Club held its third annual dinner at the Hotel Adams, Phoenix, on Nov. 23. The meeting was enthusiastic, while a 20 per cent larger attendance than ever before proved a vigorous growth. The gathering was representative of the whole of the Territory. The spread was good, which revived any drooping hearts, and the members surprised themselves into the exercise of unlooked-for choral capacity, with the aid of a piano drawn close to the table. The oldest graduate in line was again A. G. Utley, l'57. In the absence of the Governor of the Territory (whose letter of regret, written from one of the sorriest railroad eating-houses in these parts, provoked cheers, — and tears) the Hon. W. F. Nichols, Secretary of Arizona, sat upon the toastmaster's right. On his left, H. D. Evans, of Cambridge University, England. Edward Kent, '83, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who was with the greatest difficulty persuaded to accept reelection to the presidency, finally submitted to the will of the people, consenting to what he felicitously designated a "third term." Whereupon we stood up and gave nine 'Raahs and one Roosevelt, a start for 1908.

We were very much interested in the speeches which followed the dinner. Dr. K. C. Babcock, p '95, President of the University at Tucson, talked of the Harvard influence in education in Arizona; in the faculty of the University are four Harvard men, and in that of the Tempe Normal School, two. The work of the committee which was appointed last year to inquire into the question whether we as a club could not be of service to the men in the Mining School who were finishing their courses and looking about for a location, was reported by Bernard Cumiff, s '02. It was gratifying to learn that the immigration from Harvard had been increased by at least four men, and Cumiff enjoyed the reward of his virtue, by being appointed chairman of his committee, with instructions to keep up the good work. The Club finds itself more and more interested in the arrival in the Territory of the younger men, for the work to be done in building for statehood will fall largely upon educated shoulders. Mr. Nichols, speaking as an outsider, but as one who had watched the growth of the new country from the time when he first visited among the Indians camped on the very ground now occupied by the capitol, said that the work was for us. Harvard men had helped build states on the Atlantic seaboard, and when the time came in Arizona, he anticipated they would not be found wanting. It also seems more and more important that our Club foster the idea of the Harvard consul. It is for the small but enthusiastic clubs, at great distances from the University, but each with its sphere of influence, to keep alive the fire. The members were not insensible to the fact that they sat at dinner nearly upon the night of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard, and the

spirit of the Founder saw response in their thoughts.

An appropriation for the medal which we are offering annually at the Tempe Normal School for the best essay on some topic peculiar to Arizona, was unanimously voted, and the Secretary, who was re-elected, empowered to collect it. The meeting broke up with the singing of "Fair Harvard," and a good rousing cheer. Those present were, Wallace Fairbank, '95, and M. G. Cunniff, '98, of Prescott; Dr. K. C. Babcock, p '95, Tucson; Edward Kent, '83, A. G. Utley, l '57, J. W. Foss, m '99, G. D. Christy, l '00, and R. S. Goodrich, '98, Phoenix; J. F. Hall, '00, and E. G. Waide, '00, Tempe; Bernard Cunniff, s '02, Crown King; R. N. Peabody, '04, Roosevelt; W. F. Nichols and H. D. Evans, guests; and the Secretary. *Guy L. Jones*, '03, Sec.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

On Nov. 23, 1907, 18 Harvard men met in the room of Prof. W. H. Schofield, p '93, Exchange Professor in Berlin, and discussed the formation of a Harvard Club. Prof. Schofield presided. The following officers were elected: Pres., Charlemagne Tower, '72, the American Ambassador; vice-pres., Spencer F. Eddy, '96, Secretary to the Embassy; secretary, Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07; treasurer, Henry H. Buckman, Jr., '08; committee, Ralph Hoffman, '94, A. N. Holcombe, '06, and A. W. Locke, '05.

On Nov. 29 a dinner was held, with 16 members present. Mr. Schofield read a diary of John Harvard, and brief speeches were made by C. S. Berry, A. W. Locke, A. M. Potter, H. H. Buckman, A. N. Holcombe, and B. K. Belden. Many toasts were proposed and parts of Witter Bynner's Harvard Ode were read.

The members of the Harvard Club of Berlin are as follows: Hon. Charlemagne Tower, '72; Hon. S. F. Eddy, '96; Prof. William H. Schofield, p '93; A. M. Potter, '86; Charles W. McMurry, m '97; Eugene Emerson; W. P. Boardman, '02; Ralph Hoffman, '94; A. M. Sturtevant, '99; Oric Bates, '05; A. W. Locke, '05; A. N. Holcombe, '06; Charles H. Toll, '06; C. S. Berry; Percy A. Martin; P. D. Martin; Roy K. Belden, d '97; Edward Ballantine, '07; Wilder Goodwin, '07; Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07; H. H. Buckman, Jr., '08; R. T. Mack, '08; Hans von Kaltenborn-Stachau, '08; L. E. Weber, '08.

CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Harvard Club on Nov. 26 celebrated the 300th anniversary of John Harvard's birth by a dinner at the University Club. About 40 men were present. Pres. C. T. Greve presided and several informal speeches were made. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres., J. H. Gest; vice-pres., R. W. Neff; sec., S. W. Merrell; treas., John Weing; chorister, J. J. Rowe; exec. com.: J. A. Graydon, Murray Seasongood, Mitchell Wilby. Elliott H. Pendleton, '82, refused to hold office, but was elected chorister emeritus.

The Club entertained the Musical Clubs on the day of their concert in this city, Dec. 23.

The annual dinner of the Club will probably be held in April at the time of President Eliot's visit to Cincinnati.

CLASS SECRETARIES.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association of Harvard College Class Secretaries was held at the Union Club, Boston, on Feb. 5. There were 33 Secretaries present or represented. The

guests at the dinner were James W. Bowen and Thomas C. Thacher, members of the '82 Class Committee, Thomas W. Slocum, '90, member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, and Guy Emerson, Secretary of 1908.

A brief business meeting was held before the dinner. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. J. J. Hayes, '96, made an auditor's report which was approved. According to the by-laws of the Association, Frederick Nichols, '83, becomes the chairman for the year. H. M. Williams, '85, was re-elected a member of the executive committee, and A. J. Garceau, '91, was re-elected secretary. The dinner was a very enjoyable one, and was made particularly so by the excellent singing of Bowen, '82, and Roberts, '86. Mr. Cunningham presided and gave a very interesting talk on a reproduction of an old print "Harvard in 1726," which appeared on the first page of the menu. After dinner, the Committee appointed last year, consisting of T. P. Beal, '69, Arthur Adams, '99, and Roger Ernst, '03, to report upon the advisability of establishing a Harvard Club of Boston, reported that they had individually spoken with various graduates, and had held three meetings, at some of which A. J. Garceau, '91, J. D. Green, '96, and E. H. Wells, '97, had been present and given their views, and that the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the idea of a Harvard Club in Boston in any form is not at present feasible, and that they felt that the present needs of the Boston Alumni could be met by existing organizations. On motion of Mr. Beal, it was voted that if it was found that it would be agreeable to the Associated Harvard Clubs to have a representation of Class Secre-

taries at the next Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in Philadelphia next spring, the Executive Committee of the Class Secretaries' Association should appoint a committee of from five to ten Class Secretaries to attend this meeting. On a motion of Mr. Garrison, '97, it was voted that this committee bear with it the warm congratulations of the Class Secretaries' Association for the very excellent work planned and carried out by the Associated Harvard Clubs. On a motion of Mr. Hayes, '96, it was voted that the Executive Committee should be empowered to change the date of the annual meeting. The suggestion came from Mr. Hayes that possibly more of the older Secretaries would come to the dinner if it was held in the spring. T. W. Slocum, '90, spoke very interestingly on the growth of the Harvard Club of New York. Mr. Williams, '85, read a very interesting letter by Albert Thorndike, '81, treasurer of the Alumni Association. Williams, '85, made a report on the collection of Class Secretaries' reports for the office of the General Secretary of the Alumni Association. Mr. Warren, '89, read a short account of a Harvard Club of Boston, which was organized in 1857.

FALL RIVER.

At the annual meeting of the Club, Jan. 2, the following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. H. G. Wilbur; vice-pres., J. T. Lincoln; sec., W. C. Gray; treas., Ellis Gifford; chorister, Dr. S. M. Gordon; member of Executive Committee for three years, C. A. MacDonald. The following were elected to membership: F. R. Greene, Rev. G. A. Barrow, H. L. Reed, E. F. Hanify, and W. M. Heywood.

W. C. Gray, '96, Sec.

HAWAII.

To Robert and Katherine Harvard it would probably have seemed a far cry from the auspicious event in their home on Nov. 26, 1607, to a bonfire in recognition of that event, 300 years later on an island in the mid-Pacific. But so it happened, for the Harvard Club of Hawaii met on the beach at Waikiki, Honolulu, on the evening of Nov. 26, 1907, to celebrate the anniversary, as was fitting in loyal sons of the great University. A splendid bonfire was the central feature of the occasion. Around it a crowd of enthusiastic Harvard men made their presence known by cheers and songs.

J. A. Wilder, '93, the president of the Club, though temporarily disabled by a bad knee, gamely turned out and from a chair of state at a comfortable distance from the blaze presided over the celebration and kept things moving in his inimitable fashion. Side-lights to the occasion were furnished literally and figuratively by S. M. Ballou, '93, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, who assiduously fed the brazier containing the red fire, and by E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, Acting Governor of the Territory, who, following the precedent of earlier statesmen, doffed his coat, seized an axe, and did yeoman service in building the festive pyre. Other members of the Club took turns in distributing the contents of the keg that bore out the second part of the alliterative promise in the call for the meeting—"bonfire and beer."

After the bonfire had burned down to the dimensions of a generous campfire, there were stories of college life and other reminiscences of Harvard that made the evening pass all too quickly. No attempt was made at formal speaking, but it was in the mind of every

man that the light that flashed out over the waves from this fire arose from the common spirit that animated the many other anniversary celebrations being held by Harvard men all over the world.

The following members of the Club were present: A. F. Afong, ['03], R. B. Anderson, l '03, R. W. Atkinson, ['02], S. M. Ballou, '93, Harold Castle, ['08], J. D. Dole, '99, A. F. Griffiths, '99, E. O. Hall, '04, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, F. D. Lowrey, '08, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, C. H. Olson, l '04, H. A. Walker, Sp., and J. A. Wilder, '93.

The annual football smoker of the Harvard and Yale men in Honolulu was held at the University Club on Nov. 23. Through a misunderstanding no regular program was provided nor was the usual cablegram giving the main features of the game received. In view of the brief dispatch giving the result the latter defect did not so much matter—at least to the Harvard contingent—while the former was remedied by the crowd gathering around the piano and giving vent to their feelings, joyous and otherwise, in college songs and other vocal stunts. Some forty-odd fellows turned out, of whom about 15 were Harvard men.

Personal Items.—A. S. Hartwell, '58, is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, filling the vacancy caused by the appointment of W. F. Frear as Governor of Hawaii. This appointment took effect on Aug. 15, 1907.—S. M. Ballou, '93, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii on Aug. 15, 1907.—E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, was appointed by the President as Secretary of Hawaii on Aug. 15, 1907. During the absence from the territory of Gov. Frear, Mr. Mott-Smith is Acting Governor.—Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97, attended the International Dermatological Con-

gress in New York, in Sept., 1907, as the delegate of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. — R. S. Hosmer, a '94, has been appointed by Gov. Frear as one of the five regents of the recently established College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii. — A. F. Griffiths, '99, is a director of the newly organized Pacific Scientific Institution of Honolulu, Hawaii. — A. F. Blakeslee, p '00, gave an interesting talk on "The Filipino" to certain members of the University Club of Honolulu, on Dec. 20. Dr. Blakeslee had stopped over a steamer, on his return from the Orient, to inspect the school system in Hawaii. — C. H. Olson, l '04, is Assistant County Attorney, Honolulu, Oahu County, Territory of Hawaii.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.

LAWRENCE.

The Club had its 2d annual reunion and banquet on Dec. 14, at the Essex House. C. G. Saunders, '67, president of the Club, presided. The speakers were Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87; B. H. Hayes, '98, representing the Harvard Club of Andover; Rev. S. C. Beane, t '61; G. P. Howe, '00; H. L. Belisle, '96; P. G. Carleton, '99; and F. J. O'Connor, '04.

The following officers of the Club were unanimously re-elected: Pres., C. G. Saunders, '67; vice-pres., F. L. Porter, '79; sec., J. F. Burnham, m '01; treas., J. J. Mahoney, '03.

The Club voted to join the Associated Harvard Clubs and also the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

Through a committee consisting of M. A. Sullivan, '01, and W. E. Rowell, l '88, the Club has obtained from the Public Library Trustees a subscription to *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for the Public Library.

34 members were present at the

dinner, on Dec. 14, viz: S. C. Beane, Sr., t '61; C. H. Littlefield, Sr., s '62; C. G. Saunders, '67; Dr. O. T. Howe, '73; F. L. Porter, '79; W. Coulson, '89; Dr. G. B. Sargent, m '94; H. L. Belisle, '96; Dr. E. P. Fuller, v '96; Dr. T. J. Daly, m '97; Dr. W. H. Merrill, Sum. Sch. '97; Dr. V. A. Reed, m '97; W. O. Jewell, '98; P. G. Carleton, '99; W. C. Ford, '99; Dr. G. P. Howe, '00; J. W. Sargent, '00; Dr. J. J. Bartley, m '01; Dr. J. F. Burnham, m '01; M. A. Sullivan, '01; H. C. Chubb, '02; J. E. Haigh, '03; John J. Mahoney, '03; W. T. Rochefort, '03; F. J. O'Connor, '04; E. John Ford, '05; W. P. Abbott, '06; C. M. Hanrahan, '06; J. W. McManus, l '06; A. W. Scribner, Sum. Sch. '06; W. H. Daly, l '07; M. S. O'Brien, L. S. '09; G. W. Ryley, '10; R. D. Warren, '10.

27 new members joined Dec. 14, 1907, viz: G. G. Davis, s '65; Dr. C. G. Carleton, m '67; Dr. O. T. Howe, '73; F. H. Saunders, '86; J. H. Morse, '89; J. J. Mahoney, '90; E. S. Riley, Sum. Sch. '90; E. E. Freethy, Dent. Sch. '96; Dr. E. P. Fuller, v '96; Dr. W. H. Merrill, Sum. Sch. '97; K. G. Colby, L. S. '98; W. O. Jewell, '98; Dr. G. P. Howe, '00; Dr. H. M. Chase, m '01; P. N. Coburn, '02; Dr. S. S. Shattuck, Dent. Sch. '02; J. E. Haigh, '03; R. F. Greene, '04; E. J. Ford, '05; A. W. Scribner, Sum. Sch. '06; W. H. Daley, l '07; J. F. Mahoney, L. S. '08; Timothy Daly, L. S. '09; M. S. O'Brien, L. S. '09; L. A. Mahoney, '10; G. W. Ryley, '10; R. D. Warren, '10.

J. F. Burnham, m '01, Sec.

LOUISIANA.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Club was held on Jan. 11. Major B. M. Harrod presided. Nine new members were elected, making the total membership of the Club about 40. The following

officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. M. Harrod, pres.; C. H. Hunt, 1st vice-pres.; E. C. Palmer, 2d vice-pres. R. B. Montgomery, sec. and treas. The following committee was appointed to arrange for a Harvard scholarship to be given to some graduate of a Louisiana college wishing to take a year's work at Harvard: M. Lemann, F. Weis, M. A. Aldrich, W. R. Dodson, R. B. Montgomery.

The President was authorized to appoint three members to form, with the Governing Committee, a committee to entertain Dean L. B. R. Briggs on his visit to the city on Feb. 5 to 7. It was decided, among other things, to hold the annual dinner of the Club on Feb. 6 in honor of Dean Briggs.

The new members of the Club are as follows: H. R. Fulton, '06; F. H. Billings, '07; H. W. Kaiser, '07; E. B. Stern, '07; Jacob Lemann, '07; Gustave Westfeldt, '07; R. L. Knox, Special Law; J. C. Ransmeier, '08.

R. B. Montgomery, '90, Sec.

LOWELL.

The Lowell Club held its 8th annual dinner at the Yorick Club on Feb. 7. The following members were present: H. K. Spaulding, '70; T. Nesmith, '71; F. Lawton, '74; J. A. Gage, '79; G. S. Motley, '79; L. T. Trull, '79; J. B. Field, '80; J. A. Nesmith, '81; C. Bancroft, '82; J. F. Preston, '83; C. T. Billings, '84; C. W. Irish, '85; W. H. Howe, '86; C. S. Proctor, '87; E. W. Trull, '88; J. L. Mellen, '90; G. Stevens, '90; H. H. Harris, '91; P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93; H. F. Coburn, '94; G. H. Spalding, '96; H. E. Pickering, '97; H. Selfridge, '97; W. T. Sheppard, '97; C. W. Stott, '97; J. M. Abbott, '98; J. F. Havey, '01; R. M. Bean, '03; J. J. Rogers, '04; C. A. Stevens, '04; H. C. Bean, '05; F. H. Nesmith, '06.

The Club entertained as its guests this year E. H. Wells, '97, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Assn., A. D. Hill, '94, of the Boston Bar, and Hon. L. A. Frothingham, '93, ex-Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives. The vice-president of the Club, Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74, presided over the after-dinner exercises, and speeches were made by the guests and also by Rev. C. T. Billings, '84, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, C. A. Stevens, '04, and F. H. Nesmith, '06. J. A. Nesmith, '81, read an original poem. One of the pleasantest incidents of the dinner was the announcement that the Club had subscribed money enough to provide one and possibly two scholarships each year for graduates of the Lowell High School in Harvard.

The committee which had charge of the dinner was composed of C. S. Proctor, '87, chairman, J. L. Mellen, '90, and H. E. Pickering, '97, and the dinner was on the whole as enjoyable as any that the Club has held.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected for 1908: Hon. G. F. Richardson, '50, Honorary President; Rev. C. T. Billings, '84, pres.; Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74, vice-pres.; J. F. Preston, '83, treas.; G. H. Spaulding, '96, sec.; C. W. Stott, '97, P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, and A. E. Hatch, '98, directors.

Geo. H. Spalding, '96, Sec.

MAINE.

The 30th annual meeting and dinner of the Club took place at the Cumberland Club, Portland, on Jan. 31. Hon. W. M. Bradley, '76, acted as toastmaster. The Club had as speakers, Deans B. S. Hurlbut and W. C. Sabine. The account they gave of the conditions and developments at Cambridge was of great interest. The other speakers were Dr. Robert Codman, '82, Bishop of

Maine; Hon. Nathan Clifford, '90; Hon. J. F. A. Merrill, Yale '89, and Dr. W. C. Mason, '74, president of the Bangor Harvard Club. Dr. Mason closed his remarks by presenting to Dean Hurlbut a pair of shears which more than 30 years ago belonged to Professor Gurney, then Dean of Harvard College, and were used by him to cut off the summonses to the students to appear at the Office. Dr. Mason neglected to state how the shears came into his possession.

The Club's officers are: S. W. Thaxter, pres.; Nathan Clifford and Dr. J. A. Spalding, vice-presidents; C. D. Booth, sec.; Howard Corning, treas.; and L. L. Hight, Sidney St. F. Thaxter, and the Secretary, *ex officio*, executive committee. Nathan Clifford and R. T. Whitehouse were chosen as delegates to the Federation of New England Harvard Clubs. Hon. W. T. Cobb, Governor of Maine, and at one time a student at the Harvard Law School, was elected to membership.

In addition to the speakers, the following were present at the dinner: H. I. Allen, John Alden, Harry Butler, G. E. Bird, C. D. Booth, Carroll Brown, Howard Corning, J. G. Derby, F. C. Dudley, C. M. Foss, R. H. Gardiner, Jr., Frederick Hale, J. R. Hamlen, P. I. Hammett, L. L. Hight, R. T. Holt, H. T. Hooper, R. H. Keller, H. A. Kelley, F. D. Marshall, J. B. O'Neill, J. C. Perkins, Capt. J. R. Proctor, T. B. Shertzer, R. D. Small, L. Snow, Jr., J. A. Spalding, T. L. Talbot, S. W. Thaxter, S. St. F. Thaxter, J. P. Walker, E. L. Wengren, R. T. Whitehouse, Hayward Wilson, T. T. Young, W. A. Wheeler, F. L. Jerris.

MARYLAND.

The Club had a meeting and luncheon at the University Club in Baltimore, on Dec. 7 to commemorate the 300th

anniversary of the birth of John Harvard. Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, president of the Club, presided at the business meeting. The following officers for next year were elected: Pres., C. T. Bond, '94; vice-pres., W. H. Brune, '78; 2d vice-pres., Rev. A. R. Hussey, '92; sec., G. W. Taylor; treas., W. A. Baldwin, '97; exec. com.: H. M. Gittings, '02, S. W. Kinney, p '97, and J. P. Hill, l '03. The Club displayed for the first time a bust of John Harvard, recently purchased in Cambridge, and also a fine etching of President Eliot which has just been presented to the Club. Several informal addresses were made.

MICHIGAN.

A very enjoyable and most enthusiastic meeting of the Harvard Club in Michigan was held at Ann Arbor, Nov. 16, 1907. All the arrangements were in the hands of a local committee who left no stone unturned to make the meeting a success.

The date of the meeting was the date of the U. of M. — U. P. football game, where good seats were provided for the Harvard men in the same section. It was a beautiful afternoon with a warm bright sun and a tinge of balm in the air. After the game we all marched across country to the Ann Arbor Golf Clubhouse, where a rousing fire was built in a large open fireplace. With refreshments in our glasses we all sat around the fire singing the old Harvard songs. An impromptu quartet composed of Walter Brooks, Culver, Legg, and Bauer led the singing and all joined in. It is safe to say that no Harvard song escaped having murder done to it, but as all were performers and as there were no listeners, all were happy. All of us were back in our happy care-free undergraduate days. It was with a great sigh of regret that we finally permitted the

lights to be lit and turned our attention to some small matters of Club business.

We sat down to a delightful supper, about 40 strong, 25 of whom were representatives of the U. of M. faculty. Dr. A. H. Lloyd, '86, was toastmaster and a most satisfying host. He had the knack of finding letters or telegrams on all subjects from all kinds of distinguished men. Indeed, some of us are not yet sure that they were fictitious. Prof. Lloyd called on many speakers who were considerably short in their remarks. Percy MacKaye and A. L. Cross were happy raconteurs. G. W. Patterson, Yale '84, spoke for the Blue; D. B. Duffield asked the faculty to leave athletics alone to the undergraduates; W. P. Lombard gave us two or three pointed stories; Hugh Shepherd, president of the Harvard Club in Michigan, officially thanked the Ann Arbor members for their good work; W. J. Hale attempted to parry the toastmaster's palpable hits, to our amusement; S. H. Knight told of the disappointment which came to the "inhabitants" of Felton Hall when it was brought within the prayer limits; and C. G. Legg, '04, spoke of "Young Harvard" and pointed out what Harvard could do for the young struggling student. Train-time came too soon. All hands agreed that Ann Arbor had done herself proud.

D. B. Duffield, '93, Sec.

MINNESOTA.

The Harvard Club held its annual dinner on Nov. 23, at the Minnesota Club in St. Paul, at which there were 47 men present. The room was very fittingly decorated with Harvard flags and crimson roses.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., R. G. Brown, '84, Minneapolis; vice-pres., Morton

Barrows, '80, St. Paul; sec., E. P. Davis, '99, St. Paul; treas., G. A. Lyon, l '03, Minneapolis.

H. B. Wenzell, '75, was elected Secretary Emeritus, after having refused re-election as Secretary, which office he had filled for 19 years. As a token of their appreciation of his services to the Club and to the University the members presented him with a pearl and diamond scarf-pin.

The following men were the speakers during the dinner: Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, '86, Prof. J. H. Gray, '87, Howard Elliott, s '81, Rev. R. W. Boynton, t '99, C. F. Wright, '03, A. M. Keith, '74, R. L. Kennedy, l '98, Morton Barrows, '80, and R. G. Brown, '84. Mr. Brown also told his telephone story which has become one of the events of the dinners.

Several of the younger men sang the more recent Harvard songs and C. C. Dinehart, l '05, sang two solos during the dinner, which ended with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

Those present were Theodore Sedgwick, '86, R. G. Brown, '84, Howard Elliott, s '81, E. H. Brown, '96, H. B. Wenzell, '75, G. A. Lyon, l '03, R. E. Olds, '97, A. M. Keith, '74, F. L. Chapman, '71, E. Hadley, '81, Morton Barrows, '80, C. N. B. Wheeler, '86, J. H. Wheeler, '96, W. W. Cutler, '94, Prof. F. L. Washburn, '82, G. P. Metcalf, '98, R. L. Kennedy, l '98, Rev. R. W. Boynton, '99, Dr. C. F. Denny, m '82, G. C. Christian, '95, F. J. Carr, '89, A. R. Moore, '91, W. H. Wiggin, Jr., l '92, C. Bard, '01, Dr. L. S. B. Robinson, '97, H. H. Sargent, '01, K. DeLaittre, '97, Prof. T. G. Lee, '92, E. W. Hawley, '89, E. P. Davis, '99, F. J. Ottis, l '96, Dr. William Davis, '76, Holyoke Davis, '04, S. E. Turner, '03, J. B. West, Jr., '06, Donald West, '07, Prof. J. H. Gray, '87, J. Q. A. Brett, '77, Willard Kitchel, l

'07, Minor Palmer, '06, A. A. Parker, '06, T. P. Beal, Jr., '04, C. C. Dinehart, '05, F. C. Thomas, H. Oppenheim, J. G. Swan, '05.

It is the desire of the Secretary that every Harvard men in the state should send his name, class, and address to him at 410 German Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

E. P. Davis, '09, Sec.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION.

Since the brief meeting of the Council on Commencement, already reported, the Lawrence Club has joined the Federation. The Maine Club is to nominate a candidate for Overseer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On Dec. 12 the Harvard Club of New Hampshire was organized at Manchester. At the business meeting at the Derryfield Club the following officers were elected: Bertram Ellis, '84, of Keene, Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, pres.; Rev. Thomas Chalmers, '91, of Manchester, and J. A. Tufts, '78, of Phillips Exeter Academy, vice-presidents; O. W. Branch '01, of Manchester, sec.-treas. These, with H. W. Keyes, '87, of North Haverhill, constitute the executive committee. By-laws and a constitution were adopted. After the business meeting about 50 sat down to dinner, at which Mr. Ellis presided. Mr. Chalmers acted as toastmaster and introduced President Eliot, who spoke of the development of Harvard and the work the University was doing throughout the country. He pointed out clearly that Harvard was a poor man's college and in closing exhorted the men present to do all in their power to extend the influence of the University. E. H. Wells, '97, spoke briefly about the work of the Alumni Office. Rev. J. L. Seward, '68, of

Keene, spoke on "Harvard's Loyalty to Her Oldest Traditions." Hon. J. T. Busiel, '68, of Laconia, and Hon. D. A. Taggart, '78, of Manchester, responded respectively to the toasts of "Harvard in the Sixties" and "Harvard Men in New Hampshire."

NEW YORK CITY.

On Jan. 31, the annual dinner of the Club was held in the Clubhouse. This was the first annual dinner to be held in the Club, and proved to be a gratifying success. There were about 400 members of the Club present, ranging from the Class of 1852 to that of 1907, many of them from distant cities, and it was necessary to use the Grill-Room as well as Harvard Hall to accommodate this number. After the dinner and before the speaking, those seated in the Grill-Room moved their chairs into Harvard Hall for the speaking and singing.

J. H. Choate, '52, president of the Club, presided and acted as toastmaster. In his opening speech he proposed the first toast of the evening to the President of the United States, which was enthusiastically cheered. J. J. Higginson, '57, who had been Chairman of the Committee in charge of the building of Harvard Hall and the addition to the old Clubhouse, was also cheered, as was Mr. Choate and each of the speakers. President Eliot, the first speaker, was, as he always is, most enthusiastically received. He was followed in order by Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], Edward King, '53, H. McK. Landon, '92, of Indianapolis, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, Edmund Wetmore, '60, A. G. Fox, '69, president of the Alumni Association and vice-president of the Club, T. W. Slocum, '90, and E. S. Martin, '77, who read some verses prepared for the

occasion and published elsewhere in this number. In addition to the speakers, J. J. Higginson, '57, and C. S. Fairchild, '63, were seated on the dais. The music was in charge of Charles L. Safford, '94, chorister of the Club, and E. J. Wendell, '82, who had organized an enthusiastic Glee Club.

While the dinner this year was largely experimental, its success justifies the prediction that hereafter we shall dine annually at home—as many of us as can get in.

The monthly meetings of the Club continue of interest. In November E. H. Wells, '97, addressed the Club on the subject of the Alumni Association; in December, C. T. Copeland, '82, read delightfully; and in January Dr. W. L. Smith, '86, gave a most interesting talk illustrated by stereopticon views on tiger shooting in Korea, China, and Java. In February Arthur Woods, '92, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner of the City of New York, in charge of the Detective Service, will speak on the New York Police Department. On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 22, 1907, Francis Rogers, '91, gave a delightful song recital before a large and enthusiastic audience in Harvard Hall. The returns from the Harvard-Yale Football Game were received by special wire and read out, play by play, to a crowd of between 300 and 400 members of the Club and their friends.

The Club continues to grow steadily, but is always desirous to increase its Non-Resident Membership.

Langdon P. Marvin, '06, Sec.

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harvard men of Northeastern Pennsylvania gathered at the Scranton Club, Scranton, on Dec. 27, 1907, and organized the Harvard Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The following

officers were elected: Pres., Col. George Sanderson, *l* '69, of Scranton; vice-presidents, S. R. Miner, '88, of Wilkes-Barre; R. A. Mercur, '70, of Towanda; P. B. Linn, '90, of Lewisburg; secretary and treas., Myer Kabatchnick, '06, of Scranton. The President was authorized to appoint an executive committee of five to act with the officers for the coming year.

The graduates gave a dinner to the undergraduates now at Harvard from the territory covered by the Club. The following were present: Col. G. R. Sanderson, *l* '69, Prof. W. C. Lawton, '73, Hon. J. R. Jones, *l* '79, W. W. Lathrop, *l* '64, T. C. Von Storch, '87, P. L. Walsh, '08, Myer Kabatchnick, '06, T. A. Morgan, *l* '07, J. B. Davis, *l* '08, Marshall Jones, '08, Arthur Jenkins, '09, Ned Osthaus, '11, all of Scranton; S. R. Miner, '88, C. D. Coughlin, '06, J. A. McCaa, '06, G. W. Bachman, '08, H. L. Davis, '11, all of Wilkes-Barre; Dr. S. D. Davis, *m* '69, of Jermyn; P. B. Linn, '90, of Lewisburg; Elmer Adair, '10, of Olyphant; Joseph Pooley, '11, D. C. Eipper, '08, of Kingston.

The Club membership includes also R. A. Mercur, '70, of Towanda; Col. W. C. Price, '80, of Wilkes-Barre; Prof. Floyd Ballentine, '00, of Lewisburg; Prof. J. F. Hill, '02, of Scranton; K. P. Wirt, '00, of Bloomsburg; R. L. Levy, '98, Robert Hull, *l* '09, L. H. Watres, *l* '07, D. M. Moffat, *l* '07, S. L. Weyburn, *l* '08, Randolph Frothingham, *l* '08, of Scranton; F. G. Rockwell, '09, of Towanda; Paul Illman, '09, and A. Silverman, '11, of Wilkes-Barre.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Harvard Club of North Carolina was recently organized in Raleigh. At the preliminary meeting the following officers were elected: Prof. Collier Cobb, '89, of the University of North Carolina,

president; A. L. Cox, L. S. '05, first vice-pres.; W. E. Stone, '82, second vice-pres.; Prof. R. N. Wilson of Guilford College, Gr. Sch. '05, sec. and treasurer. The following constitute, with the above officers, an executive committee: G. H. Roundtree, '77; W. A. Blair, '82; J. C. Patton, '77; E. L. Moffitt, p '93; R. M. Odell, '04.

The Club already numbers about 35 men, and it is hoped that a total enrolment of 50 will be reached during the first year.

OKLAHOMA.

At a dinner and smoker, held in Oklahoma City on Thanksgiving Day, the first Harvard Club of Oklahoma was organized. 12 Harvard men were present and four sent messages of regret. It appeared that not all the Harvard men in the state had been notified, so that the Club will probably enroll 20 men at least by the time of its next meeting.

The following were present: Hon. S. P. Freeling, Shawnee; Hon. H. A. Leekley, Muskogee; Professors J. F. Paxton, W. R. Humphreys, R. S. Hadsell, and L. W. Cole of the State University at Norman; Pres. T. W. Butcher, of the Central State Normal School at Edmond; Pres. J. H. Kelley and E. C. Bohon of the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa; Prof. J. H. Sawtell of Epworth University, Oklahoma City, and Roger Merrill and V. C. Shenkle, also both of Oklahoma City. Messages of regret were read from H. B. Goodrich, Ardmore; Snowden Parlette, Guthrie; H. C. Parmelee, South McAlester; and Orville Frantz, Oklahoma City.

Messages of congratulation were delivered by Mr. Leekley from President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte. A message of cordial greetings was sent to President Eliot "from the

first Harvard Club in the newest of the states to the greatest of University presidents."

L. W. Cole, p '04, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the proposed meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Philadelphia on May 8 and 9, these dates having been finally decided upon. It is felt that, this being the first meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs on the Atlantic seaboard, a great number of graduates who have not been able to take part in the past will avail themselves of this opportunity. The general plan for their entertainment begins with a meeting on Friday evening, May 8, and an informal smoker is proposed to be given them. The next morning the Associated Clubs will have a business meeting lasting not over three hours. Luncheon will be had together, and some chance to have some fun out of doors will be arranged for the afternoon. The program of the meeting will close with a dinner on Saturday evening.

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia held its annual dinner in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Feb. 1. About 130 men were present. The dinner was a most successful one in every way. The toastmaster was G. C. Meade, '91. J. D. Greene, '98, represented the Faculty, and Spencer Ervin, '08, the undergraduate body. T. W. Slocum, '90, formerly secretary of the Harvard Club of New York, and H. McK. Landon, '92, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, represented the general alumni. E. C. Felton, '79, president of the Club, also made a brief speech, in the course of which he read a short letter from H. H. Furness, '54, formerly president of the Club.

J. W. Brock, Jr., '05, Sec.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The Club held its 23d annual dinner and meeting at the El Paso Club in Colorado Springs on Jan. 25. While not the largest meeting in the history of the Club it was one of the best and most enthusiastic.

The President, Dr. W. H. Swan, *m* '91, called the meeting to order and after the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous meeting new business was taken up. A constitution modeled upon the one recommended by the Associated Harvard Clubs was adopted. The Secretary spoke of the men who had died since the last meeting, after which a committee was appointed to make nominations for officers for the ensuing year. The following were nominated and elected: Pres., V. C. Alderson, '85, School of Mines, Golden; vice-pres., W. F. Richards, '89, Colorado Springs; sec.-treas., A. S. V. Carpenter, '05, Colorado Springs. The meeting then adjourned.

The annual dinner was served in the dining-room of the Club at 7:30 o'clock. The table was decorated with crimson and white flowers. Dean Briggs was the guest of the evening and made the principal speech. He was greeted upon his appearance by the following song to the tune of the "Blue and the Gray":

To you, Dean, we drink a health, Sir,
On our feet to-night!

Best of Harvard Deans we hail you!
Re-welcome to our sight!

In the tinkle of the glasses,
Glasses charged anew,
Greetings send we back to Harvard,
Sons ever true!

Dean Briggs spoke of the present-day Harvard and of the plans of the University and of the Alumni Association. He laid special stress upon the re-organization of the Alumni Association

and of the work which that organization will try to do. He was followed by W. C. Sturgis, '84; John Parsons, '84; D. F. Carpenter, '00; Rev. J. B. Gregg, '56; F. H. Touret, '96; R. H. Hart, '97; H. F. Lunt, '98; and W. P. J. Dinsmore, '99. W. H. Smiley, '77, principal of the Denver High School, spoke of Harvard in the Seventies. Later in the evening in response to a question by Dean Briggs, Mr. Smiley spoke of the attitude which Harvard men as principals of schools had towards their pupils in urging them in their choice of college. The singing was particularly good, the songs being rendered by a picked mob. "The Sun it set in crimson" a good many times before the meeting was officially closed by the rendering of "Fair Harvard."

The following were present at the dinner: Dean Briggs, C. H. Wyman, Sp. '99, W. M. Randol, '91, H. A. Nye, '06, R. Livermore, '00, W. S. Nichols, W. C. Sturgis, '84, R. Sturgis, '02, F. L. Capers, Jr., '07, Aven Nelson, '92, D. F. Carpenter, '00, H. Lindsley, '02, W. P. J. Dinsmore, '99, J. Parsons, '74, F. O. Vaille, '74, E. Brehaut, '96, C. S. Pastorius, '87, H. E. Woodbridge, H. F. Lunt, '98, W. F. Richards, '89, L. Carpenter, '04, W. H. Smiley, '77, A. A. Hubbard, '90, E. H. Dwinell, '96, W. H. Swan, *m* '91, F. H. Touret, '95, R. H. Hart, '97, P. H. Holme, *l* '03, W. M. Davis, '07, Rev. G. L. Paterson, F. H. Loud, A.M. '00, Rev. J. B. Gregg, '56, F. E. Robinson, E. DeF. Curtis, A. S. V. Carpenter, '05.

A. S. V. Carpenter, '05, Sec.

ST. LOUIS.

The Harvard Club of St. Louis held its fall smoker at the University Club, on Nov. 26, in honor of the 300th anniversary of John Harvard's birth. Mr. W. R. L. Gifford read an entertaining paper on the life of John Harvard.

We were favored with a visit from the Harvard Musical Clubs, who gave an excellent concert in this city on Christmas Eve and left for Chicago on Christmas night.

The annual dinner of the Club was held at the St. Louis Country Club on Jan. 16, 1908, the guest of honor being Dean Briggs, who gave an excellent exposition of affairs at Cambridge, particularly as to the attitude of the authorities and faculty towards athletics and the extension of Harvard influence throughout the West. About 80 men attended the dinner, including H. McK. Landon, of Indianapolis, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, who extended a cordial invitation to all present to attend the meeting of the Clubs at Philadelphia in May.

J. H. Holliday, '00, Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO.

We expect to have our next business meeting within a few weeks at which the officers for the coming year will be elected. Our present officers are as follows: Pres., Hon. M. C. Sloss, '90; 1st vice-pres., Hon. C. M. Belshaw, '83; 2d vice-pres., R. C. Harrison, '90; sec., Philip Bancroft, '03; treas., J. S. Severance, L. S. S. '63.

We had our annual banquet at the Fairmont Hotel early in November, at which Prof. H. Morse Stephens, who was guest of honor, delivered a most interesting as well as instructive address to the Club upon the subject of "The Combination of the College and University in America." He dwelt at some length on the accusation that Harvard University was ruining Harvard College, and, after presenting both sides of the question with great fairness, he concluded with a strong endorsement of the combination of university and college.

Philip Bancroft, '03, Sec.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The annual dinner of the Club was held on Jan. 30, in the banquet-room of the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles. Dean Briggs was the guest of honor and responded to one of the toasts, giving a delightful talk full of pleasant reminiscence and gossip of the present day about the College which is so dear to the hearts of all the graduates. Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and to the President of Harvard College. Russ Avery, president of the Club, acted as toastmaster.

The following officers were elected for the new year: Pres., Walter Raymond; sec., Marshall Stimson; treas., G. E. Newlin.

The Secretary's address is 220 Mason Building, Los Angeles, California, and he desires to make it known that all Harvard men visiting Southern California are welcome, and that he will endeavor to place them in touch with former classmates wherever possible.

Marshall Stimson, Sec.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The Club has now 41 members — the largest number since it was formed: C. W. Andrews, W. S. Andrews, A. C. Baebenroth, G. E. Behr, W. Bellamy, W. M. Booth, C. W. Cabeen, Rev. S. R. Calthrop, C. H. Carter, G. C. Clancy, H. A. Eaton, J. E. Falker, W. F. Hodge, I. P. Hazard, Dr. F. J. Kaufman, C. H. King, L. Krumbhaar, C. J. Kullmer, W. R. Mackenzie, W. W. Magee, E. F. Metcalf, L. W. Mott, T. M. Osborne, A. S. Patterson, I. J. Peritz, J. D. Pennock, P. O. Place, E. D. Roe, W. M. Ross, E. F. Southworth, H. P. Wilbur, F. C. Ware, S. M. Waxman, L. B. Williams, Dr. A. M. Wose, G. N. Terzieff, E. H. Archibald, F. F. Harbam, A. Zoller, T. Bond. Pres., W. S. Andrews, '80; 1st vice-

pres., W. M. Ross; 2d vice-pres., F. J. Kaufman; sec. and treas., H. A. Eaton; executive committee, W. W. Magee, W. M. Booth, J. D. Pennock.

Last summer the Syracuse Harvard Club carried through successfully a series of Sunday afternoon band concerts. Now that there is every likelihood that the city will continue these concerts, the Harvard Club is planning to undertake a series of free winter concerts.

The Harvard Club believes that there is need for effort in increasing the number of those who enjoy music, and in raising the taste of the public, since music is one of the most accessible and one of the most refining of the arts. The Club proposes, therefore, a series of four concerts, to be given by a small orchestra of about ten instruments, made up of the most skilled professional musicians obtainable. It plans to have the orchestra perform only such music as is thoroughly good, yet is at the same time easily appreciated. It plans, furthermore, to have at each concert a trained musician who shall in few words comment upon the pieces played, explaining briefly the forms and their historical development; and who shall also point out and illustrate by the aid of the piano the structure of the music. This feature is frankly educational, to give an intellectual understanding of musical art, which is too often enjoyed, if enjoyed at all, as a mere emotional experience. There will also be a singer at each concert, since it is the purpose of the Club to make the concerts delightful as well as educational.

H. A. Eaton, '93, Sec.

TORONTO.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club was held at the National Club in this city, on Nov. 18. About 20 loyal

sons of Harvard attended. W. P. Cohoe presided, and the usual toasts were honored. After dinner the fifth annual meeting of the Club was held. S. B. Trainer reported on the meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Detroit in May last. W. P. Cohoe was re-elected president, and R. C. Matthews, sec.-treas.

R. C. Matthews, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

The Senior Alumnus.

The past quarter has seen the passing of several of the oldest alumni. Charles A. Welch, '33, who died on Jan. 22, had been Senior Alumnus since the death of Thomas Wigglesworth, '33, on March 21, 1907. Previous to him, the Senior Alumnus was J. T. Morse, '32, died Sept. 20, 1906, and then J. W. Cross, '28, died Aug. 18, 1906. The present Senior Alumnus, Charles Henry Parker, '35, was born in May, 1816. Thus in less than a year and a half there has been a descent of seven classes—from 1828 to 1835, as 1834 is extinct. So are 1836 and 1837; 1838 has five members; in '39 Dr. E. E. Hale is the sole survivor, and in 1840, the Rev. W. O. White.

1833.

Charles Alfred Welch, who died at Cohasset, Jan. 22, 1908, was born in Boston, Jan. 30, 1815. He was the son of Francis Welch, and Margaret Crease Stackpole, both of Boston. He came of long-lived stock: his father was born in 1776 and died in 1867; his grandfather, Francis, was born in Boston in 1744 and died in England in 1790; his great-grandfather, John (1711-1789), was a carver, and carved the wooden codfish which is preserved in the State House, Boston. Mr. Welch was born in a house belonging to his mother's family on the site of the present Boston Post Office. Like his father, grandfather, and sons, he attended the Boston Latin School. In 1829 he entered Harvard and graduated in the Class of 1833. While in College he belonged to the Med. Fac., and to the Porcellian, of which he was grand marshal, 1837-40. After graduating he taught Latin and Greek at Baltimore College in 1833-34. In 1834-35, he attended the Harvard Law School, and in 1837 he began to practise law in Boston. In March, 1838, he formed a partnership with Edward D. Sohier, '29, which continued unbroken until Mr. Sohier's death, Nov. 23, 1888. He was once, about 1860, a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress. For many years he served as Chairman of the Waltham School Committee. He resided in Waltham from about 1847 until about 1890. The last 25 years of his life he made his home in Cohasset. For many years he was president of the Lewis and Long Wharf Companies, and of the Social Law Library; and a director in the 3d National Bank of Boston. On Aug. 20, 1844, he married Mary Love Boott, of Boston, who died March 29, 1899. Two of their children survive, viz.: Charles A., a yachtsman, and Francis C., a lawyer, and one of the

principal trustees in Boston. In 1861 Mr. Welch joined the Monitor Lodge of Free Masons in Waltham, and he was thenceforth prominent in that organization, serving as the Grand Master of the Masons of Massachusetts, 1878-80. As a lawyer, his specialty was the trial of cases before the Massachusetts and the United States Supreme Courts; he was also distinguished as an equity lawyer; and he managed large estates in trust. He was cremated at Forest Hills Cemetery, and buried at Mt. Fiske Cemetery, Waltham.

1836.

Samuel Gray Ward was born at No. 3 Park Place, Boston, Oct. 3, 1817, and died Nov. 17, 1907, at Washington, D. C. His father, Thomas Wren Ward, was well known among the great merchants of the day, as agent for Baring Brothers of London from 1828 until he retired in the "fifties," and showed his public spirit by serving gratuitously as Treasurer of Harvard College for 12 years, also being a member of its Corporation. His mother, Lydia Gray, was the daughter of Samuel Gray of Boston. Samuel Gray Ward went to the Public Latin School; the Round Hill School at Northampton, and Harvard College, where he graduated at the age of 19. On his return from travel in Europe he married, Oct. 3, 1840, Anna Hazard Barker, daughter of Jacob Barker and Eliza Hazard of Rhode Island. After three years in business he retired and settled at Lenox, where he spent his time in the varied occupations of farming, reading, and painting, for the next six years. His poetic temperament inclined him to a literary life and he wrote a few essays, translations, and poems, some of which appeared in *The Dial*, and Emerson's "Parnassus." The circle at Cambridge,

to which he belonged had at its head the wife of Prof. Farrar, and among the friends of his early days were William Ellery Channing, Margaret Fuller, and Emerson. It was to Samuel Gray Ward that Emerson's "Letters to a Friend" were written from 1838 to 1853. About 1850, his father — wishing to retire — entrusted him with the business in the United States of Baring Brothers, the foreign bankers for the government. He conducted this business with signal ability and success through the Civil War, and was actively interested in the politics of the times with John Forbes, Henry Lee, and others. In 1865 he moved to New York for greater convenience in business — where, with his brother, George Cabot Ward, '43, he continued to represent Baring Brothers until 1885, when he retired and went to live in Washington, D. C. In later years, with more leisure, he spent much time in painting, chiefly in water-colors, with great success; and retained an active interest in public affairs, literature, and art throughout his life, being a founder of the Union Club, Boston, a supporter of the *Nation*, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York. He had three daughters and one son. His eldest daughter, Anna Barker Ward, married Joseph Thoron and died in 1874, leaving two children. One surviving daughter, Lydia Gray Ward, married Baron Richard Hoffman and has two sons. The other daughter, Elizabeth Barker Ward, married Baron Ernst Schönberg. His son, Thomas Wren Ward, of the Class of '66, married Sophia Read Howard, of Baltimore, and has three children. With the death of Mr. Ward the Class of 1836 became extinct. It had 39 members.

1842.

William Thomas Davis was born

in Plymouth, March 3, 1822, a son of William and Joanna Davis, his mother being a daughter of Capt. Gideon White, who was an officer in the English Army, and a descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born in the Pilgrim Colony. Mr. Davis received his early education in the Plymouth public schools, and entered Harvard College, being graduated in the Class of 1842 at the age of 20. Then he traveled in Europe, and on his return to this country he studied law at the Law School and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1849, but never practised. In 1853 he removed from Boston to his native town, which was thenceforth his home. The fisheries being at that time one of the most important industries of the town, he naturally became interested in them, and was engaged in sending vessels to the Grand Banks, but soon turned his attention to banking and was president of the Plymouth Bank, and the Plymouth National Bank. Public affairs early attracted him, and he was elected to the board of selectmen in 1855, and served continuously to 1866, being chairman for the last 11 years, and having the responsibilities of that office during the Civil War, when he devoted most of his time to the needs of the soldiers in the hospitals, and on the field, as well as to those of their families at home. In that period he enlisted about 800 men from Plymouth and the near-by towns. He declined a re-election in 1866, and was chosen twice afterwards, but declined to serve. In 1888 he was again elected to the board, and this time he served for several years. He was a member of the school committee for a long term of years. In his early life he was a Republican in politics, and was sent to the General Court as senator from the Plymouth district in 1858 and 1859, and in 1864 he was a

presidential elector, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati in 1876, but when that party nominated the late J. G. Blaine for candidate for the presidency he repudiated the nomination and left the party and joined the Democratic ranks, where for years he was a powerful leader, and during campaigns was a speaker of force and repute. His knowledge of parliamentary law was large, and for this reason he was called upon to preside at the meetings of the town, and there was scarcely a town meeting held in 25 years at which he was not the moderator, until within a comparatively few years deafness came on him to such an extent that it compelled him to give up the duties of the office, but he still took an active interest in town affairs. He was always absorbed in historical matters and his connection began early with the Pilgrim Society, of which he was a vice-president from 1860 to 1872, when he was elected president and held the office for six years. One of his early works was "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth." His "History of Plymouth" followed soon afterward and filled a field that had been left uncultivated, for, while it touched on the early history of the town, it brought the story of men and events down to the time of its publication. He also wrote the histories of Plymouth, Worcester, and Essex Counties, and contributed historical sketches of more than 20 towns in Massachusetts. When Plymouth voted to have its records published he was assigned the work of transcribing them and editing them. Among his other works are the "History of the Massachusetts Judiciary," and the "History of the Massachusetts Bar," books which were a portion of "The Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County," in which he

introduced a biographical register of every lawyer who had exercised his office in that county in two centuries. His most recent work is "Plymouth Memories of an Octogenarian," published last year. This is a record of the Plymouth customs, places, and people and their doings that had come under his observation in his long life. He was an honorary member of the Connecticut Historical Society and of the Old Colony Historical Society, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Pilgrim Society. In 1895 he was commissioned by the Pilgrim Society to superintend the placing of a bronze tablet at Scrooby, England, to mark the spot where the Pilgrim church was formed and he made the journey thither. He married Abbie Burr Hedge, daughter of Isaac Hedge of Plymouth, who died 13 years ago. He is survived by a son, Howland Davis, of New York, and three daughters, Mrs. Alexander Jackson of Boston, Mrs. Henry R. Hitchcock of Hyde Park, and Miss Katherine Davis of Plymouth. He died there Dec. 3, 1907. — Frederick Sheldon died at his home in Newport, R. I., on Nov. 22, 1907, at the age of 80. He fitted for college in Germany, entered Sophomore, and graduated among the first eight of $\Phi. B. K.$ He married Miss Fearing, daughter of the late D. B. Fearing of Newport. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, and of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Century Clubs in New York.

1843.

REV. F. C. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
248 Walnut St., Brookline.

Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, commander of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry in the Civil War, died Jan. 8, 1908, at Santa Barbara, Cal. He was born in Quincy, June 30, 1821. After graduating

A.B. in 1843, he entered the Law School, and took his LL.B. degree in 1845. He then practised law. At the opening of the Civil War he was senior aide on the staff of Gov. J. A. Andrew. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry in 1861, became colonel of the regiment in October, 1862, and took part in the engagements of Seclusionville, Culpeper, and Rapidan Station, and in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, and Chancellorsville. He was with Gen. Banks in the Red River campaign, and was wounded in action. March 21, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry and good conduct. Sept. 29, 1864, he was mustered out of service on account of his wounds. He was department commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R. in 1876, '77, and '78, the only man who served three consecutive terms in that office. At every department encampment for the last 20 years one of the first duties of the encampment has been to send a message of love and greeting to the General, whose response by wire was always one of the pleasant events of the annual gatherings. Gen. Sargent was founder of the Soldiers' home at Chelsea. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature and the newspapers, and delivered numerous addresses. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Rear-Admiral B. H. McCalla, at whose house Gen. Sargent died.

1845.

DR. J. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.,
416 Marlboro St., Boston.

The long and valued services of Dr. S. F. Coues, retired in 1887 with the rank of Medical Director, U. S. N., were recognized by his advancement in 1906 to the grade of Rear Admiral. His classmates and college friends recall

his distinction in 1851, when his first naval examination made him highest among 40 candidates. To his many years at sea succeeded long, arduous, and most responsible duty on shore; and the increase in rank becomes a thoroughly welcome tribute.

1851.

H. W. HAYNES, Sec.,
239 Beacon St., Boston.

Edward Wyeth Brown died in Arlington, Oct. 29, 1907. He was born in West Cambridge, in the section now comprised in Belmont. His father was James Brown, of the publishing house of Little, Brown & Co., Boston. His preparatory studies were pursued at the school of Mrs. Samuel Ripley, in Concord, and with George P. Sanger, in Charlestown. Immediately after graduation he entered the firm of Hinckley, Swan & Brown, of Boston, as the junior partner. In the summer of 1852 he traveled in Europe. Afterwards he became a member of the firm of Shepherd, Clark & Brown of Boston. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Co. G, 45th Mass. Vols., and served most of his time in South Carolina. At the close of the war he received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., which he held for a number of years. Subsequently he became connected with his father's firm, of Little, Brown & Co., but retired from active business in 1876. For several years he was the librarian of the Belmont Public Library; but about 1897 he changed his residence to Arlington. On Sept. 12, 1854, he married Julia Ganot Pragoff, who died Oct. 2, 1886. Their children were Winthrop and Frank Copperthwaite, who are still living, and Julia Pragoff, who died Jan. 10, 1892. His brother, John M. Brown, graduated in 1863.

1852.

S. L. THORNDIKE, Sec.,
62 Devonshire St., Boston.

H. K. Oliver has returned to Europe, but his winter address is the St. Botolph Club, Boston. He has promptly complied with the Secretary's request for Class-Book entries. Will others kindly follow the example. Minutes about deceased classmates are also especially desirable in a Class as old as ours. — J. H. Choate is president of the National Civil Service Reform League. — At a recent Class meeting S. L. Thorndike was formally elected Secretary and J. H. Choate was added to the Class Committee.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.,
40 Mt. Vernon St. Boston.

The annual dinner of the Class, on Jan. 18, at the Union Club, Boston, was attended by 12 members, including President Eliot. Notice was taken of the decease of four classmates since the last dinner, Livermore, Weld, Dwelley, and Cornelius Fiske. The proceedings were as usual wholly informal.

1854.

DR. B. J. JEFFRIES, Acting Sec.,
15 Chestnut St., Boston.

David Hill Coolidge, Class Secretary for 53 years, died in Boston Dec. 7, 1907. For 5½ successive years he presided at the Class Meeting on Commencement Day at Cambridge. Ill health prevented his being present last year. He was born in Boston on Feb. 7, 1833, the only child of Charles Leonard and Elizabeth Lydia (Hill) Coolidge. On the maternal side, his grandfather, David Hill, fought in the Revolutionary War, and his great-uncles also fought for their country's

independence. They were Samuel Hill, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, and Jeremiah Hill, who was in the fight at Lexington, in 1775, and also in the Bunker Hill battle. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. Mr. Coolidge fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated with the Class of 1854. After graduation, he studied for a year or more at the Dane Law School and then for two years read law with Hon. Peleg W. Chandler. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1857. In public life he was elected a commissioner in insolvency in 1865, and for five successive terms of three years each was re-elected to this office. He afterward was a master in chancery for a time. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1863 and 1864, representing the Sixth Ward, and also represented the same ward in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1865. He served as an extra secretary for Gov. John Albion Andrew, during the Civil War. For several years he was a trustee of Boston City Hospital. One of his longest activities was as clerk for 43 years of the corporation of the Home for Aged Men, Boston, from the time it was established in 1861 until about two years ago, when his resignation was most reluctantly accepted and resolutions were passed expressing the value of his long service to the corporation. He was succeeded as clerk by one of his sons, C. A. Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge was affiliated with the Arlington Street Church in a prominent way, and was long deeply interested in the charities which it maintains, and a wise counselor in the work of dispensing relief. He was a director in the Mattapan Trust Co., also in the Winnisimmet R. R., and a trustee of the Baldwinville Home. He was a member of the Unitarian Club, of the Massachusetts State Society, Sons

of the American Revolution, a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and formerly belonged to the Union Club and the University Club, from which he had withdrawn in recent years. Mr. Coolidge was married on Jan. 6, 1858, to Isabella Shurtleff of Brookline, who survives him, as do three sons and a daughter, Charles Allerton, '81, of the architects' firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge; David Hill, Jr., '86, the landscape architect; Dr. Frederick Shurtleff, '87, of Pittsfield, and Mrs. Councilman (Isabella Coolidge), wife of Dr. William T. Councilman, a professor of the Harvard Medical School.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, *Sec.*,

1 Follen St., Cambridge.

In December Alexander Agassiz started on a scientific expedition to Central Africa.

1856.

PROF. JEREMIAH SMITH, *Sec.*,

4 Berkeley St. Cambridge.

George Osgood Holyoke died in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1907. He was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 10, 1834, and was the son of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke (H. U. 1817) and Maria (Osgood) Holyoke. He was descended from Edward Holyoke, who was President of Harvard from 1737 to 1769. After graduation he taught for a short time in Louisville, Ky. In 1858 he went into mercantile business, which he carried on first in Boston and afterwards in New York. For many years his residence has been on Staten Island. He was married in Boston, Oct. 16, 1861, to Jane Wildes Blake, daughter of James Henry Blake. A daughter, Marian, survives him.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,

50 State St., Boston.

William Elliott died Dec. 5, 1907, after an hour's illness at Beaufort, S. C., where he was born Sept. 3, 1838. He entered our class in 1854, but left it at the end of the Sophomore year and entered the University of Virginia as a student of history, literature, and law. He was admitted to the bar in Charleston in 1861. He served in the Confederate service with credit throughout the Civil War and for a time was on the staff of Major-Gen. Stephen B. Lee. In 1866 he was elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876 and was a Democratic Presidential Elector for the state at large in 1880; was elected to the 50th Congress in 1886 and served until 1902. Soon after this he was appointed by the President to determine the number and locations of the Confederate dead, and it was soon after his return from the Mississippi Valley, where he had been engaged in this work, that he died. His wife, three daughters and two sons survive him.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*,

5 Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

It is learned that Daniel Webster Paul died at Middleton Springs, Vt., March 30, 1903.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,

23 Central St., Boston.

Clifford Crowninshield Waters, son of William Dean and Abigail (Devereux) Waters, was born in Salem, Nov. 19, 1840. He fitted for college at the Salem Classical and High School. From October, 1863, to April 1864, he was in Port

Royal, S. C., and its vicinity as Superintendent of Plantations, under the authority of the United States. He was assigned three plantations on St. Helena Island, and also Paris Island, and was for a time assistant special aide, U. S. Treasury Department, having in charge the abandoned chattel property within those limits. May 1, 1864, to Feb. 8, 1865, he was a tea broker in Boston, when he left for Louisiana, to engage in cotton-raising. March, 1868, driven away by inundations, droughts, and ravages of the cotton-worm, he returned to St. Helena Island, S. C., and was engaged in the production and handling of sea-island cotton until April, 1881, when he went to Jamestown, Dakota, and engaged in wheat and stock raising in the James River Valley. He caused the town of his residence to be named Pingree, after his classmate and friend. In 1891 he left North Dakota, finding his health somewhat impaired, and went to California for a change of climate. He has remained there since, living at Riverside or Los Angeles in the winter, and on one of the coast islands in the summer. He has not been engaged in any active business. He died in a hospital at Los Angeles of Bright's disease on Jan. 2, 1908. He was unmarried. He has a brother, William C. Waters, who lives in Salem, and another brother, Edward Stanley Waters, who lives in Minneapolis, Minn. Waters has been a member of the Class Committee ever since graduation, but as practically his whole life was spent away from Boston, he has not attended a meeting of the Class since 1866. — Robert Newlin Verplanck, son of William Samuel and Anna B. (Newlin) Verplanck, was born in Fishkill, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1842. He fitted for college at the school of Otis Bisbee, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Colored Troops, Sept. 15, 1863;

first lieutenant, 118th Colored Troops, Nov. 23, 1864; brevet captain, April 2, 1865; and resigned June 21, 1865. He then began business in New York City. After April 1, 1871, he lived at Fishkill, having sold out his oil refinery, and had the management of his father's farms. He went into business again in New York City, May 1, 1875, being for a while engaged in manufacturing in bonded warehouses, and then went back to Fishkill and took to farming again. He finally abandoned agriculture, after some 30 years' experience, having found it profitable to neither mind nor purse, and went to live in Orange, N. J., where he died suddenly of heart failure, Jan. 10, 1908. He was married Feb. 24, 1876, to Kate Brinckerhoff, by whom he had five children, and who, as well as the children, survives him. He came to the Class meeting at Commencement in 1906, not having met his classmates as a body before since 1869. — Joseph Anthony Gillet, son of Jeremiah and Fanny Gosina (Day) Gillet, was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., June 21, 1837. He fitted for college at the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham. Sept. 1, 1864, he became sub-master in the Cambridge High School. In connection with his fellow teacher, W. J. Rolfe, he engaged in writing and publishing a series of "Text-Books in Physics," which had a success as a practical manual for the use of high schools and other institutions of learning. In 1870 he removed to New York City and became professor of mathematics and physics in the Normal College of the City of New York, a position which he held up to the time of his death, and for the last year or so he has been acting as head of that institution. He remained at his post until within ten days of his death, which took place at the Hahnemann Hospital in New York,

Jan. 28, 1908, after an operation for appendicitis. He was married at Wilbraham, May 4, 1864, to Sarah H. Bliss, daughter of John Wesley Bliss, who survives him. He also leaves a son and a married daughter.

1865.

G. A. GODDARD, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

Gorham Deane Williams died Aug. 27, 1907, in Greenfield, where he had first practised law, after his admission to the bar in 1868. He rose to high position in the Franklin County bar, and held many public offices. He was afterwards in business in other places, but finally returned to the law and at last to Greenfield. His death was sudden. He married at Greenfield, Jan. 17, 1871, Ella C. Taylor, by whom he had two daughters. — Dr. Ferdinand Gordon Morrill, a temporary member, died Dec. 25, 1907, at Assouan, Egypt. He left college after one year, served in the Navy the last six months of the war, and until 1866, when he took up the study of medicine and took his M.D. degree in 1869 at the Harvard Medical School. He became a successful practitioner and a useful man, serving at the Mass. Gen. Hospital, at the Carney Hospital and especially at the Children's Hospital, where he was very influential, and was the first to introduce there the use of diphtheria antitoxin, with excellent results. He married at Boston on May 17, 1871, Arria Niles, who survives with two sons.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
70 State St., Boston.

Theodore Francis Wright was born in Dorchester (now Boston) Aug. 3, 1845. At the close of the first term of the Sophomore year he left college for the army. He was appointed first

lieutenant of infantry, and was presented by his classmates with a uniform, sash, and belt. He was assigned to the 108th U. S. Colored Infantry. He was honorably discharged July 3, 1865, and returned to the Class at the beginning of the first term Senior; made up his conditions in the winter vacation and received his degree of A.B. with the Class. He had been a constant and devoted student of Swedenborg, and shortly after graduating he entered the Theological School of the New Church at Waltham. He was duly ordained a minister of that denomination, and was pastor of the New Jerusalem Society at Bridgewater, for 20 years, where he also was president of the Trustees of the Public Library. In 1889 he was appointed to take charge of the Theological School of the New Church at Cambridge, of which he was made dean and pastor of the congregation connected therewith. Here he continued until his death. He also took an active and useful interest in the charities of Cambridge. He was secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund and of the American School of Research in Palestine, and he died during his third journey to the Holy Land. He died suddenly at sea between Alexandria and Naples, Nov. 3, 1907. He married (1) Harriet S. Chapman, April 6, 1868, who died; and (2) Pamela Keith, Dec. 4, 1879, who survives him without children. — W. A. Hayes has been, after 25 years of service in the militia in the First Corps of Cadets, retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. — G. L. Osgood has a son, Hamilton, born Sept. 14, 1907.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

Edward Gray died Dec. 14, 1907.

He was born at Milton on June 7, 1851, and was the son of William Gray and Sarah Frances (Loring) Gray. He attended the Public Latin School in Boston and Dixwell's School in 1864 and 1865, but received his final fitting for college from private tutors. He was a member of the Harvard Glee Club and its director in 1871-72, and of the Pierian Sodality, of which he was treasurer in 1869 and secretary in 1870; he was treasurer of the Institute, a member of the A. K. E. and Hasty Pudding, and was chorister of the latter club. He was active in athletics, and was for a while pitcher of the 'Varsity Nine in 1869 and captain of his Class Nine in 1870, pluckily pitching with a broken arm in the game with Brown. He also rowed and was a member of the Harvard Cricket Club; also of the Christian Union. He roomed with Arthur Holland in his Freshman and Sophomore years and with A. T. Cabot in his Junior and Senior years. He graduated with the intention of becoming a cotton manufacturer, and for a time was clerk in the office of the Atlantic Cotton Mills. In 1874 he went into the business of cotton buying with C. H. Gibbs, with whom he remained in partnership until July, 1876, when he continued the business by himself. In 1875 he was appointed on the personal staff of Gov. Gaston. He retired from active business several years ago, spending the winters in the South on account of his health. He always kept up his interest in sports and for a time was a member of the Country Club, Brookline, and of the Point Judith Country Club, and within a few months was playing tennis with his old-time spirit. He was also a member of the Somerset Club. His son, Edward, '00, and a daughter, Margaret (Gray) Swann, survive him. He was married at Boston to Elizabeth Gray

Story, Sept. 21, 1875. — C. H. Russell has been appointed a member of the Municipal Art Commission of New York by Mayor McClellan. He has just published in pamphlet form "A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in the City of New York." — Charlemagne Tower was elected president of the new Harvard Club, Berlin, at its first meeting, Nov. 23, 1907.

1873.

A. L. WARE, Sec.,
Framingham.

Dr. Joseph Everett Garland died at Gloucester on Dec. 16, 1907. He was the son of Joseph and Caroline Augusta (Goodhue) Garland and was born in Gloucester on Nov. 17, 1851. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, where he graduated with high honors in 1869. Upon the completion of his college course at Harvard he entered the Medical School, and subsequently passed three years abroad in the study of his chosen profession. After filling for a time the office of house surgeon at the Mass. General Hospital he returned to Gloucester, where he passed his life as a practising physician and surgeon. He took a prominent part in the philanthropic and educational interests of the municipality, serving for more than 20 years on the School Committee and for a long period as president of the Associated Charities of Gloucester. A widow and four children survive him.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.,
53 State St., Room 940, Boston.

H. B. MORSE, in delivering over the keys at the dedication of the building of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai, in October,

made one of the addresses on that occasion, and was presiding officer at the banquet tendered by the citizens of Shanghai to Secretary of War Taft, on the same day. — Henry Holbrook Mudge died at Bristol, R. I., Jan. 8, 1908. He was born in Swampscott, July 1, 1852, the son of Enoch Redington and Caroline A. (Patten) Mudge. In College he was prominent as an athlete, and was a member of the Δ. K. E., Hasty Pudding, and Porcellian. After graduation, he traveled for a year in Europe and then studied three years at the Harvard Medical School. In 1879 he became interested in cattle-raising in Kansas, but disposed of his herds in 1884. For two years was secretary to Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, chief engineer of construction of the Brooklyn Elevated R. R. From 1888 to 1893 he spent most of his time in Eastern Asia and Australasia. Then he hunted and traveled in the Rocky Mountains. Aug. 8, 1898, he married at Bristol, R. I., Marguerite de Wolf Allen, and had since resided at Bristol. His middle name was changed from Sanford to Holbrook in 1899. He had one daughter, born in 1901.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brockton.

Dr. Frank Herbert Eaton died at Victoria, British Columbia, Jan. 13, 1908. He was son of William and Anna Augusta Willoughby (Hamilton) Eaton, born at Kentville, N. S., July 29, 1851. Entered Acadia College, at Wolfville, N. S., in June, 1869, and graduated in 1873. He was principal of the academy at Shelburne, N. S., until November, 1873, when he joined the Class of 1876 at Harvard, and shortly afterwards the Class of 1875. Immediately after graduation was appointed instructor of Greek and Natural Sciences in Horton

Collegiate Academy, Wolfville, N. S., where he remained two years. In June, 1876, received degree of A.M. from Acadia College, N. S. In September, 1877, went to Cambridge, Mass., where he spent the year studying comparative philology. Was appointed principal of Amherst Academy, Amherst, N. S., in November, 1878, and held that position until his appointment to the chair of mathematics in the Nova Scotia Normal School, Truro, which he resigned in 1890. In 1891-92 held temporary appointments as instructor of mathematics in the Boston Latin School and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Was for many years one of the governors of Acadia University and a member of the Senate of McMaster University, Toronto. In August, 1897, was appointed Superintendent of Schools of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, which position he held at the time of his death. In June, 1905, he received the degree of D.C.L. from Acadia University, N. S. — Franklin Pierce Foulkes died in Chicago, Feb. 22, 1907. The son of Richard Rowland and Sarah (Corey) Foulkes, he was born in New York City, May 17, 1853. After graduation he studied at the Harvard Law School in 1876-77 and practised law in Toledo, O., until 1881, when his health obliged him to give up his profession. Afterwards engaged in publishing business in Toledo, O., in firm of Baker & Foulkes. In 1904 he received at Harvard the degree of LL.B. out of course as of 1877. At Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 15, 1882, he married Leonora O. Hull, and had one son. — On Nov. 23, 1907, H. B. Wenzell was elected secretary emeritus of the Harvard Club of Minnesota of which he had been active secretary for 19 years. He is also life member of the Minnesota Historical Society. — Dr.

D. W. Ross, after a half-year's absence, has resumed his course at Harvard. He recently gave the Boston Art Museum several of Turner's water-color sketches. — W. A. Reed has been appointed by the Overseers one of the visiting committee to the Bussey Institution.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.,
19 Milk St., Boston.

David Theodore Seligman, born at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, 1856, died Sept. 9, 1907, at Lucerne, Switzerland. He was the son of Jesse and Henrietta Seligman. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduating he entered the Harvard Law School — graduating in 1878. He then went abroad and passed a semester in each of the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Leipsic, and finished with a year at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques at Paris. In 1881 he returned to New York, and entered the office of Alexander & Green, and attended lectures at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and practised law with Messrs. Eugene and George Seligman, under the firm name of Seligman & Seligman. In politics he was a Republican. He was well known in the art world, and was a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was a member of the Bar Association, the Lawyers Club, the Harvard Club, Lotos Club, Grolier Club, Century and Country Club, and was a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He was married on May 4, 1893, to Florence Anistein, who, with three daughters, survives him. — Prof. F. J. Stimson delivered in the autumn at the Lowell Institute a course of lectures on the American Constitution, which has just been published.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, Sec.,
73 Tremont St., Boston.

Stanley Cunningham was born in Boston, Jan. 10, 1856, and died in Cohasset, of apoplexy, Nov. 28, 1907. His father was Frederic Cunningham, '45, a Boston merchant, who died in 1864; and the immigrant ancestor of the family was Andrew Cunningham, who came from England in 1680. His paternal ancestors thereafter were all residents of Boston or its immediate vicinity. His mother was Sarah Maria Parker, the daughter of William and Julia (Stevens) Parker; and her family is traced back to a daughter of the Earl of Derby, who married William Parker, the son of Sir Phillip Parker. Our classmate's maternal great-grandfather was Right Rev. Samuel Parker, Bishop of the Church of England in Massachusetts during the Revolution, and rector of Trinity Church in Boston, and it is a matter of interest that he was the only clergyman of the Church of England who held services during the entire Revolutionary period, which he is said to have accomplished by omitting the names of the royal family in the Liturgy. The father of our classmate and many of his relatives were also Harvard graduates. It was quite a matter of course that Stanley should attend college, and he fitted at first at the Park Latin School, where he remained a year, and then at the Boston Latin School, where the head master was the well-known Francis Gardner. In May, 1872, he left the Latin School and went abroad for a year, spending most of the winter in study in Dresden and Paris. He returned in April, 1873, and in the following June entered College with us. During his College course he was a member of the Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding Club, Δ. K. E.,

Glee Club, A. D. Club, Der Verein, H. U. B. C., and the Harvard Athletic Association. During his Freshman year he roomed alone in 31 Grays, and the other three years with H. C. Leeds, '77, in 13 Holworthy. After graduation he went into business and for a time was a cotton broker in Boston. Subsequently, for many years he was a banker, of the firm of Barnes & Cunningham, and retired in 1895. At different times he was a member of the Colonial Society, the Somerset Club, the Exchange Club of Boston, the Essex County Club of Manchester, and of the University Club of New York. He lived a large part of his life in Boston, but was for some years a resident of Brookline, and later removed to Cohasset. He was married Oct. 16, 1879, to Mary A. Crehore, of Boston who died several years ago. His children are Stanley, Jr., '01, and George Clarendon, '04, Mary, Francis, '11, Alice, and Alan. — Rev. A. T. Bowser, who for 14 years has been pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Wilmington, Del., is now the minister of the Unitarian Church at Atlanta, Ga., where he entered upon his new work early last October. — G. H. Rountree and J. C. Patton are members of the executive committee of the Harvard Club of North Carolina, recently organized in Raleigh. — The Class had its mid-winter dinner at the Harvard Club of New York, at eight o'clock on Feb. 21. — F. W. Smith, who has recently finished 20 years' service in the professional training of teachers, has recently removed from the West to take a position as principal of the Paterson, N. J., Normal Training School. — G. E. Woodberry delivered in the fall a series of lectures at Cornell University, and sailed in January for the Mediterranean, where he will pass the larger part of this year. — A memoir of the

late E. H. Strobel, by Lindsay Swift, is printed earlier in this issue. — H. R. Bailey is receiver for the Enterprise Transportation Co.

1878.

H. WHITNEY, Sec.,
Box 3573, Boston.

Rev. Samuel Shepherd, born in Canada, Feb. 14, 1850, died at Maquoketa, Ia., April 24, 1904. He was the son of Samuel and Jane (Merit) Shepherd. After graduation he taught at Dalton, Ill., for a year, then studied at the Chicago Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1882, was pastor of the Congregational Church in Shabbona, Ill., for nearly two years, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Wyandotte, Kan., for 16 months, and was ordained in 1893. From Kansas he went to the pastorate of the Warren Avenue Congregational Church of Chicago, where he stayed for three and a half years. In 1888 he went to the Atlantic Congregational Church of St. Paul, Minn., where he remained for three years, and in 1891 accepted a call to the Forestville Congregational Church of Chicago, where he remained until May, 1893. His wife being broken down in health, he purchased a small fruit farm near Niles, Mich., and moved there. The relief was, however, only temporary, for she died Nov. 19, 1894. Soon afterwards he accepted a call to become pastor of the Congregational Church of Maquoketa, Ia., where he remained until his death. He was twice married: (1) to Sarah H. Moody, Sept. 3, 1878, by whom he had six children, of whom a son and two daughters survive him; and (2), to Minnie B. Fletcher, of Maquoketa, on Feb. 18, 1896. The Davenport Association of Iowa, in joint session with the Rock River Association at Geneseo, Ill., Sept. 12, 13 and 14, 1904.

adopted a memorial to his memory, in which allusion is made to the long and painful illness that he had patiently endured. Shepherd was older than most men in College and was a monitor. He had a part on Commencement when we graduated, and his oldest daughter, Grace Clair, born Aug. 22, 1879, was the "class baby," a distinction never claimed. She married and died in Chicago, Dec., 1901 (Mrs. Westbrook). — The Secretary has now accumulated material for Report VI. This will be published as soon as the time necessary for editing and the presswork allows.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, Sec.,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

Francis Almy has been appointed a member of the Buffalo Civil Service Commission. — F. L. Porter has been re-elected vice-president of the Harvard Club of Lawrence. — J. A. Thayer is a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Club of Worcester. — W. B. Thomas is president of the American Sugar Refining Co.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Robert Bacon has been awarded a medal by the Massachusetts Humane Society. He and John S. Reid jumped from the Harvard coaching launch last October, and swam to the rescue of two men who were clinging to a cap-sized canoe near the Cottage Farm Bridge in Charles River. — Col. C. C. Foster, late Medical Director of the Second Brigade, M. V. M., is to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and is to succeed Surgeon-General Devine of Massachusetts on the latter's retirement on April 1. — F. A. Tupper has been re-elected president of

the Massachusetts Teachers' Association. — Prof. A. B. Hart has made a two months' tour through the South, in preparation for a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute on the Negro Problem and other Southern conditions. — Congressman C. G. Washburn's Washington address is 1721 Rhode Island Ave.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.,
103 Walker St., Cambridge.

L. M. Clark was re-elected alderman of Boston in December, and has been chosen chairman of that body. — Dr. G. A. Gordon delivered the Dupleian Lecture at Harvard this year. — Ernest Lovering has removed from Holyoke to Boston, to become treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Co., with office at 53 State St. — Prof. M. H. Morgan has delivered a course of eight lectures in the Lowell Institute on "The Private Life of the Romans." — G. A. Stearns is with the Union Institution for Savings, Boston. — A. Talbot is medical director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Co. — Edwin Cull Howell, who died at Gwathmey, Va., Dec. 16, 1907, was born at Nantucket, April 21, 1860, the son of George and Frances Sarah (Cull) Howell. He left College in March, 1881, but returned in 1882 and was graduated with the Class of 1883. He was by profession a journalist, and was also widely known as an authority on whist. — The following members of the Class are serving on committees of the Overseers: Brandegee (physical training); Burdett (music); Gordon (administration of University Chapel); Howard (Stillman Infirmary); G. M. Luce (Library, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, government, classics); Markham (education, music); Rand (botany); R. C. Sturgis (fine arts and architecture); W. R. Thayer (English litera-

ture, Italian, Spanish, and Romance philology, history); Whiting (Bussey Institution). — The Class lunched at the Exchange Club, Boston, on Saturday, Feb. 8. 50 members were present.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,
89 State St., Boston.

The Class had its usual mid-winter lunch at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, on Feb. 15. — William Henry McKendry died at his home in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1907. He was the son of William and Caroline (Tucker) McKendry and was born May 17, 1859, at Ponkapog, Canton, Mass., where his father's and mother's families had lived for several generations. Shortly after graduating he went to Chicago and entered the employ of Palmer, Fuller & Co., manufacturers and dealers in doors, sashes, and blinds and continued with them till their dissolution about a year ago. Last spring he had a severe ill-turn and was obliged to retire from business; he died at his home in Chicago from a similar attack on Dec. 12, and was buried at his old home at Canton, Mass. He was never married. — The Secretary is most anxious to get some clue as to the identity or whereabouts of Henry White, who was a member of the Class during the Freshman year and was then a resident of Cambridge. He is the only man connected with the Class of whom the Secretary knows absolutely nothing.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,
2 Joy St., Boston.

William Herbert Crawford died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1907. He was born in New York City, March 22, 1860. He prepared for college at Holbrook Hall, Ossining, and subsequently took a three years' course at Phillips

Academy, Exeter. His character and career at Exeter, one of his classmates says, "reminds me of the older Brooke in 'Tom Brown at Rugby.' In 1878 he played on the baseball nine and football eleven, in the games against Andover. These were the first annual contests of this kind and Exeter won both of them. He was captain of one of the rowing crews and was the leader of the glee club. In the chapel exercises he played the organ and in church led the choir. His frank, manly character made him a general favorite with all who knew him both here and in after life. He passed his entrance examinations for Harvard a year ahead of his regular class." He played first base on his Freshman Nine, and at the commencement of his Freshman year he was elected captain of the Freshman Crew. In deference to the wishes of his family, however, he resigned and gave up active participation in athletics. In the course of his Sophomore year he left college and went into business with Schoverling, Daly & Gales, manufacturers of firearms, New York City, with whom he remained until 1884, and then became associated with a well-known real estate firm, J. Edgar Leacycraft & Co., in New York. In 1900 he went into the same business on his own account. A little more than a year ago, he was taken unaccountably ill. Examination showed that, shortly before, he had, unassisted, taken up and carried a sick friend, a very heavy man, from a carriage to his bedroom upstairs, and from this exertion an aneurism of the aorta had developed. He held out against it for more than a year, defying the predictions of physicians that his tenure of life was only a matter of hours, and struggling to continue his business activities to the very end. A few hours before his death he played some of the

old Glee Club songs upon the piano. Two days before his death he received, with much appreciation, a round robin resolution of greetings signed by the members of the Class who were present at the New Year's lunch in Boston. He was married, Oct. 8, 1889, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Mina Palmyra Paine, who, with one son, Henry P. Crawford, survives him. — William Wadsworth Wentworth died in Chicago, Ill., on Dec. 6, after a lingering illness following gastric fever. After graduation he went to Chicago, and was engaged, up to 1888, as a teacher of Latin, Greek, chemistry, physiology, and other subjects, at the Englewood High School. During these years he pursued, out of school hours, a systematic study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, the Bennett Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and finally graduated from the Rush Medical College in 1889. Since then he had been practising in Chicago, and since 1893 had held the position of Professor of Physiology in the Northwestern University Dental College. He was married June 5, 1890, at Englewood, Ill., to Abigail Catherine Monfort, who survives him. — The usual Class Lunch was held at the University Club on Jan. 11. About 40 men were present, including the Chief Marshal Elect, who was toasted and cheered. A letter was read from W. H. Page, giving encouraging reports of T. W. Cowgill, who has now returned to his home in Reno, Nev. A round robin was signed by every man present and dispatched to Cowgill and Crawford by the Secretary, bearing the sympathy and good wishes of their classmates. — A tentative program for the Twenty-fifth Celebration has been arranged by the Class Committee. It includes: On Sunday afternoon, June 21, a religious service,

probably in Appleton Chapel, conducted by clergymen of the Class, followed by an informal reception in Cambridge; on Monday, an excursion to the country or seaside; on Tuesday, a lunch in the suburbs, with a reception for the ladies following, and the usual Class Dinner in the evening; and on Wednesday, the usual Commencement lunch in the College Yard. — L. A. Coolidge has changed his address to 2419 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. — Dr. P. J. Eaton has been appointed a member of the Alleghany County Medical Society's Milk Commission. He has changed his address to 715 North Highland Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Penn. — Richard Taylor Evans, the "Class Baby," is in his second year at the Law School, and our classmate's second son, Griffith Conrad, who graduated first in the Class of 1907, is now in the Graduate School. — F. B. Fay has changed his address to 23 East 60th St., New York City. — F. W. Kaan is serving, for the tenth consecutive year, as City Solicitor of Somerville. He has had charge of the cases in connection with the removal of all grade-crossings from that city by the Fitchburg R. R. — J. F. Moors was re-elected president of the Boston Public School Association, at the annual meeting on Jan. 29. Moors is a member of the important Finance Commission, a body created by legislative sanction and confirmed by the Mayor, composed of representatives from the leading business associations of Boston, and empowered to investigate and report upon the condition of the various municipal departments. He delivered an address on "Persistency in Good Citizenship," before the Boston Y. M. C. U., on Jan. 19, in which he claimed that "the scholar in politics has been a failure because, as a rule, he has been a pessimist and has contented himself with

criticising, rather than taking off his coat to go to work and help better the condition of things." — C. P. Perin has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, Chief Marshal for Commencement Day. — Wallace Rice has accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, and will remove from Chicago to New York. — E. W. Sawyer is principal of Okanagan College, Summerland, B. C., and writes that he is "helping to organize and start running, in the heart of British Columbia, a school planned on lines similar to that of Arcadia, N. S." His fight against corrupt politics caused him to leave his position in the latter institution.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

A. C. Arnold has left Scranton, Pa., and is now in charge of the Greek Department at the Pomfret School, Pomfret Centre, Conn. — H. J. Cox is president of the Geographical Society of Chicago. — R. G. Brown is president of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. — W. B. Lancaster is practising medicine in Amherst. — Rev. J. E. Wilkinson is in charge of St. John's Church, Ionia, Mich. — T. W. Harris has entered the ministry and is curate in Trinity Church, Claremont, N. H. His field of work includes also Union Episcopal Church at West Claremont, Trinity Church at Cornish, and Epiphany Church at Newport. — Prof. W. W. Fenn, Dean of the Divinity School, is giving during the year at the University a series of talks on "The Parables of Jesus."

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

Pres. Alderson, of the Colorado School of Mines, has been made secretary of

the Committee on Federal Legislation of the American Mining Congress. — Henry Bartlett, with his family, has been spending the winter in Cambridge. — G. R. Blinn has been appointed special administrator of the estate of Walter F. Baker in which Harvard is largely interested. — G. D. Cushing was re-elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in November and is chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. — A. T. French has severed his connection with the Manhattan Trust Co. of New York. — Harry Holden was one of the founders of the Harvard Club of Berkshire organized last fall. — Prof. M. L. Kellner has been appointed by Bishop Lawrence a delegate to the Pan-Anglican Congress in London to be held in June. — Dr. J. G. Mumford and Dr. G. A. Craigin are two of the lecturers in the course of free medical lectures being given in the new Harvard Medical School buildings. — S. P. Read has prepared an elaborate new telegraphic code called the "Hub Code." — J. J. Storrow is again president of the Boston School Committee; he is also one of the receivers of the Arnold Print Works and Allied Companies. — J. E. Thayer is the owner of a talking canary found in New Brunswick. — B. B. Thayer and Alderson are members of the Harvard Mining Club.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

Prof. T. W. Richards has been made a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. — The firm of Roberts (O. B.) & Mitchell has been dissolved and a new partnership formed under the name of Roberts, Roberts & Cushman. — Dr. H. A. Griffin has moved to 8 East 54th St., New York City. — The home address of G. G. Baldwin is changed to 565 Hammond

St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. — Rev. P. R. Frothingham has been appointed baccalaureate preacher for the Columbia University Commencement of 1906.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
340 South Station, Boston.

E. R. Shippen's address is Lanherne, Belgrave Road, Torquay, England. — Prof. G. P. Baker's lectures on the English drama, before the Sorbonne, Paris, have been very successful.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

C. F. Choate has been elected a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee. — F. L. Dean has been appointed private secretary to Gov. Guild of Massachusetts. — D. C. Holder has left Boston and now resides in New Orleans; he is interested in a fruit and garden-truck concern in Texas. — The following are recent changes in addresses sent to the Secretary in response to his first circular in regard to the forthcoming Class Report: Copley Amory, 30 Broad St., New York City; Benjamin Carpenter, 206 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.; M. B. Clarke, 3 Broad St., New York City; F. P. Clement, Black River, N. Y.; Chandler Davis, 1 West 54th St., New York City; F. L. Dean, 10 Cedar St., Worcester; Dr. W. H. Furness, 3d, 1906 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. B. DeGersdorff, 1133 Broadway, New York City; C. W. Gleason, 6 Waverley St., Roxbury; H. D. Hale, 11 East 24th St., New York City; J. M. Hallowell, West Medford; E. A. Harriman, 180 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.; A. F. Holden, *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, O.; R. A. Holland, 902 Mission Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Lent, 2229 Wash-

ington St., San Francisco, Cal.; H. L. Mason, 492 Boylston St., Boston; Dr. Rupert Norton, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, 490 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; William Rand, Jr., 63 Wall St., New York; A. W. Rantoul, 60 State St., Boston; C. J. Rolfe, 405 Broadway, Cambridge; S. L. Swarts, 3d Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. H. P. Towle, 453 Marlborough St., Boston; F. B. Williams, 30 State St., Hartford, Conn.; J. W. Wood, Jr., Short Hills, N. J.; G. A. Hopkins, 184 Summer St., Boston; F. C. Roby, 122 North Water St., Decatur, Ill. — The Secretary takes this additional opportunity of urging all members of the Class who have not yet replied to his circular asking for material for the next Class Report, to do so at once. The preparation of the Report involves a very considerable amount of compilation which cannot be done until all men have replied. — The Class Committee and the special committee to arrange for the 20th anniversary are getting plans into shape rapidly. It will be possible to make a definite announcement about March 1.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses: (Business) H. W. Packard, 25 Beacon St., Boston; L. M. Jewett, 30 Walker's Wharf, St. John, N. B.; A. P. Hebard, 722 Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Marsh, Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; H. Richardson, 40 State St., Boston; J. B. Chittenden, 162 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. A. Kilvert, Apartado 85, Mexico City; A. G. Barret, 1304 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; H. R. White, 39 Boylston St., Boston. (Home) E. S. Griffing, 37 Poplar Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.; E.

E. Shoemaker, 10 Sumner Road, Cambridge; J. B. Chittenden, 144 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; M. A. Kilvert, Casa Papelote, Lerdo, Durango, Mexico; E. C. Pfeiffer, Gardnerville, Douglas Co., Nev.; H. W. Packard, 7 John A. Andrew St., Jamaica Plain. — A. G. Barret has been appointed by the Mayor of Louisville, chairman of the Board of Public Works. He was one of the leaders in the public movement which resulted recently in the voiding by the Kentucky Court of Appeals of the fraudulent Louisville City Election of 1905. — B. Bartholow was appointed physician in the Medical Clinic, University Medical College, New York, and an assistant physician at St. Luke's Hospital. — A. B. Butterworth is secretary and treasurer of the Marion Shoe Co., of Marion, Ind. — C. Cobb was president of the North Carolina Academy of Science in 1907, and is president of the Harvard Club of North Carolina. — L. Davies was assistant moderator at the Wisconsin State Congregational Convention, October, 1907. — G. C. Chase is president of the Maine Branch of the Classical Association of New England. — M. L. Gerstle reports, "I am glad to be able to report that matters in San Francisco have straightened themselves to such an extent since the fire of 1906 that I shall take a trip to Europe with my family this spring." — E. S. Griffing has been elected comptroller of New Rochelle; is president of the Grand Lodge of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. — A. Holmes is chairman of the board of selectmen of Kingston. — M. A. Kilvert writes that he hopes to visit Boston this spring, from Mexico. — J. M. Marvin is manager of C. D. Wetmore's real estate at Cambridge. — W. R. Marsh has been elected on the Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation in the Diocese of

Long Island. — Prof. Clifford H. Moore has been elected a member of the executive committee of the American Philological Association, and of the executive committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. He represented Harvard at the 9th annual meeting of the Association of American Universities at Ann Arbor. — J. P. Nields was reappointed United States District Attorney for the District of Delaware by Pres. Roosevelt, Dec. 13, 1907. — F. E. Parker visited the Secretary in January and reported prosperous conditions at Bay City, Mich. — E. C. Pfeiffer has left the Mutual Electric Light & Power Co., of Santa Barbara, Cal., and is principal of the High School of Gardnerville, Nevada. — G. A. Reisner is conducting explorations above the first cataract in Egypt, a three years' task. In the spring he will begin explorations in Samaria, Palestine, under permit from the Sultan. He has been conducting excavations for Harvard and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at Gizeh, Egypt. — Prof. J. H. Ropes has leave of absence from the Harvard Divinity School this spring term. — W. G. Rantoul has won an important suit for the schoolhouse plan commission against the City of Salem. — P. M. Reynolds is treasurer of the Ipswich Mills. — H. D. Sleeper delivered an address at the Eastern Educational Music Conference at Columbia University, Dec. 31, 1907, on "How may the College Harmony Course foster Original Composition?" — M. A. Taylor is secretary of the Haverhill Harvard Club. — M. Whitridge has been elected to the Baltimore Board of Trade.

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Dr. G. A. Dorsey, curator of An-

thropology in the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago since 1897, has begun a long trip in the interests of the museum. He visits first the leading museums on the Continent and then proceeds to Ceylon by way of Egypt. In Ceylon he will study the Rock Veddahs, considered the lowest in culture of all the inhabitants of the earth. He then crosses to Southern India and on to Siam, Sumatra, and Java. From Java he proceeds to Australia and then to New Zealand, where he will study the Maoris. His next objective will be various islands of the Melanesian group. On his way home he will stop at the Philippine Islands to explore some of the little known parts of Mindanao and Mindoro.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

Rev. Jonathan Edward Johnson died of valvular disease of the heart on Jan. 17, at Lakehurst, N. J. He was the son of Edward and Harriet (Lawrence) Johnson and was born at Nahant, Mass., Nov. 18, 1868. He attended the Boston Latin School, was graduated from Harvard College in 1891 and from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge in 1894. He then became assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Fall River, where he remained a year. In December, 1895, he became minister-in-charge of St. Paul's Mission Church, Gardner. On Oct. 20, 1897, he married, at Fall River, Margaret Russell Durfee, who survives him with three children, — Jonathan Lawrence and Francis Durfee, twins, born July 25, 1898, and Margaret, born Dec. 8, 1899. In July, 1900, he accepted a call to Pontiac, R. I., and stayed until August, 1905, when he returned to his old home in Nahant, from

which place he supplied in churches until two years ago, when he accepted a call to Hingham, and later to Germantown, Pa. He was a very quiet, diffident man, and, consequently, he was well known by comparatively few. His health for the last few years had not been good, and he must have felt the gathering of inability to do his work; but through the whole thing, and through many disappointments in connection with his life, he preserved the same calm and hopeful nature that had been his all his life. — G. H. Leonard, Jr., of Paris, France, after many years' residence there, studying painting, returned to Boston for a short visit, but has gone again to Paris. — D. C. Percival, Jr., has a farm in Marlboro. — F. W. Coburn is president of the Publicity Bureau at 126 State St., Boston. — J. J. Higgins was elected Dist. Atty. of Middlesex County at the last election in December. He is with A. A. Gleason, '86, at 60 State St., Boston, in a general law practice. — J. W. Rice has given up teaching for a time and resides at Rockland. — The Right Rev. L. H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow, China, was one of the University Preachers in December. — Lieut.-Col. S. D. Parker has been appointed inspector general of the State of Mass., with the rank of brigadier-general. — A. Winsor Weld has formed a new firm to carry on a stock and bond business; the firm will now be Weld, Grew & Co., with offices at 19 Exchange Pl., Boston. — James B. Noyes has been appointed Superintendent of School Buildings of Boston.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

Sec. Taft is quoted as paying a high tribute to the work of W. C. Forbes, who, as is well known, is commissioner of

police and of inland commerce in the Philippines. — T. F. Patterson is a member of the firm of Winslow & Co., organized Jan. 2, 1908, for the transaction of a general commission business in bonds and stocks at 11 Wall St., New York City. — Talbot Aldrich has been appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of major, on the staff of Gov. Guild of Massachusetts. — Lewis Sabin Thompson, who died in Boston, Jan. 19, 1908, was born in Templeton, Oct. 31, 1868. He was the son of Charles Oliver and Maria (Goodrich) Thompson. Until 1883, he lived in Worcester. His father was president of the Worcester Polytechnic School. In 1883, the family moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where his father was president of the Rose Polytechnic School. After his father's death, in 1885, he lived with his family in Cambridge. Early in life he showed unusual musical ability, and while at school studied the organ. When he entered college from the Cambridge Latin School, he was already organist at the Unitarian Church in Somerville. This branch of music he followed all his life, being organist successively at St. John's Chapel, Cambridge, Emmanuel Church, Boston, and Arlington Street Church, Boston, where he had been in entire charge of the music since 1895. In college he was closely identified with all the musical interests. In his Freshman year, 1889, he conducted the performances of *Old King Cole*, which Professors Allen and Greenough wrote and produced; and the following year he wrote the music for the annual Δ. K. E. play. In his Junior year he led the University Glee Club, for which he composed several songs, and also wrote part of the *Obispa*, the '91 Hasty Pudding play. As a Senior, he wrote and conducted *The Sphinx*, the '92 Hasty Pudding play, which is his best known and most

popular work. He was elected Chorister of the Class, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. At graduation he received his degree *summa cum laude* on account of highest honors in Music. He chose the law for his profession, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1895, at once entering into practice. In 1897 he joined J. A. Blanchard, '91, with whom he was still associated in the practice of law at the time of his death. He continued to write music after leaving college and in 1893 published a collection of "Love Songs," and brought out *Prince Pro Tem*, which had a six months' run in Boston, and was again produced in revised form in 1899. In 1895 he re-wrote *The Sphinx* for the professional stage, and it was given in Boston and other cities with great success. In 1897 he wrote the charming music to *Alice in Wonderland* for an amateur company in Boston and conducted the performances. His music for *Baron Humbug*, which the Bank Officers' Association produced in 1903, is also well remembered. His last public appearance was in 1906, when he rehearsed and conducted a series of very successful performances of *The Sphinx* for a company of professionals and amateurs. His writing was not confined entirely to light opera, for at intervals he published a number of waltzes, songs, choruses, and sacred works. Of late years he had made his home in Hingham, where he formed and conducted a singing society. When in college he was a member of the Institute of 1770, Δ. K. E., Signet, O. K., Hasty Pudding (of which he was president), and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs; later of the Tavern and Papyrus Clubs and the Boston Athletic Association. His death is a great loss to all who knew him, for to a rare musical talent he added a cultivated, charming personality. — J. W. C.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

Through the kindness of E. Tuckerman, an enlarged photograph of Adelbert Shaw (* 1891) has been presented to his mother, Mrs. G. R. Shaw, of Fishkill, N. Y.; another copy has been presented to the Harvard Boat Club. — The Secretary of the Harvard Club of Hawaii, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, has sent a cordial invitation to members of '94 journeying in Hawaii to make themselves known at the Club. — C. Abbe, Jr., is Research Observer in the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture. — F. C. Walker is professor of English at Western Canada College, Calgary, Alberta. — B. M. Duggar is professor of botany at the University of Missouri. — A. F. Bailey is conductor of oriental tours for H. W. Dunning & Co., Boston; he has lectured in various places in New England, and left for the Orient in February. — G. B. C. Rugg, 785 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, is assistant city editor of the *Boston Post*. — C. Morgan and E. B. Bishop are on the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover. — R. P. Blake is treasurer of Power & Speed Controller Co., of Boston. — J. F. Twombly is editor of the *Esperanto Journal*. — J. S. Ford is assistant to the principal at Phillips Exeter Academy. — F. L. Fullam is superintendent of the Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co., of Parlin, N. J. — A. H. Chamberlain has been a member of the Cambridge Common Council since 1906. — W. S. Wadsworth is treasurer-general of the Order of the Founder and Patriots of America. — R. E. Gregg is at 25 Bartlett St., Brookline.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,

60 State St., Boston.

Among the officers of instruction

and administration at Harvard are the following: J. L. Coolidge, instructor in mathematics; E. V. Huntington, assistant professor of mathematics; M. A. Potter, assistant professor of Romance languages; J. S. Pray, assistant professor of landscape architecture; E. H. Warren, assistant professor of law; J. K. Whittemore, assistant professor of mathematics; C. F. D. Belden, assistant librarian of the Law School; G. L. Lincoln, Austin teaching fellow in Romance languages; N. S. Bacon, assistant in physiology; L. V. Friedman, assistant in obstetrics; W. Tileston, assistant in clinical medicine; and G. A. Waterman, assistant in neurology. — Feb. 1, the firm of Caswell, Curtis & Co., composed of W. W. Caswell and Philip Curtis, was dissolved. — C. S. French's address is 70 State St., Boston. — R. C. Grew is a member of the firm of Weld, Grew & Co., stock brokers, 27 State St., Boston. — Herbert Wendell Jameson died at Jamaica Plain, Oct. 11, 1907, after a long illness. Born at Abington, Aug. 5, 1871, he was the son of Dr. Robert E. and Anna Richardson Ingalls Jameson. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School and in college took courses looking forward to his work in the Medical School. He was a member of the Mott Haven team and won places in the low hurdles. From his graduation in 1895 until 1898 he studied in the Harvard Medical School. In the latter year his health failed and he spent most of the time until his death on his brother's farm in West Medway and at his home in Jamaica Plain. — V. H. May has resigned from his position with the Wisconsin Central R. R., and is now engaged in the lumber business with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. — P. G. Noon was appointed in September, 1907, sub-master in the Harvard School, Charles-

town; his address is 84 Sycamore St., Somerville. — Thorndike Spalding, who was in November elected to the Mass. Senate from the 2d Middlesex District, is chairman of the joint committee on legal affairs and a member of the joint committee on the judiciary, and also a member of the committee on bills in third reading. — R. M. Winthrop is second secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome. — N. H. White, who was re-elected in November to the Mass. General Court from Brookline, is a member of the ways and means committee.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

J. H. Iselin is a member of the firm of Iselin & Delafield, recently formed for the practice of law, with offices at 25 Broad St., New York. — F. W. Griffin has been appointed a trustee of the State Mining Bureau of California. — E. H. Clark is a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen, being elected on the Democratic and Independence League tickets. — Alfred Codman has retired from the firm of Codman, Grew & Co. — Addresses: David Townsend, 405 Marlboro St., Boston; R. Duff, 84 State St., Boston, care of John Duff. — As the Class funds are low, some of our members will have received by this time a request from the Treasurer for a subscription to defray the amount paid by '96 as its share in support of the Alumni Association. The Association is not self-supporting, and looks to the various Classes for aid. Those who have not been favored by such a request have the pleasure of knowing that their turn will come at a future date.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, Jr., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

O. B. Huntsman was elected a vice-

president of the Mo. Pac. R. R. by the board of directors at their December meeting. His permanent office address is in the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway, N. Y. — H. A. Phillips has formed a partnership with Harry Creighton Ingalls for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Phillips & Ingalls, with offices at 37 West 31st St., N. Y. — E. H. Wells, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, is now permanently located in the new offices of the Association at 50 State St., Boston. — J. H. Choate, Jr., is a partner in the new law firm of Evarts, Choate, and Sherman, with offices at 60 Wall St., New York City. — J. T. Clark's home address is Lincoln. — S. D. Merrill's business address is 30 Congress St., Boston. — R. D. Jenks has formed a partnership with John Douglas Brown for the practice of the law, under the title of Brown and Jenks, with offices at 400 Drexel Building, Philadelphia. — R. Whoriskey has been advanced from associate professor to professor in the department of modern languages at New Hampshire College. — H. Anderson's address is care of Pres. Harris, Amherst College, Amherst. — W. D. Cotton, Jr., has been elected a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen. — C. B. Abbott has been elected a member of the Mass. Senate. — Dr. D. D. Scannell was recently elected a member of the Boston School Committee for a term of three years; he proved an extremely popular candidate, polling a very large vote. — A. Scott has completed a term of service as acting district attorney for the county of Middlesex, Mass., succeeding H. Bancroft, '97, who had accepted the position of district attorney for only a limited period of service. — P. Mackaye is giving a series of public lectures on the subject of the American drama.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

The Class officers have appointed various committees to take charge of arrangements for our Decennial Celebration and the following provisional program has been decided upon. Thursday, June 18, Yale baseball game at Cambridge; Friday, June 19, Class Day; Saturday, June 20, informal dinner in the evening; Monday, 22, Field Day at Country Club with dinner; Tuesday, 23, Shore Day and Clam Bake with various garnishings, Class Dinner in the evening; Wednesday, June 24, Commencement Day; Thursday, 25, Boat Race at New London. Don't miss the Field and Shore Days. Men from the South and West are particularly urged to make arrangements to take in the whole celebration. Application blanks for ball game and boat race with full particulars of celebration will be sent out later. — J. S. Gochenauer's address is 4156 Botanical Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — William Woodward has been elected a director of the Colonial Bank, New York, N. Y. — P. W. Long's address is 35 Trowbridge St., Cambridge. — C. C. Stillman's address is 9 East 67th St., New York, N. Y. — P. B. Wells has located temporarily at Fort Yellowstone (Yellowstone Park), Wyo. — L. P. Marvin has been made a member of the law firm of Rand, Moffat & Webb, 63 Wall St., New York City; he is also secretary of the Harvard Club of New York. — S. W. Fordyce is senior member of the law firm of Fordyce, Holliday, '99, and White, with office at 1406 Third Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — Fred Phillips Brown and James S. Barstow have been rescued from the "lost" list: Brown is a salesman, living at 304 Pine St., Providence, R. I., and Barstow is living at Garrison Cottage, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

E. P. Davis has been elected secretary of the Harvard Club of Minnesota. — Walter S. Fitz is in Trout Creek, Mont., on a constructive job, with Smith, Grant & Co. — W. J. Beggs who was one of our "lost members," has been located as a teacher in the Cleveland High School, St. Paul, Minn.; his address is 431 Main Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For the foregoing the Secretary is indebted to Davis, who is anxious to hear from every Harvard man in Minnesota, or from any one who knows of a Harvard man there. He wants every man there to share his enthusiasm and make the Harvard Club of Minnesota (if it is not already) the best of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — J. B. Rorer is scientific assistant, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. — M. X. Sullivan is expert soil physicist in the same department. — G. J. Dyer retired from the firm of Crawford, Dyer & Cannon, Nov. 1, 1907. — W. J. McGurk is resident manager at Boston for Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia. — The law firm of Elder, MacKusick & Brackett, 6 Beacon St., Boston, has been dissolved, A. R. MacKusick retiring — the new firm name being Elder & Brackett at the same address. A. R. MacKusick has joined a new firm of Webster, MacKusick & Lyon at the same address. — James C. Howe left the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., Nov. 1, 1907, and now represents W. O. Gay & Co., note brokers, in Kansas City, Mo. — H. C. Haseltine has become a successful sculptor; he has been a pupil of Aimée Morot; his address is 20 Rue Jasmin, Paris, France. — Blair Fairchild has returned to America and is living in New York;

his address is unchanged. — H. H. Fish has returned from South America, where he went to investigate the diamond business at Diamantina, Brazil; he expects to return there in the spring. — R. P. Bellows is an architect at 8 Beacon St., Boston. — F. L. W. Richardson is with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, Ames Building, Boston. — L. E. Eustis has returned to Boston and is still with Stone & Webster; address, 147 Milk St., Boston. — F. R. Swift is with Underwood, Van Vorst and Hoyt, lawyers, 25 Broad St., New York City. — E. B. Draper has moved his law office to 15 State St., Boston. — E. B. Wilson is associate professor of mathematics at the Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston. — Harold P. Huntress, who died Oct. 31, 1907, at Winchester, was born in Boston, Jan. 12, 1877. He was the son of George L. and Julia Augusta Poole Huntress. He moved to Winchester when 7 years old and lived there the rest of his life. He attended the grammar and high schools in that town and graduated from the latter in 1894. He attended Mr. Hopkinson's school in Boston for one year and entered Harvard from there in the autumn of 1895. In college he wrote a good deal for the college papers, especially for the *Lampoon* of which he was an editor. His tastes were literary and he planned to enter some publishing house when he graduated. At the time of his death he was and had been for some years with L. C. Page & Co., Boston. He was a very enthusiastic member of the Class and never missed a celebration or dinner. He was looking forward to the Decennial Celebration a year hence and only a few months ago had sent the Secretary a suggestion for a badge to be worn on that occasion, with a request that the idea "be filed for future reference two years hence."

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

G. H. Montague has removed his law office to 32 Nassau St., New York City. — Dr. J. V. Freeman is a practicing physician at 225 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla. — J. W. Hallowell, A. K. Todd, and H. R. Hayes have changed their business address to care of Messrs Stone & Webster, 147 Milk St., Boston. — I. W. Kendall has been elected to membership in the New York Stock Exchange, with offices care of Wrenn Bros., Wall St., New York. — J. K. Robinson is with the Hagey Stone Co., 1122 S. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. — A. E. Minard is head of the Dept. of English and Philosophy at the State Agricultural College at Fargo, N. D. His life since leaving college has been spent in study; he took the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1902 and of B.D. from Chicago in 1904. He spent the year 1906-07 at Oxford and in travel. His report was not received until too late for the 2d Class Report. — C. W. Humphrey is a consulting and designing engineer, with offices at 618 The Rookery, Chicago, Ill. — W. A. Oldfather has sent to the Secretary the following information too late to be included in the 2d Report: he is teaching at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Since graduation he has taken the degree of A.M. from Harvard. He has traveled and studied abroad.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, Jr., Sec.,

44 State St., Boston.

The Class will have its Sexennial Celebration at this Commencement. Notice giving full description of the celebration will be sent to every member of the Class whose address the Secretary has received. In case any member of the

Class has not received a card from the Secretary, or has not returned to him his address, he is urged to do so in order that he may receive without delay all announcements connected with this reunion. — Howard Clark Hoyt died in Changsha, China, Nov. 22, 1907, of heart failure. During the last two or three years he has been a missionary among the Chinese. — K. E. Adams is a mechanical engineer with William Underwood & Co., 52 Fulton St., Boston. — W. C. Adams is a wholesale grocer at 5 Commercial St., Boston. — Alfred Adamson, Jr., is treasurer of the Hingham Consolidated Seam Face Granite Co., 541 Exchange Building, Boston. — S. L. Barbour is with Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, Boston. — C. N. Baxter is assistant at the Boston Athenaeum Library. — C. O. Billings, Magnolia, Mass., is in the chemical business and raises poultry. — Hollis Burgess is a yacht broker, 10 Tremont St., Boston. — S. R. Crosse is assistant in electrical engineering at Harvard. — Bernard Cuniff, 114 State St., Boston, is a mining engineer. — W. H. Frye, 20 Hadley Place, Medford, is superintendent of the Carley Life Float Co., East Boston. — E. H. P. Grossmann is an instructor at Simmons College. — J. H. Lewis, Jr., is a tailor at 408 Washington St., Boston. — F. W. Penniman is a newspaper reporter at 80 Summer St., Boston. — J. E. Talbot is a lawyer at 747 Tremont Building, Boston. — S. F. Wadsworth is with the Safe Deposit Co., 50 State St., Boston. — C. S. Walker is a chemist at 115 Broad St., Boston. — S. P. Ware is a note broker at 35 Congress St., Boston. — H. P. Waterhouse is a lawyer at 649 Tremont Building, Boston. — H. P. Whittington is with Coleman & Whittington, curb brokers, 31 State St., Boston. — H. P. Williams's address is

care of Merchants National Bank, 28 State St., Boston. — W. B. Wood is a cotton broker, 70 Kilby St., Boston. — Dr. C. L. Moran, m '05, Boston city hospital, '07, has successfully passed the naval examinations at Washington, D. C., and been appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,

48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

P. Adams is now in China; he will complete his trip around the world, returning to Boston next September. — Bartlett Bros. & Co., stock brokers, in which firm are N. S. Bartlett, Jr., and G. H. Dowse, '03, have moved to 28 State St., Boston. — Hartwell Bishop, Harvard Club, New York City, is a civil engineer with the United Railroads of San Francisco. — O. H. Bramhall is studying in the Harvard Graduate School. — D. W. Comins is practising law at 43 Tremont St., Boston. — F. A. Golder is attending lectures at the Sorbonne, the Law School, and the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris, France, preparing a thesis toward the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard. — R. C. Granberry is minister of the First Baptist Church, Tuskegee, Ala. — M. F. Graupner has returned from mining prospecting in California, and is at present selling books in Boston and Cambridge; address, 1033 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — R. F. Jackson is assistant in chemistry in the U. S. Dept. of Commerce and Labor at Washington, D. C. — R. P. Kernan is a member of the law firm of McCabe, Davis & Kernan, 60 Wall St., New York City. — R. Pier is in the cotton business in New York City. — C. W. Stark's address is 960 East 156th St., New York City. — J. D. Williams, Empire Theatre Building, New York City, is assistant business manager of Charles

Frohman. — Charles Pliny Heath was drowned in Big Diamond Pond near Colebrook, N. H., Nov. 30, 1907; he was born at West Rumney, N. H., Sept. 7, 1881.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,
19 W. Tupper St., N. Y.

E. H. Beals is with the law firm of Bissell, Cary & Covlor, Elliott Sq., Buffalo, N. Y. — S. T. Bush is with Rogers, Locke and Babcock, lawyers, Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y. — E. L. Burnham is in the Niagara Falls Office of the Development & Founding Co., with headquarters at 40 Wall St., New York City. — W. E. Sachs has returned after a two years' absence in Europe, and is now with Goldman, Sachs and Co., 43 Exchange Pl., New York City. — R. M. Peabody is in Roosevelt, Ariz. — L. Margolin is in the U. S. Forest Service, headquarters at Washington, D. C. — F. Viaux, Warren Motley, and A. A. Ballantine are with Gaston, Snow, and Saltonstall, lawyers, 60 State St., Boston. — J. R. Fowler has left the service of the Library Bureau and is now special agent at 210 Lewis Block, Pittsburg, Pa., for the Provident Life and Trust Co., of Philadelphia. — W. G. Baer is reporter and dramatic critic on the Philadelphia *North American*. — L. G. Dodge is with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. — R. H. Keniston is in the Harvard Graduate School, doing advanced work in Romance languages. — L. H. Schoff is with the Columbia Worsted Co., Wallingford, Pa. — W. O. Packard is with the MacAfee Old Mahogany Furniture Co., 290 Fifth Ave., New York City. — R. W. Lynn is with Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff, lawyers, at 52 William St., New York City.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
166 E. 61st St., New York City.

C. F. Rowley is practising law with James F. Jackson, Barristers Hall, 25 Pemberton Sq., Boston. — Aymar Johnson has formed a co-partnership with Chalmers Wood, Jr., and Ed. P. Rogers for transacting a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and investment securities. The new firm is entitled Johnson, Wood & Rogers, and has offices at 38 Wall St., New York. — F. A. Alden's business address is care of Banks & Library Co., 157 Summer St., Boston. — Arthur P. L. Turner was married to Lydia Ora Weimer at Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 16, 1907. — O. S. Fox is a diamond salesman at 37 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. — W. W. Merrill is 2d lieutenant of the 1st Field Artillery, U. S. A. — C. W. Fowle is clerk and assistant interpreter in the American Embassy, Constantinople. — F. T. Jantzen is a 4th year student at the Harvard Medical School; address, 1134 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. — Robert Wallace is a mining engineer at Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, Mexico. — H. W. Weitzel is a salesman at Seattle, Wash. — C. A. Stevens is a civil engineer; address, care of Manila Rd. Co., Manila, P. I. — H. M. Stern, architect, is at 1017 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. — G. M. Heathcote is in the Harvard Law School. — A. C. McArthur is an architectural draughtsman with F. L. Wright, Oak Park, Ill. — Grenville Vernon is on the New York *Sun*. — K. H. Koehler's address is 172 N. 19th St., Portland, Ore. — Rossiter Howard is lecturer on art for the Bureau of University Travel; address, care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France. — Roy Bullen, civil and mining engineer, is at Rosebud, Nev. — W. B. Clarke is studying at the University

of Paris; home address, 4522 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. — F. B. Holsapple is a lawyer in the office of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, 3 South William St., New York. — C. C. Washburn's home address is Hunter's Park, Duluth, Minn. — G. W. Outerbridge's address is 7048 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. — A. H. Gale is a geologist with the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Ishpeming, Mich. — D. P. Cook is vice-president of the Boston Pressed Metal Co., 171 Union St., Worcester. — R. A. Derby's address is The Yosemite, Park Ave. & 61st St., New York. — R. H. Bollard is with the *Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle, Wash. — Charles Everett is studying architecture; address, 5 rue Palatine, Paris. — W. H. Dooley is teaching chemistry and mathematics in the Lawrence, Mass., High School. — Carl Lawson is with the Minneapolis Gen. Electric Co. — W. R. Nelles is studying English in the Graduate School; address, 35 Weld Hall, Cambridge. — Nahum Leonard is principal of Sanderson Academy, Ashfield. — C. W. Southard is in manufacturing; address, 157 Federal St., Boston. — R. E. Bates is at Merton College, Oxford, Eng. — E. B. Vaughan is a fruit grower and dealer at Odin, Ill. — J. B. Jacobs is a lawyer at 18 Tremont St., Boston. — C. A. Lewis is with the Compañía Minera de Peñoles, at Mapimi, Durango, Mexico. — G. R. Mitchell's address is care of G. F. Mitchell & Son, corner Middle and Huron Sts., Cleveland, O. — D. H. Mitchell is ranching at Navajo, Ariz. — W. L. Hunt's address is 5675 Belmont Ave., College Hill, Cincinnati, O. — C. C. Bolton is in the iron and steel industry; address, 1932 E. 82d St., Cleveland, O. — V. O. Pfeiffer is assistant superintendent of blast furnace works at Karlshütte bei Thionville, Lorraine, Germany. — F. A. Kesselhuth is a mining

engineer; address, Box 88, Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif. — H. P. Pratt is a journalist; address, 1013 A St., Tacoma, Wash. — Medbery Blanchard is a student; address, 11 E. 92d St., New York. — C. S. Chace's home address is 31 Wales St., Dorchester. — Rodman Robeson is a steel manufacturer with the Pencoyd Iron Works, Philadelphia. — S. S. Breese is manufacturing automobiles at 31 Madison Ave., New York. — W. H. Loughrey's address is 62 Elm St., W. Somerville; he is a civil engineer. — Bruno Newman is a mining engineer at Asientos, Agu., Mexico. — F. B. Schuster is a clerk in the American National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex. — H. F. Ober is a salesman at 221 High St., Boston. — C. B. Lewis is assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Indianapolis, Ind., Water Co. — H. O. Ruby is practising law at 57 E. Market St., York, Pa.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

W. F. Burr is at the P Ranch, Diamond, Harvey County, Ore. — W. F. Clapp and H. A. Knowles are with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. — E. D. Hamilton is teaching in the Sumner High School, St. Louis; address, 2645 Lawton Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — A. N. Holcombe is studying telephone systems in Germany, from the economic point of view; address, Behrenstr. 57, Berlin, W 64. — Bradford Merrill, Jr., is with W. R. Grace & Co., 1 Hanover Sq., New York City, a firm of South American traders and bankers; his address is Great Neck, L. I. — Arthur Perry, Jr., is with Perry, Coffin, and Burr, 60 State St., Boston. — O. J. Schoonmaker is a teacher at Mansfield. — Robert Withington has left the New England Tel. and Tel. Co., and is now on the *Boston Transcript*. — A tempo-

rary member, Blanchard Bridgman, died at Ely, Nev., Nov. 4, 1907.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,

5 Nassau St., N. Y.

Robert Stow Bradley, Jr., died at his father's home at Pride's Crossing, on Nov. 17, of typhoid fever. He was born in Boston on Oct. 26, 1883, and prepared for college at Noble and Greenough's School. He was a member of the Fencing, Institute of 1770, A. K. E., Hasty Pudding, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs, and at the time of his death was a first year student in the Harvard Law School. — G. L. Austin has a position as private tutor in New York; his permanent address is 38 Sanderson Ave., Lynn, Mass. — J. G. Benbow is with the University Press, Cambridge. — S. T. Bittenburder is with the New York Tanning Extract Co., cor. Green and West Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y. — A. H. Bowser is with the *New York Age*, New York City. — J. D. Clark is with the Springfield News Co., 25 Fort St., Springfield. — C. S. Cohen is with the Washington Department Store, Springfield. — A. H. Elder is a first year student in the Harvard Law School; address, 23½ Wendell St., Cambridge. — R. S. Eustis is a first year student in the Harvard Medical School; address, 17 Highland St., Cambridge. — S. T. Gano's home address is 65 Walker St., Cambridge. — H. J. Grant is in the advertising business with N. W. Ayer & Son, Flatiron Building, New York City. — G. F. Greene is traveling in Europe for a year. — H. W. Ireland is in the civil engineering department of the Boston Elevated Ry. Co. — W. H. Keeling is with the Cleveland (Ohio) Y. M. C. A. — C. E. Marsters is with Moffat & White, bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York City. — Knowler Mills is a private tutor at Lakewood,

N. J.; address, Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J. — H. W. Nichols is with the First Nat. Bank of Cincinnati, O. — E. E. Pierce is a master at Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y. — S. T. Stackpole is a freight clerk with the Pennsylvania R. R. at Baltimore; address, 709 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. — C. C. Stetson is a first year student in the Harvard Law School. — I. G. Stetson is in the lumber business in Portland, Ore.; address, 452 Morrison St., Portland, Ore. — Leavitt Stoddard is a reader for the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston. — F. C. Tenney is in Hitchcock, S. D., with the Atlas Elevator Co.; permanent address is care of the Atlas Elevator Co., Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn. — H. O. Tilton is in the Boston office of the General Electric Co.; address, 8½ State St., Boston. — The first Class Report will be ready for distribution about the middle of May. — W. S. Buchanan is principal of the Corona, Ala., Industrial Institute for the training of negro youths.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Moncure Daniel Conway, t '54, the well-known Unitarian minister and writer, died suddenly in Paris, France, on Nov. 16, 1907. He was born March 17, 1832, in Stafford County, Virginia, of a family that had long settled in that state. His father was a magistrate and a member of the Virginia Legislature. He went to school in Fredericksburg, was graduated from Dickinson College, in 1849, where he became a member of the Methodist Church. Beginning the study of law at Warrenton, Va., he wrote for the *Richmond Examiner*, of which his cousin, John M. Daniel, was editor, taking the extreme Southern view of political questions. He soon, however, gave up the study of the law

to enter the Methodist ministry, and was appointed in 1850 to the Rockville circuit. He published a pamphlet, "Free Schools in Virginia," in which he urged the adoption of the New England common school system, something that has not yet come to pass in the South. Soon after, under the influence of a settlement of Quakers among whom he lived, he left the Methodist ministry and entered the Harvard Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1854. He then returned to the South, but with his views in regard to slavery notably changed, not only by his Northern schooling, but by happenings in Virginia, especially by the mob murder of a free negro named Grayson at Culpeper Courthouse, which Conway stigmatized in print as something that "would read better among the records of the Spanish Inquisition or the feudal age of Britain than by the light of the full moon of the nineteenth century." The innocence of Grayson was subsequently established. On his return to Falmouth, Conway was obliged to leave almost at once because he had befriended Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave who was returned to slavery from Boston by the aid of the United States marines. The same year he became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Washington, where he preached until he was dismissed on account of his radical anti-slavery discourses, especially one delivered after the assault on Senator Sumner. In 1856 he became pastor of the Unitarian Church in Cincinnati. He began to lecture gratuitously throughout Ohio, and was soon invited to Boston to speak there on the anti-slavery theme. Already his literary ability had brought him the opportunity of editorial work, and he conducted for some time the Cincinnati *Dial* and the Boston *Com-*

monwealth. In 1863 he went to England in behalf of the Northern cause, and such was his affinity with the life there that toward the close of 1863 he became the minister of South Place Chapel, London, a post which he held until his return to America in 1884. During his London residence he came into intimate personal relations with all the great literary and political figures of the period, and these intimacies he later reproduced delightfully in the pages of his *Memoirs*. He was at this time a contributor to the leading English and American magazines, and was associated with the staffs of the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Conway's convictions on the problems involved in the Civil War brought him into antagonistic relations with the Southern communities, which by reason of traditional and family ties should have been friendly to him. His interest in the anti-slavery movement made him acquainted with Pres. Lincoln, of whom he left some entertaining reminiscences. As editor of the *Commonwealth*, he used to accompany those delegates to the White House who besieged Lincoln with plans for the immediate fulfilment of the most radical Abolitionist program. In the course of one solemn conclave, Lincoln was reminded of one of his "little stories," which he addressed to Mr. Conway. It appeared that a sinful farmer down in Maine once asked a druggist of that Prohibition State to put some whiskey in his soda-water. The druggist, looking round, and catching a glimpse of a peering constable, said, virtuously, that the law forbade him. Upon this the farmer prone to drink whispered, "Can't suthin' git in unbeknownst to ye?" "And such a fate," said Lincoln, "may happen to one of my proclamations." Mr. Conway's

religious heresies, leading him first from Methodism to Unitarianism and later into the highways of untrammelled free thought, were the source of much unhappiness to him in his youth, since they alienated him from his father, to whom he was devotedly attached. Throughout his life Mr. Conway had a special interest in religious phenomena, and this induced him to study at first hand the various religions of the East. His travels and experiences in India found expression in the volume entitled "My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men in the East." He was a man of much personal charm, and his remarkably retentive memory and the fulness of his experiences gave to his companionship particular value and interest. In addition to the "Pilgrimage to the Wise Men," published in 1907, a list of Mr. Conway's books includes the following titles: "The Earthward Pilgrimage," "Idols and Ideals," "Demonology and Devil Lore," "The Wandering Jew," "The Sacred Anthology," "George Washington and Mount Vernon," "Lives of Edmund Randolph, Thomas Paine (translated into French), Hawthorne, and Thomas Carlyle," "Barons of the Potomack and Rappahannock," "Emerson at Home and Abroad," "Pine and Palm," "Prisons of Air," "Republican Superstitions," "Solomon and Solomon's Literature," and his autobiography. He was a member of several learned societies in London, lectured occasionally at the Royal Institute, and in New York was a member of the Savile, Omar Khayyam, New Vagabonds, Savage, Century, and Authors' Clubs. He married Ellen Davis Dana, who died before him.

Prof. C. R. Lanman, of Harvard, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

Four prominent Japanese graduates of Harvard, who filled important positions during the war between their country and Russia, have lately been honored by the Mikado. Baron Komura, 1 '77, has been created a count, a promotion of two grades in the peerage; Baron Kaneko, 1 '78, has been created viscount and also made a member of the privy council; Sinichiro Kurino, 1 '81, formerly Minister to the United States, has been created a baron, and Tanetaro Megata, 1 '74, has also been created a baron, because of his services in reorganizing the finances of Korea.

Samuel Fessenden, 1 '70, of Stamford, Conn., a former state senator, died on Jan. 7 from heart trouble. He was a native of Rockland, Me., where he was born on April 12, 1847, one of 12 children of Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden. While a student at Lewiston Academy he enlisted in the Seventh Maine Battery and served in the campaign of the Wilderness, and afterwards was a captain in the 2d U. S. Infantry, his appointment being recommended by Gen. Grant. He served at a later period with the First Maine Battery and on the staff of Gen. A. P. Howe. At the close of the war Mr. Fessenden left the service, and in 1870 was graduated from the Harvard Law School. His family in the mean time had moved to Stamford. He began the practice of law there, and in 1880 was appointed State's Attorney for Fairfield County, which office he held until his death. Early in his public career he became a prominent figure in politics; in 1874 he was a member of the House and a member of the highest committee (the judiciary). In that session he made a reputation by his leadership in the "parallel road" case, and swung the House for the railroad by his command of the situation. Two years later he went as a delegate to the

Republican National Convention, and in 1879 again went to the Legislature, where he was again one of its leaders. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention, where he voted for Blaine. Four years later he became secretary of the National Committee. In 1888 he went to the National Convention as a delegate-at-large, and was kept as a member of the National Committee. In 1895 Mr. Fessenden was re-elected to the House, and in that term served as Speaker. In 1904 he was elected to the Connecticut Senate as senator from the 27th District, and carried on a contest for the United States senatorship, in which he was defeated by Gov. Bulkeley. In this campaign he was bitterly opposed by Rev. Newman Smyth of New Haven, who, in a letter to the press, expressed his belief in Fessenden's unfitness for the candidacy. Fessenden's remark to Manley in the presidential campaign of 1884, "God Almighty hates a quitter," had wide currency. Mr. Fessenden's wife, Helen F. Davenport, whom he married, June 18, 1873, died in 1903. Two daughters and one son survive him.

A. D. Hill, *l*'94, is to deliver the Fourth of July Oration in Boston.

Ex-Senator W. E. Chandler, *l*'54, has resigned as chairman of the Spanish Treaty Claims Committee.

John Ordronaux, *l*'52, an authority upon medical jurisprudence, who died Jan. 21, at his home, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., of apoplexy, was born in New York, Aug. 3, 1830, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1850, from the Harvard Law School two years later, the National Medical Academy (Columbia University) in 1859, and was made LL.D. by Trinity College in 1870 and by Dartmouth in 1895. He served as a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War. Afterward

he became a lecturer on medical jurisprudence in Dartmouth, at Columbia University Law School, the University of Vermont, and Boston University. He was the author of "Constitutional Legislation of the United States," and many other notable works. He was the New York State Commissioner in Lunacy from 1872 to 1882. Professor Ordronaux was unmarried.

Gen. E. R. Champlin, *l*'80, ex-mayor of Cambridge, is a member of the Charles River Basin Commission.

Prof. Asaph Hall, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, was born in Goshen, Conn., Oct. 5, 1829. His ancestors were among the early English settlers of New England and their names are found in the records of the Colonial Wars and of the Revolution. His grandfather, Asaph Hall, was captain of the company organized at Cornwall, Conn., during the Revolution, which assisted in the defence of Ticonderoga, and was with Ethan Allen. His father, Asaph Hall, married Hannah Palmer, of Goshen, Conn. Prof. Hall was the eldest of six children by this marriage. He received his early education at the country school and Norfolk Academy; attended college at McCrawville, N. Y., where he met and married Angeline Stickney, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., a student and teacher of mathematics at that college; studied at Ann Arbor, Mich., under the famous mathematician, Prof. Brunnnow. He and wife were for a short time principals of Shalersville Academy, Ohio. He began his career as astronomer at Harvard Observatory under Prof. Bond in 1857; in 1862 entered the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; 1863 appointed Professor of Mathematics of the U. S. Navy by President Lincoln, which position he held until 1891. Headed following government observing parties: 1869,

sent to Bering Strait on Ship *Mohican* to observe eclipse of sun; 1870-71, Sicily, observe eclipse; 1874, sent to Vladivostok, Siberia, on *Kearsarge* (destroyer of *Alabama*), to observe transit of Venus, visiting Japan and China; 1878, sent to Colorado to observe eclipse of sun; 1882, sent to Texas to observe transit of Venus; 1892-1896, assistant observer on the 9½ inch equatorial at Naval Observatory; 1867, in charge of meridian circle; 1868-1875, in charge of 9½ inch equatorial; 1875-1891, in charge of the 26 inch equatorial (then the largest refracting telescope in the world). Made special study of double stars to determine distance and motion of planet Saturn, especially rings of Saturn. Discovered motion of lines of apsides of Hyperion (one of Saturn's satellites). On Aug. 11 and 17, 1877, discovered the two satellites of Mars, which he named *Doimos* and *Phobos* (Fear and Fright), the attendants of Mars. Was presented with gold medal by Royal Astronomical Society of London, Lalande Prize of France, and Arago Medal by French Academy of Science; made Knight of Legion of Honor (of France). Member of all the important scientific societies both in this country and abroad. Honorary member of Royal Academy of Science of England, also of the French Academy of Science and Royal Academies of Russia and Germany. As a member of the National Academy of Sciences of America, he held a high position, having served as its secretary for many years and having filled the offices of vice-president and president. Honorary degrees were conferred by most of the leading colleges and universities — LL.D. by Yale, and also by Harvard at the celebration of its 250th Anniversary in 1886. In 1891, at 62, he was retired in accordance with

Naval regulations. Continued to work at Naval Observatory for several years in order to complete the work in which he had been engaged at time of retirement. Served for several years as Director of the Observatory at Madison, Wis., and later as visiting astronomer. In 1896 was appointed lecturer at Harvard University, which position he occupied until 1901, when he retired on account of failing health. Has since continued his interest in science and mathematical work at his country home in Goshen, Conn. He was a contributor to all the leading mathematical and astronomical journals of the country. His principal works are found in the official publications of the Naval Observatory and of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. He numbered among his friends the leading scientific men, not only of the United States, but of Europe. His first wife, Angeline Stickney Hall, died in July, 1892. In October, 1901, he married Mary B. Gauthier, of Goshen, Conn., who survives him. He had four sons by his first wife, all graduates of Harvard. The eldest, Asaph Hall, Jr., '82, engaged in astronomical and mathematical work at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; Samuel S. Hall, '88, assistant actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Angelo Hall, '91, Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Percival Hall, '92, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. He died Nov. 22, at the home of his son, Angelo Hall, in Annapolis, Md. He was buried in the family cemetery at Goshen, Conn.

Dr. L. E. Emerson, p '05, has returned from abroad and accepted a position as instructor in psychology at the University of Michigan.

Viscount K. Kaneko, 178, is president of the Great Exposition of Japan, to be held at Tokio in 1912.

J. W. Norman, Gr. Sch. '06-07, is teaching mathematics, Greek, and science at Hearn Academy, Cave Spring, Ga.

Vernon Otis Taylor, m '68, eldest son of Dolphin Davis Taylor and Rhoda Ann Skinner, born at Charlestown, Aug. 28, 1847, died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 10, 1907. His father was a contractor and builder in Charlestown, and served for several years in the Common Council of that city. Vernon O. Taylor attended the public schools of Charlestown and the Park Latin School of Boston. He was prepared for college by David B. Tower, and was admitted to Tufts College in 1864. In 1865 he left Tufts to enter the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1868. The next year he began the practice of medicine in Athol. In addition to his professional duties he was local and special correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, and the first editor of the *Athol Transcript*. "Though new to journalistic work, Dr. Taylor proved to be an able and successful editor, a strong and versatile writer, and an enterprising news reporter. He gave the new paper an excellent reputation as a clean, honest, and vigorous country weekly." As editor he was a prominent advocate of the construction of the Athol and Springfield R. R. In 1874 Dr. Taylor removed to Lowell to accept a position with the J. C. Ayer Co., and in 1882 went to Providence, R. I., where he took charge of the foreign correspondence and general advertising of the Rumford Chemical Works. He resigned this position in 1889, and from that time was private secretary, selling agent, or director in several investment companies. His

business affairs took him, at different times, to London, Edinburgh, Paris, Cape Verde, Canada, most of the Eastern States, and the Pacific coast. After leaving Athol, he gave up the active practice of medicine, but continued the study, and held the licence required of practising physicians in Rhode Island. He was greatly interested in freemasonry, published a number of pamphlets, and was recognized as an authority in the history of the institution. He was master of Star Lodge, Athol, first eminent commander of Athol Commandery, K. T.; member of William North Lodge, Lowell; member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Palestine Temple, Mystic Shrine, and a founder of the A. A. S. Rite, 33° U. S. Jurisdiction, in Providence; member of the Grand Commandery, K. T., and of the Association of Past Commanders. He was also a member of Θ.Δ.Χ. (K), the Consonant Club, the United Commercial Travelers, the Providence Marine Society, the Westminster Unitarian Society, the American Unitarian Association, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, of which he became Secretary for Providence, taking charge of the dinners there, in October, 1889. A Democrat in politics, he was in 1890 appointed a member of the official staff of Gov. Davis, of Rhode Island, with the rank of colonel. Dr. Taylor was a natural physician, with a genius for friendship. He gave generously his professional skill, his means and sympathy. He was a delightful host, a master in story-telling, a writer of apt occasional poems; he had a quick sense of humor, his laughter was always contagious. A lifelong friend writes: "His geniality and cordiality won him friends everywhere and kept them true. I do not recall that he ever indulged in a personal

issue. In business, industrious, tireless, efficient. Socially, he was a prince among men." He died in Providence, Sept. 10, 1907, of Bright's disease, and was buried in Silver Lake Cemetery, Athol. He married, Sept. 15, 1871, Sabra Julia Lord, of Athol, who survives him. Their son, Lucien Edward Taylor, p '96, is a cataloguer in the Boston Public Library.

The Rev. E. N. Merrington, p '05, at The Manse, Kiama, N. S. W., has been appointed by the Senate of the University of Sydney to deliver a course of lectures upon "The Metaphysical Basis of Ethics" to honor the graduate students in the Department of Philosophy. In addition to the lecture course, he conducts a seminary on the same subject. Dr. Merrington also has been appointed by the Senate to take the classes in logic and psychology for the year 1908-09, during the absence of Prof. Anderson.

J. A. McIlhenny, Gr. Sch. 1900-01, of Avery's Island, La., was host of Pres. Roosevelt, '80, during the latter's bear-hunting expedition in the Louisiana canebrakes in October, 1907.

John J. Downey, for several years foreman of the Boylston Chemical Laboratory, died on Feb. 2, aged 31 years.

Rev. Thomas Goodchild, p '07, visited England in July, and Australia in September and October, while on the way to Ningpo, China, where he represents the Church Missionary Society.

Dr. Vivian Daniel, m '96, of Watertown, died Sept. 24, 1907, at the Waltham Hospital after a brief illness. He was born Nov. 26, 1865, at Hayle, Cornwall, Eng., and when an infant his parents, William and Elizabeth Daniel, emigrated to Canada, where the father became prominent as a shipbuilder. The family moved to East Boston, where

the son attended the public schools, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1896. He then served on the staff of the Boston City Hospital, and in 1897 he moved to Watertown. In years Dr. Daniel was one of the youngest physicians in Watertown, but his skill was such and his success so great that at the time of his death he had a practice which was second to that of no other member of his profession there. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow and a member of the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Mass. Medical Society. He had been a member of the staff of the Waltham Hospital since 1898, and had been a member and chairman of the Watertown Board of Health for several years. He had also been the town physician. Dr. Daniel married on June 1, 1904, Mabel Eaton Priest, Radcliffe, 1900, and daughter of the late George Eaton Priest.

O. D. Wannamaker, p '02, Professor of English in the Canton Christian College, China, plans to return to this country next autumn for further graduate study.

W. R. Mackenzie, p '04, has been promoted to an assistant professorship of English at Syracuse University.

Dr. John Howard Thurlow, m '81, died at Roxbury, Sept. 29, 1907; he was born at Raymond, Me., July 14, 1853. Since his graduation, he had practised medicine in Roxbury. He was a member of the Mass. Medical Society and of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association.

E. O. Beane, L. S. '08, recently passed his examination to the Maine bar, the highest among 26 candidates.

Nathaniel Thompkins, l '07, is practising at Houlton, Me.

Dr. Ferdinand Gordon Morrill, m '69, died at Assouan, Egypt, on Dec. 25, 1907. A sketch of him is printed in the Class of 1865 news.

H. N. Gay, p '96, has been decorated by King Victor Emanuel III, a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his important work on the history of the Risorgimento.

Dr. William Shaw Bowen, m '67, a well-known newspaper man, died suddenly on Nov. 24, at his home in East Greenwich, R. I., from apoplexy. His wife and two daughters survive him. His first wife, now dead, was a sister of Gen. Charles R. Brayton. In the course of his many foreign trips as a newspaper representative Dr. Bowen had been in consultation with Emperor William and other European royal personages. He retired at the end of the Spanish-American war. He was born in East Greenwich, a descendant of Richard Bowen, who came to this country from Pembroke, Wales, and was one of the early settlers of Rehoboth. The father of W. S. Bowen was William Gorton Bowen, a member of the Rhode Island bar. Dr. Bowen in the Civil War was a member of Company K, Eleventh Rhode Island infantry. Subsequently he graduated in 1867 from the Harvard Medical School. For many years he was a special correspondent for the *New York Herald* and the *New York World*, representing those papers in various parts of the world, especially Europe, the West Indies, and South America.

George Avery Denison, t '70, died at Huntington, Aug. 18, 1907. He was born at Springfield, Oct. 27, 1845, the son of Thomas A. Denison, who owned a meat market at Chicopee. Young Denison was educated in the public schools of that town, then a part of Springfield, and at a private school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After taking his degree at the Harvard Divinity School, he filled Unitarian pulpits at Springfield, Mo., and Mattoon, Ill., until 1875, when ill health caused him to retire. In 1879

he began manufacturing folding-boxes at Chicopee, eventually moving his factory to Springfield. For five years, 1890-95, he was an editorial writer on the *Springfield Republican*. Since 1895 he has been interested in various enterprises, and latterly he was secretary of the Springfield Employers' Association and of the Mass. Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. In April, 1871, he married Elizabeth M. Chapin, of Chicopee. His son, John A. Denison, '98, is a lawyer in Springfield.

Dr. H. A. Chase, m '05, is city physician of Brockton.

George Valentine McInerney, L. S. '77, died at St. John, N. B., Jan. 12, 1908, after a long illness. He was born at Kingston, Feb. 14, 1857; a prominent barrister and public speaker; had been twice elected a member of the Canadian Parliament for Kent (1892 and 1896), and at the time of his death was nominee for the New Brunswick Legislature. In 1894 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel. He was an ardent Catholic; grand trustee of the C. M. B. A. of Canada; chancellor of St. John Council, Knights of Columbus; president of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society. He married, in 1882, Miss O'Leary of Richibucto, who survives him with eight children.

Professor Thomas Day Seymour, h '06, upon whom Harvard conferred the degree of LL.D., died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 31, 1907, of pneumonia. He was born at Hudson, O., April 1, 1848; graduated A.B. at Western Reserve in 1870, and since 1880 had been professor of Greek in Yale University. He married, July 2, 1874, Sarah M. Hitchcock.

Andrew Marshall, l '04, is Asst. Attorney General of Massachusetts. The Attorney General is Dana Malone. L. S. '85.

W. P. Hall, L. S. '88, is chairman of the Mass. Board of Railroad Commissioners, succeeding J. F. Jackson, '73.

Walter Jenkes Norfolk, m '73, died at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 25, 1907. He was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 25, 1849.

Dr. John Thomas Codman, d '70, one of the oldest graduates of the Harvard Dental School, died Dec. 14, 1907, at Revere. He was born in Boston Oct. 30, 1826. He went to Brook Farm for his preliminary education. He decided in middle life to study dentistry, and entered Harvard, receiving his degree in 1870, although he had been practising dentistry for some time before that. During the last 20 years he contributed frequently to magazines and newspapers, and many of his articles appeared in the *Globe*, those dealing with Boston in his early days being particularly interesting. He also published, about 10 years ago, an account of his Brook Farm life. Three of his sons survive, Charles T. Codman, Dr. Benjamin H. Codman, d '90, and John C. Codman of Detroit, and one daughter, Mrs. John McIntyre of New York.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Rev. P. S. Grant, '83, has published (through Brentano, New York) a narrative poem in seven cantos called "The Search of Belisarius."

T. W. Surette, Sp. '94, with D. G. Mason, '95, has published "The Appreciation of Music," through the Howard Gray Co., New York.

Prof. D. G. Lyon has privately printed his address on "Pres. Dunster's Devotion to Truth."

Dr. Augustus Thorndike, '84, has recently published a work in connection with his specialty entitled, "A Manual of Orthopedic Surgery."

Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, has reprinted his "Notes on Witchcraft," from the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society.

To the *Transactions* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Albert Matthews, '82, recently contributed a paper on "Harvard College in 1671."

"The Major Symptoms of Hysteria," lectures given a year ago by Prof. Pierre Janet at the Harvard Medical School, has been published by the Macmillan Co.

T. W. Vaughan, '93, is author of a study of the "Madreporaria of the Hawaiian Islands and Laysau," published as *Bulletin* 59, U. S. National Museum, 1907.

The address of C. W. Andrews, '79, as president of the American Library Association, on "The Use of Books," delivered at the meeting of the Association at Asheville, May 24, 1907, has been printed in pamphlet form.

A volume of selections from the addresses of Attorney-General C. J. Bonaparte, '71, is in preparation. The book will be arranged so as to offer a fairly connected account of the Civil Service Reform Movement, Indian Affairs, and other public interests with which Mr. Bonaparte has been connected.

Prof. William James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" has been translated into German by Dr. Georg Wobermin, formerly privat-docent at Berlin and now professor of theology at Breslau. The German title is "Die Religiöse Erfahrung in ihrer Mannigfaltigkeit" (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs).

The Jefferson Physical Laboratory has recently issued Volume 4 of its *Contributions*: it contains 13 papers, representing the research work done by the instructors and students in the laboratory during the year 1906.

A beautiful little volume of "Longfellow's Sonnets" has been arranged with an introduction, by Mr. Ferris Greenslet. Mr. Greenslet's criticism is excellent, and the very high rank which he assigns to Longfellow as a writer of sonnets is not likely to be disputed by readers of taste. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Parchment, 16mo, 75 cents net.)

In recognition of the John Harvard Celebration No. 184 of the Old South Leaflets is a reprint of Cotton Mather's "History of Harvard College," and No. 185 gives Cotton Mather's account of "The First Two Presidents of Harvard College." These Leaflets, with the earlier one containing the Harvard sections in "New England's First Fruits" make up a trio of Harvard *incunabula*. (Price 5 cents each: Address, Old South Church, Boston.)

Among the spring announcements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are "Literature and the American College," by Prof. Irving Babbitt, '89; "The New American Type," by H. D. Sedgwick, '82; "Which College for the Boy?" by John Corbin, '92; "Italica: Studies of Italian Life and Letters," by W. R. Thayer, '81. They have also taken over from the Macmillan Co. the publication of Mr. Thayer's "Short History of Venice."

Prof. N. M. Trenholme, p '97, of the University of Missouri, has prepared in two small volumes "A Syllabus for the History of Western Europe," by Prof. J. H. Robinson, '87. Prof. Robinson's work has now been thoroughly tested by several years' use, and its general

excellence is well-known. Prof. Trenholme's syllabus, based upon it, comprises both references and review questions, and it ought to be useful to both teachers and students. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo; each volume, 45 cents.)

"Balch Genealogica," by T. W. Balch, '90, member of the Philadelphia bar, the American Philosophical Society, the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has been issued by Allen, Lane & Scott, of Philadelphia. It contains a wealth of material relating to the Balch family of Somersetshire, England, and of the colony and state of Maryland. It is enriched with numerous illustrations including a reproduction of the title-page publication printed in the District of Columbia.

It is a good sign that such wholesome talks as Dr. F. G. Peabody, '69, Plummer Professor of Harvard, has given to the students should be so popular that a second series of his "Mornings in the College Chapel" should be so soon called for. Here are nearly fourscore brief addresses,—the longest can be read in ten minutes,—on a wide variety of subjects, but all intended to stimulate the forces that make for character, and to give character effectiveness through right conduct and through sympathy. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Eliot Norton, '85, of the New York bar, has issued a compact little treatise of some 70 pages "On 'Short Sales' of Securities through a Stock Broker." This subject has been forced to the front during the past few months, and, as Mr. Norton says, both "lawyers and judges share generously in the common ignorance about this transaction." He gives the law, with authorities for each statement. His study ought to be useful to stock buyers and brokers, not less

than to members of the bench and bar. (John McBride Co.: New York. Cloth, 16mo.)

Through the munificence of F. L. Gay, [78], there has been printed "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Massachusetts Exhibit of Colonial Books at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition" of 1907. The Catalogue contains an accurate description of some threescore early works, and it must be of permanent value to the collector, the librarian, and the antiquarian bookseller. The notes are made by G. E. Littlefield, '66, a sufficient guarantee of their authoritativeness. (Privately Printed by F. L. Gay, Brookline, Mass.)

The Harvard Memorial Society has just issued a new edition — the fourth — of the "Official Guide to Harvard University." It contains additional information and pictures since 1903, and has now expanded to nearly 175 pages in length. It is the most useful, reliable, and satisfactory guide to Harvard in existence. Every graduate should have a copy of it on his shelf. The revisers of this latest edition are N. C. Nash, Jr., '07, and W. L. Stoddard, '07. It is sold for only 50 cents by the Publication Agent, 2 University Hall, and at Amee's and the Coöperative.

Prof. A. E. Kennelly has written a compact little book of 200 pages on "Wireless Telegraphy." His aim is to be concrete; to be clear; to be comprehensive, within the limits of his book. He evidently hopes to interest readers who, although they may not be practical electricians, yet wish to know the theory and laws which govern wireless telegraphy. His manual contains the fundamental facts as far as they are now known: but, so fast are eager researchers pushing forward the knowledge of wireless telegraphy, that Prof.

Kennelly will soon have to issue an enlarged edition. (Moffat, Yard & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Harvard Law Review. (December.) "Enforcement of a Right of Action Acquired under Foreign Law for Death upon the High Seas, *u.*," by G. P. Wardner; "The Next Step in the Evolution of the Case-Book," by A. M. Kales, note by E. Wambaugh; "The Relation of Judicial Decisions to the Law," by A. Lincoln, '95. (January.) "Contempt of Court, Criminal and Civil," by J. H. Beale, Jr.; "Reasonableness of Maximum Rates as a Constitutional Limitation upon Rate Regulation," by F. M. Cobb; "Right of a Stockholder, suing in Behalf of a Corporation, to complain of Misdeeds occurring prior to his Acquisition of Stock," by M. Seasongood.

A bibliographical achievement which represents great industry and keen skill in research is that of Albert Matthews, '82, in his reprint from the *Publications* of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts of "Bibliographical Notes on Boston Newspapers, 1704-1780." It includes alphabetical and chronological lists of newspapers, and minute notes on each journal, or in special issues of any journal; together with data about their editors, publishers, and contributors, and about contemporary customs and affairs. An elaborate index gives access to every statement in the 100 octavo pages. This is a permanent contribution to one of the important elements of colonial history. (Printed at the University Press, Cambridge.)

At the suggestion and with the co-operation of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing a series of authoritative books on Landscape Architecture. No better beginning could have been made than with

Humphry Repton's "Art of Landscape Gardening," which John Nolen, p '05, a graduate of the Harvard Department of Landscape Architecture, has revised and edited. It is a beautiful volume: in paper, presswork, and illustrations, almost faultless, and in text a quaint classic. Not merely specialists in this subject, or owners of large estates who can indulge a taste for improving nature, but any one of refinement, who enjoys a beautiful book, will welcome this, and the series which it so successfully introduces. (Boards, 8vo, fully illustrated, \$3.)

"The Thirteenth Catalogue and A History of the Hasty Pudding Club," recently issued, is by far the most beautiful in appearance, and the most nearly complete and accurate in its lists, of all the Club's catalogues. Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07, and John Richards, '07, are respectively its editor and assistant editor, and Lucien Price, '07, contributes an entertaining brief history of the Club. W. R. Thayer, '81, writes an account of the "Reform of the Pudding in 1890," and Owen Wister, '82, describes "The First Operetta" (*Dido and Aeneas*), of which he was author, composer, and director. The lists of members, always faulty hitherto, seem to have been compiled with unusual care. The chief fault is that the upper margin of each page does not give the numeral of the class listed on that page. The catalogue contains the names of 5312 members, of whom 3486 survive. The book was printed at The Riverside Press.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, h '95, has collected into a volume some recent essays to which he gives the general title "Some Neglected Aspects of War." It includes "The Moral Aspect of War," "The Practical Aspect of War," "War from the Christian Standpoint," and "The

Hague Conference of 1907," and "The Question of Immunity for Belligerent Merchant Shipping." In general, Capt. Mahan regards war as a necessary evil, or, if you will, as one of the stern instruments of evolution. Pres. H. S. Pritchett, h '01, contributes a paper on "The Power that Makes for Peace," and Julian S. Corbett discusses "The Capture of Private Property at Sea." Thus the volume is well-balanced between the consideration of practical problems and of the theoretical aspects of war. "Until mankind change, they will resort to war; but mankind will not change; therefore, war will not be abolished," may sum up, syllogistically, the purport of these important papers. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Messrs. C. R. Nutter, '93, F. W. C. Hershy, '90, and C. N. Greenough, '98, of the Department of English at Harvard, have edited a useful volume of "Specimens of Prose Composition," designed for students during the last year in the high school and the first two years of college. In an Introduction they state the end they had in view in making their selections, which comprise models of exposition, biography, criticism, argument, and description. The authors quoted from are of all grades, from Newman, Parkman, Macaulay, Lamb, Carlyle, and President Eliot to Frank Norris, Brander Matthews, and H. M. Rideout. The everlasting Stevenson, without whom our American teachers of English could hardly have done business during the past 20 years, is drawn on for more extracts than any other writer. The test of such a book depends, of course, on what it accomplishes in developing the literary skill of those who use it. All that a critic can say of it, before sufficient time has elapsed for such a test to be applied, is

that it seems practical, sensible, and not narrow. Any student who can profit by examples ought to be benefited by these.

It is fitting that the lectures of the late John K. Paine, Professor of Music in Harvard, should be preserved in a volume. The task, the pious task of selecting and editing, has been done by Prof. A. A. Howard, '82, than whom no one could have been found to do the work more reverently. "The History of Music to the Death of Schubert," as the volume is entitled, has, however, more than a memorial claim to attention. It contains, first, the views on the history of music of the earliest and by long odds the most influential professor of that art in any American university. It is, in a sense, a landmark in the development of musical education here, and a witness to the extent of information and the point of view of this fertile teacher. But Mr. Paine was a composer also, one of the two or three most eminent American composers of his time; and so his lectures have a further personal, we had almost said, autobiographical interest. Although he maintains throughout the historian's attitude, he does not veil from us his coolnesses, his preferences, his enthusiasms. These lectures will serve to keep before a new generation of readers the remarkable teacher-composer: but to be enjoyed to the full, the reader should be able to hear Mr. Paine's voice delivering them. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.75 net.)

Dean Charles L. Slattery, '91, one of the most sympathetic of the younger writers in the Episcopal clergy, has added "Life beyond Life: A Study of Immortality," to his list of published works. He approaches the problem from the standpoint of a believing Trinitarian, who has nevertheless understood the doubts which shake the faith

in immortality of many earnest souls. At bottom, he falls back on intuition — his intuition that the Trinitarian formulas are correct, and that, since they include immortality, immortality must be a fact. While disavowing any purpose of arguing, he examines the evidence of science and psychological research, and shows where they fall short, or fail, or lack jurisdiction. His own belief is so strong, that he declares that faith in immortality is preferable to knowledge. He writes fluently, and in such a passage as that in which he describes the picking up of the broken Atlantic cable, he displays an effective imagination. That simile deserves, indeed, to circulate widely, both for its picturesqueness and its appropriateness: although of course, like all analogies on this subject, it proves nothing. Dr. Slattery's discussion of immortality is certainly not the least interesting of the many that have appeared in recent years. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Hermann Hagedorn, Jr., '07, last year's Class Poet, has published a drama in one act called "The Silver Blade." Its plot has to do with Lancelot and Guinevere. Mr. Hagedorn's poems as an undergraduate will predispose readers in his favor: but we confess to being somewhat disappointed. His talent is descriptive rather than dramatic; the passion he describes, like his similes are too obviously thought up, too *derived*. And yet there are some excellent purple patches, and, what is perhaps more important, there is a certain air of maturity, although one sees throughout that this is a young man's work. Here is an excellent specimen:

"Does ever woman love a man
Because he wins a battle, wears a crown?
She loves him for the petty, untold things
That history scorns, and she alone must
find."

Occasionally, there is a fine single line: none better than this, of Lancelot to the Queen, "Men love but once that look upon your face." But there are also lapses into prose: as when the Queen says, "You tear my strength to tatters." As a first effort, the drama is interesting; but a friendly critic, judging from this alone, might hesitate to advise its author to make the writing of poetic dramas his profession. (Berlin: Verlag von Alfred Unger.)

G. H. Browne, '78, one of the proprietors of the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, has devised a "Memory-Test Latin Word-List," which is printed in a full morocco vest-pocket edition by Ginn & Co., Boston. In it, to quote the description, "the student may find the vocabulary of Caesar's complete works and of all of Cicero's orations grouped according to frequency of occurrence, and so arranged that the English meanings, which are on separate pages not visible at the same time, may be brought line for line into visible parallel columns. All this has been condensed into a neat little vest-pocket volume which one will find an indispensable *vade mecum* for conning in the cars or for review at other odd moments. Only four words of this list learned every school day (20 words a week, 35 weeks) will build up a vocabulary which in four years will contain all but two per cent of the entire vocabulary required of secondary-school pupils. The author uses the book for oral reviews, examinations, and vocabulary matches, by holding his pupils responsible for all words used more than a certain number of times." This List has been thoroughly tested by Mr. Browne and other well-known teachers, and has proved very satisfactory. "A Memory-Test Note-Book," devised on a similar plan for memorizing of many

kinds, is issued by the same publishers in a vest-pocket edition with cardboard backs. The price of the former is 75 cents; of the latter, 25 cents.

— *Pamphlets Received.* "The Minnesota Capitol: Official Guide and History," by Julie C. Gauthier: Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn. — "The Manor of Peace, Ware, Mass.: Rev. Grindall Rawson and His Ministry," by Alfred B. Page; privately printed. — "A Bibliography of William James Rolfe": Cambridge Public Library. — "Chair Given to Gov. William Tailer by Queen Anne," S. A. Green, '51; from *Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Soc.* — "Peabody Education Fund, 50th Meeting of Trustees." — "Die Korngüsse der Auvergnosen," by Alfred C. Lane, '83; Stuttgart, E. Schweizerbart. — "The Results of the Second Hague Conference," by D'E. de Constant and D. J. Hill: Assoc. for Internat. Conciliation, New York. — Old South Leaflets: 184. "The History of Harvard College," by Cotton Mather; 185. "The First Two Presidents of Harvard College," by Cotton Mather.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Amer. Journ. of Numismatics (July.) "Medals, etc. Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," H. R. Storer, '50.

Atlantic, (Dec.) "The Fisherman," W. J. Hopkins, ['85]; "The Ethics of Speculation," C. F. Dole, '68; "Recent Shakespearean Literature," W. A. Neilson, p. '96; "Whittier for To-day," B. Perry, (Jan.) "Justice to the Corporations," H. L. Higginson, ['55]; "Industrial Education," P. H. Hanus; "Beaumont and Fletcher," G. Bradford, Jr., ['86]. (Feb.) "The Face of Clay," A. S. Pier, '95; "Norwegian Life," H. H. D. Peirce, ['71]; "The Popular Ballad," G. L. Kittredge, '82.

Appleton's, (Feb.) "Good out of Evil," H. L. Higginson, ['55].

Century, (Dec.) "New Photographs of Mars," P. Lowell, '76. (Jan.) "The 'Peach' and the Admiral," D. Gray, '92.

Education, (Jan.) "The Regulation of Athletics," A. H. Ward, '85.

Harper's, (Dec.) "Raising a Family," E. S. Martin, '77. (Jan.) "Writing," E. S. Martin, '77; "Different Explanations of

the Canals of Mars," W. H. Pickering, (Feb.) "The Ambassador," G. Hibbard, '80; "The University of Paris," C. F. Thwing, '76. *Lippincott's*, (Nov.) "Two Thanksgiving Prayers," (Jan.) "A New Year's Thought," P. B. Goetz, '93.

McClure's, (Dec.) "The Canadian Act," C. W. Eliot, '63; "The Planet Mars," P. Lowell, '76, (Feb.) "The Social Value of the College-Bred," W. James, m '69.

North American Rev. (Dec.) "Work of the Second Peace Conference," M. W. Hazeltine, '62; "Whittier," W. L. Phelps, p '91.

Popular Science Monthly, (Jan.) "What is Matter?" S. E. Meses, '90; "The Rule of the Road," G. M. Gould, t '75.

Scribner's, (Dec.) "The Part of Caesar," A. S. Pier, '95; "The Master of the Inn," R. Herrick, '90, (Jan.) "The Trail of the Loosesome Pine," continued serial, J. Fox, Jr., '83; "In the Louisiana Canebrakes," T. Roosevelt, '80; "In the Doctor's Office," R. Herrick, '90, (Feb.) "The Unknown," G. Hibbard, '80.

World's Work, (Dec.) "The Real Conquest of the West," A. W. Page, '05, (Feb.) "Rudyard Kipling," W. B. Parker, '96; "One Ton of Coal to do the Work of Two," A. W. Page, '05.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *The Mongols. A History.* By Jeremiah Curtin, '63. With a Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt, '80. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xxvi, 426.) Mr. Curtin graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1863, and from that time till his death, in 1906, he was an indefatigable student of languages, myths, and folk-lore, — whether among our remote Indians, or on out-of-the-way islands of the Irish coast, or amid the Slavonic and other peoples of Eastern Europe and beyond. For the acquisition of languages, no matter how remote or even of how questionable value, his passion was as insatiable as his native aptitude was rare. That he knew Polish and Russian goes without saying, for his translations of such famous novels as "Quo Vadis" and "Prince Serebryani" enjoy a wide vogue among English-reading people. But this is by no means all; he had studied, if not mastered, "several tens" of languages during his life, — among

them such lingual rarities as Mingrelian, and Abkassian — and he had lived at different times among the Indians of California and Oregon, in the Caucasus, and even with the Mongol Buriats. Furthermore, he must have possessed a fine sporting capacity for roughing it, as well as no little tact and sympathy for dealing so intimately as he did with — we might almost say — "every kindred, every tribe, on this terrestrial ball." Yet, wonderful genius in languages that he certainly was, we cannot subscribe to Mr. Roosevelt's claim, which he makes in the Foreword of "The Mongols," that Curtin was one of America's two or three foremost scholars. "Scholar" is a sublime word; real scholarship is the glory of only the fewest of the few. We must, however, accord to Curtin the meed of rare eminence as a linguist, a student of folk-lore, and a translator in the field of literature.

In reading "The Mongols" one feels at every page that the work is far from complete. It is, to be sure, posthumous; and maybe it is to the unfortunate circumstance that the writer did not live to perfect his design that we should ascribe its omissions and defects, however great. The theme in itself is a mighty one, worthy, indeed, of a decade of the lifetime of even so well-equipped a man as Curtin. The rise, the continent-embracing expeditions, the desolating conquests of Genghis, his sons and grandsons, — so absorbing as a story, so thrilling to the imagination, — the ethnic results so vast: all this is a field worthy the perseverance and the genius of even a Gibbon. Furthermore, there is beyond doubt a place for a new and complete history of the Mongols. Since Howorth's work appeared, new material has been elaborated, — in the published travels of Central Asian explorers, in the books of those who have dwelt

or journeyed among the Mongols, and especially in the researches of European students who read Chinese and have lived in China. But the present work, strange to say, vouchsafes us neither preface nor footnotes; so that equally the ordinary reader or the more serious student is left in complete ignorance of the bases and the sources of the author's narrative. Nor are there adequate maps of the routes taken by the conquering hordes in their cruel campaigns on the Oxus, the Volga, the Indus, and in China. The work reads too much like a chronicle or a translation, — like a series of elaborate notes, perhaps, prepared to serve as part of the preliminary material for a thorough and philosophic history. We miss the descriptions of epochal scenes and events, the character criticisms, the author's summings up when great crises in the narrative are reached. Curtin certainly has shown in some of his other writings that he possesses a clear and fascinating style; but in the present work, while the tale in itself with its momentous issues is sufficient to carry the reader along, yet the attractions of literary form and intelligent arrangement of material — for which the best of present-day writing of history is conspicuous — do not distinguish this book. To be sure, it is (as we have implied already) very interesting to the reader, despite discouraging mazes of hard names, confusing family relationships, and some geographical bewilderment; but its chief merit will be found in its usefulness as a contribution to future studies, — it will not displace Howorth or other contributions of a like value.

— *Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden*. U. S. Senator from Maine, 1854-64; Secretary of the Treasury, 1864-65; U. S. Senator from Maine, 1865-69. By his son, Francis

Fessenden, L. S. '59. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, 2 vols., portraits, \$5 net.) This is a biography of one of the most important men at Washington during the Civil War period: A dozen others had greater notoriety and have since been more loudly trumpeted by fame, but few, indeed, exercised a more vital influence on the destiny of the Union at that most critical time. If posterity would know how the highest type of Puritan-Yankee statesman looked and thought and acted in the flesh, it could do no better than to study the features and life of Fessenden. He was, to our thinking, the last of the great line of men who made Massachusetts and New England, and who sent their descendants beyond the Hudson to rear new commonwealths inspired by the principles which had upheld Hampden and Cromwell. Senator Hoar, it may be urged, was a still later scion of this mighty stock; but Senator Hoar was too much of a partisan ever to emulate Fessenden in the supreme test. He could speak most eloquently against the policy of his party, and then, having cleared his conscience by his eloquence, he would vote as his party voted. Fessenden would not do that. His conscience and his vote always went together; neither was at the beck and call of a party whipper-in. Born in Portland, Me., of the best provincial stock; graduate at Bowdoin a little earlier than Longfellow and Hawthorne; an industrious and able member of a bar which counted several eminent lawyers; in his city and state, a political leader, whose influence was enhanced and not diminished by his integrity; he was thoroughly ripe when he entered the United States Senate in 1854. Thenceforward, he stood as the champion of freedom as against slavery, of Union as against Secession. Through the wretched years

when many Northern men were either willing to compromise or failed to see the drift towards civil war, Fessenden was both unflinching and far-sighted. And when war came, he was a tower of strength. His courage fortified the downhearted; his counsel helped to shape and direct the policy that saved the nation; his practical knowledge, first as chairman of the finance committee and later as Secretary of the Treasury, had immense weight in devising means for carrying the war through. When it was over, he returned to his seat in the Senate, and there, as one of the seven Republicans who voted against the impeachment of Pres. Johnson, he performed one of the noblest patriotic acts recorded since constitutional government began. The present generation hardly realizes the peril to the nation which Johnson's impeachment would have created, nor how near the peril came, nor the moral heroism required of Fessenden and his six colleagues in resisting party and popular frenzy. Fessenden died in 1869, at the age of 63. He was by universal consent the ablest debater of his time. Douglas, who had good reason to dread Fessenden's mettle, said: "Henry Clay was the most fascinating and Daniel Webster the most powerful orator, John C. Calhoun was the logician of the Senate, but William Pitt Fessenden is incomparably the readiest and ablest debater I have ever known." But what gave Fessenden his greatest power was his moral quality, his courage, his independence. His successor was James G. Blaine. Gen. Fessenden has made a simple biography, such as his father would have wished. Besides the straightforward narrative of the statesman's career, he gives specimens of his speeches, and quotations from his letters. The biography will be a primary source for students of

the Civil War period; it should also serve to keep alive an example of the highest patriotism. Owing to Gen. Fessenden's death before the publication of these volumes, James D. Fessenden, '80, the Senator's grandson, has seen them through the press.

— *Public Ownership.* Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, '92, formerly a member of the Economics Department at Harvard, then asst. professor in the University of Chicago, and now making a special study of economic conditions in Australia, has recently brought out two books which are, in fact, parts of a larger work in five volumes on the same general subject. The first of the volumes at hand is entitled "Public Ownership and the Telephone in Great Britain." (Macmillan. Cloth, \$1.50 net.) Mr. Meyer narrates the history of the telephone industry in Great Britain from its beginning some 30 years ago down to 1907. He shows how, as soon as it threatened to become a dangerous rival of the telegraph, which is a Government monopoly, the Government proceeded to absorb it. He next shows how the telephone has worked under public ownership and municipal control, its cost, its efficiency, its value as a source of revenue. He concludes that public ownership has been harmful. It has prevented initiative; it has been costly and inadequate; and it has not been enterprising. Mr. Meyer contends, and we think rightly, that restriction of industry is an inevitable consequence of state or municipal control. In 1906 there was only one telephone for every 105 inhabitants in the United Kingdom; in 1907 there was one telephone for every 20 inhabitants of the United States. And yet, on the face of it, Great Britain, with its small area, large cities, and populous towns, ought to have developed the use of the telephone more rapidly than the

United States. Mr. Meyer remarks that the harm is not merely material; it is economic and social: for when the State violates the rights of private property, — as it must do in taking over a great industry like this of the telephone, — it “strikes at the very springs of progress.” It does this no more surely and fatally than by “the violation of the rights of the inventor and of the person who undertakes the hazardous task of developing an invention from the ingenious mechanical device or scientific toy into a paying machine or article of trade in daily use with hundreds of thousands of people, stretching from the largest cities to the remotest villages.” — Prof. Meyer, in his “The British State Telegraphs” (Macmillan. Cloth, \$1.50 net), pursues a similar line of investigation. But besides tracing the stages which led to the Government purchase of the telegraphs, he gives careful attention to the British telegraphers as a branch of the civil service. Whoever accepts his statements, and it might be difficult to disprove them, can hardly escape the conclusion that the service is poor and that the telegraphers exert a baneful political influence. When one recalls Scudamore’s financial prophecies, which have turned out about 1000 per cent wrong, and the hopes, not to call them predictions, of eminent statesmen that the telegraphers would never become a political factor, one must shake one’s head. The great value of Mr. Meyer’s studies lies in the fact that he represents the Anti-Centralizing, Anti-Municipalizing, Anti-Nationalizing economists to-day. He argues cogently; he marshals his figures and data clearly. This side, which the tendency toward Socialism on the one hand and the tendency to Rooseveltianism on the other makes unpopular, demands a hearing. Surely, if the mad rush to nationalize railroads,

express companies, telegraphs, and telephones in this country achieves its purpose, in the face of the experience of Great Britain and the European Continent, we shall have a long time to repent in. Such works as Prof. Meyer’s must open many eyes, and may help to avert a great calamity.

— *Greece and the Aegean Islands.*

By Philip Sanford Marden, 1 '98. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston, 1907. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.) In the Prolegomena to “Greece and the Aegean Islands,” Mr. Marden tells us that his motive in writing it was “the desire to arouse others to a consciousness that it is as easy now to view and enjoy the visible monuments of the glory that was Greece as it is to view those of the grandeur that was Rome.” To say that he proves his point is to give but a poor idea of the excellence of the book. Mr. Marden’s chapters not only create the impression that it is easy to visit Greece, but they leave the reader with the feeling that life is quite incomplete unless he has done so, or if he has already been so fortunate as to travel in Greek lands, that he must begin at once to plan another visit. The most interesting parts of the book are unquestionably the later chapters, with their vivid descriptions of Delphi and Arcadia, Delos, Samos, Rhodes, Thera, and other less frequently visited regions of ancient Hellas, but the account of Athens and its environs is by no means “a work of supererogation,” as the author all too modestly suggests in his preface. Everywhere Mr. Marden proves himself an admirable guide, mingling instruction with entertainment, fully alive to the physical beauties of the country, which he describes without affectation, quick to see and note the incongruities of old and new which form so great a part of the traveler’s

memories of modern Greece. His pictures of modern Greek life, of the peasant trudging to market with his bags of fresh cheese, of the demarch in cut-away coat and European trousers solemnly leading the Easter dances at Menidhi, of the café-keeper who had kept an oyster-bar in New York and answered a halting order for coffee with a reassuring "Sure," all ring true, and add much to the charm of the narrative. Mr. Marden professes himself no archaeologist, yet his information in regard to the many monuments he describes is almost always accurate, and he discusses disputed points with a clearness and modesty that many a professional archaeologist might do well to imitate. If he relapses now and then into journalese, finds the water of Andros "well worth the price of admission," this fault after all is venial, and may well be forgiven a writer whose style in general affords few grounds for adverse criticism. The excellent illustrations, many of which, especially the views in the islands, are unfamiliar even to students of things Greek, add materially to the attractiveness of the book. "Greece and the Aegean Islands" can be honestly recommended, not only to prospective travelers, but also to all those who, to use Mr. Marden's own words, "possess a veneration for the old things, an amateur's love for the classics, and a desire to see and know that world which was born, lived, and died before our own was dreamed of as existing."

—*The American Constitution.* The National Powers; the Rights of the States; the Liberties of the People. By Frederic J. Stimson, '76, Professor of Comparative Legislation in Harvard University. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.) This important little book gives, apparently in the form

in which they were delivered, Prof. Stimson's Lowell Institute Lectures of last autumn. He offers, it seems to us with perfect validity, arguments in rebuttal of the notions which have been flying about for the past decade or so that the American Constitution is played out, that liberty as conceived by the founders was a delusion, that only a strong government, with all that that implies, can henceforth satisfy the American people who have suddenly become conscious of being a world-power. Mr. Stimson's great service consists in this, that he traces the pedigree of our political and judicial principles back to their Saxon origins, and shows how they differ from the principles, whether feudal, Roman or Norman, which dominated Continental Europe. The mere matter of respect for law, he proves to be a touchstone for discovering whether a policy or a piece of legislation has the true Anglo-Saxon quality. All this he does in language and reasoning so simple that an intelligent child can comprehend him. Having established the true racial characteristics from which our Republic sprang, Mr. Stimson proceeds to take up one by one the recent acts of the Government and the various measures now urged by extremists, and tests them by these fundamental criteria. He finds that many are most dangerous, that some have already run counter to our hereditary ideals, and that President Roosevelt, under the plea of beneficently "doing things," has committed autocratic acts for which parallels must be sought in the tyranny of Henry VIII and Charles I. Such for instance is the law he caused to be passed, allowing him or his subordinates to single out which corporation shall be attacked and which shall go unmolested by the public prosecutor (p. 249). It may be argued that Mr. Stimson gives a partisan flavor

to his treatise by citing contemporary cases to point his moral: but on the other hand it is precisely the pertinence of these citations which will cause most of his readers to heed his demonstrations. Whether you believe in centralization or not, whether you prefer George Washington, with his insistent respect for the law, or Pres. Roosevelt, with his Big Stick, you cannot fail to be impressed by the ability Mr. Stimson shows in analyzing the functions of State, Nation, and individual citizen, and at stating the real significance of present tendencies and agitations. If the reading of his book were made compulsory on all law-makers in the United States — including the President and his Cabinet — in this year of grace, we should look for a general access of sober second thoughts among them.

— *Phillips Brooks. 1835-1893. Memories of his Life, with Extracts from his Letters and Note-Books.* By Alexander V. G. Allen, h'86. (E. P. Dutton & Co.: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, portrait.) In 1900 Dr. Allen published the official Life of Phillips Brooks. It was a work too ponderous to have a wide circulation — why is it that ecclesiastical biographies have to be elephantine? — and although it resembled Brooks in size, it had neither his charm, nor his vital touch. Contrary to an opinion which is commonly held, the biographer should be trained to his calling: it is perhaps because the best friends or associates of distinguished men — and not trained biographers — are called to write their lives that so few good biographies exist. Everybody who felt Brooks's power, or admired his influence for good, must rejoice, therefore, that Dr. Allen has condensed his earlier work into a single volume — a portly volume, indeed, yet well within the patience and the purse of a large body of readers. Nothing

essential has been left out: on the contrary, the main biographical lines are all the more easy to follow, and the characteristic traits stand out in still higher relief. And it is all very interesting, whether we read of the turn to the ministry in Brooks's youth, or his absorption in the life of his great parishes in Philadelphia and in Boston, or his many foreign journeys, or his more intimate self-revelations. The reader who refuses to dispense with reason will be puzzled to explain how Brooks, holding certain views, could simultaneously profess to believe others diametrically opposed to them: but this antinomy, which troubled many persons during his life, he shared in common with most Liberal Anglicans. What one finds in this book is good evidence of his spiritualizing power, of his zeal for doing good, of his passion for righteousness — those gifts which made him the friend and comforter of thousands, even when they cared nothing for the creed which he professed. And Harvard readers will be interested in the loyalty Brooks felt for the College, and of the many ways in which he served her. It would have been well for his biographer to emphasize the fact that it was Phillips Brooks's opposition to voluntary prayers and Sunday services which did more than anything else to prolong the régime of compulsory worship. This is a small matter, perhaps, and yet it illustrates one of the contradictions in his character. But this influence of his life, as told in this volume, must bring many readers who never saw him into contact with a strong, helpful, eloquent, practical, and persuasive nature. "I am a preacher to the end," he said; and almost every page of Dr. Allen's biography confirms this self-estimate.

— *The North Italian Painters of the Renaissance.* By Bernhard Berenson. '87. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo,

\$1.50 net.) With this volume Mr. Berenson concludes his remarkable series of studies on the painters of the Italian Renaissance. He follows here his usual method of sketching the development of a school through the works of its characteristic painters. His judgment is now more mature; his knowledge of the whole range of the paintings that he describes is now as comprehensive as it is minute; and his style, always excellent, has an even greater incisiveness. We do not always agree with his appreciations but we acknowledge their plausibility. His nomenclature — "tactile values," and the rest — sometimes seems to us to suggest the rigidity of the doctrinaire. But we ask ourselves whether any one can pigeon-hole the universe, or one of its sections, — a fine art, for example — without acquiring a somewhat dogmatic tone. Mr. Berenson's readers cannot fail to admire the carefulness with which he has studied the fourth- and fifth-rate men, — those who are often overlooked, — and how he finds a characteristic definition for each, or discovers in even a mediocre canvas some symptomatic quality. It is as if an historian-critic of English poetry should pay respectful attention to the deservedly forgotten Pyes of each generation. This thoroughness adds greatly to the weight of Mr. Berenson's opinions when he comes to deal with the masters themselves. In this volume he has a memorable passage on Correggio, to whom he assigns a higher rank than it has recently been the fashion to grant him, and pregnant remarks on Moretto, Moroni, Gaudenzio, and on the direct pupils of Leonardo. Henceforth, nobody will ignore what Mr. Berenson says about these men. Equally suggestive are the little essays on the grotesque, on prettiness in art, on the antique, and on similar general topics,

which he introduces into his discussion. These show the philosophic depth of his mind, just as his brief verdicts on single paintings or on minor men show his expertness as a critic of technique. We wish that Mr. Berenson would now overhaul his earlier volumes, and standardize them (so to speak) according to his present maturity. He is to be heartily congratulated on the achievement of a work which has given him an international reputation.

— *The Pilgrims and Other Poems*. By Nathan Haskell Dole, '74. (Privately Printed: Boston.) Any critic may shrink from expressing offhand a final opinion on Mr. Dole's massive symphonic poem on the Pilgrims. Its author has an astonishingly plastic metrical skill, which he exhibits in half a hundred different measures and stanzaic constructions. He has also a large architectonic bent — due perhaps to his musical affinities — thanks to which he handles the structure of his 160-page poem with as much apparent ease as if it were a simple ode. For his substance he takes the history, conditions, and hopes of the Pilgrims and of their descendants. Nor does he limit himself to these, but he goes back over all history, as in his "Songs of the Emigrants." In diction, Mr. Dole, with the fertility of an *improvisatore*, surprises us by the abundance of his expression rather than by jewels five words long. Much of his substance is descriptive: and he shows that he has taken pains to make his descriptions historically accurate. His point of view is that of the believer in progress, of the lover of mankind, of a nature sensitive to the appeals of the arts and of the intellect. He is not afraid to be prosaic, if a certain prosaic element is required to serve as contrast or foil to the neighboring sections of his movement. At times, he resorts to Whitman's methods for securing his effects, —

see, for instance, "The Quarries" and "The Factories," which are not written, however, in Whitman's loose verse. Mr. Dole's capacity for observation has been well trained. Passion, in the higher sense, he seems to lack. His *forte* is rhetoric, as it has been of the most of poets who have essayed to poetize history and to commemorate historic occasions. It is hard to single out any section or passage as especially typical: he is to be judged by mass, rather than by detail. The "Other Poems," at the end of the volume, comprise several pieces in lighter vein, and the ode which Mr. Dole has written, by request, for the celebration of the Pierian Sodality's centennial. His volume is beautifully printed.

— *Mathematical Textbooks*. Two Harvard professors have recently issued mathematical works, through the Macmillan Co., New York. The first is "A First Course in the Differential and Integral Calculus," by Prof. William F. Osgood, '86. This is based on Prof. Osgood's Harvard courses, which correspond somewhat to the earlier courses of Prof. B. O. Peirce. "The chief characteristics of the treatment," he states, "are the close touch between the calculus and those problems of physics, including geometry, to which it owed its origin; and the simplicity and directness with which the principles of the calculus are set forth." The book contains the substance of about 135 lectures, or the equivalent of a year and a half of work at three hours a week. — Prof. Maxime Bôcher, '88, is the author of an "Introduction to Higher Algebra" (8vo, pp. 321) which he has prepared for publication with the co-operation of E. P. R. Duval, p '04. His object is "to introduce the student to higher algebra in such a way that he shall, on the one hand, learn what is meant by a proof in algebra and acquaint himself

with the proof of the most fundamental facts, and, on the other, become familiar with many important results of algebra which are new to him. . . . The attempt has been made throughout to lay a sufficiently broad foundation to enable the reader to pursue his further studies intelligently, rather than to carry any single topic to logical completeness. . . . The book is not intended for wholly immature readers, but rather for students who have had two or three years' training in the elements of higher mathematics, particularly in analytic geometry and the calculus. In fact, a good elementary knowledge of analytic geometry is indispensable." The book is the product of Prof. Bôcher's courses at Harvard.

— *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*. Vols 25, 26, and 27. (The American Law Book Co.: New York.) These volumes cover the titles "Larceny" to "Motion Man." At the present rate of publication — four volumes a year — the entire work should be completed in 1912 or 1913. The Cyclopedia continues to gain in a well-deserved popularity, and, of course, increases in usefulness as it approaches completion. The following articles by Harvard men have been noted: Prof. J. H. Beale, '82, l '87, "Larceny," "Monopolies" (joint author with Asst. Professor Wyman of second article). George A. Benham, L. S. '86, "Words, Phrases and Maxims." George F. Canfield, '75, l '80, "Mercantile Agencies." Francis Dana, L. S. '89, "Manufactures" and "Mills." Montefiori M. Lemann, '03, l '06, "Lotteries." Lycurgus J. Rusk, L. S. '72, "Logging." Edmund A. Whitman, '81, l '85, "Literary Property." Asst. Professor Bruce Wyman, '96, l '00, "Monopolies" (joint author with Professor Beale). Of these, the articles "Larceny" and "Monopolies"

are especially important, and the article "Literary Property" is interesting in bearing a somewhat new title in legal literature.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

*. * All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden. By his son, Francis Fessenden, L. S. '59, Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, 2 vols., portrait, \$5 net.)

Some Neglected Aspects of War. By Captain A. T. Mahan, A. '95. (Little, Brown & Co.; Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Latin Word-List. By G. H. Browne, '78. (Vest-Pocket edition; morocco, 75 cents.) *A Memory-Test Note-Book.* By G. H. Browne, '78. (Cardboard backs, 25 cents. Both published by Ginn, Boston.)

Life Beyond Life. A Study of Immortality. By Charles Lewis Slattery, '91, D.D. (Longmans; New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Legal Essays. By James Bradley Thayer, '52, Late Professor of Law in Harvard University. (Boston Book Co.; 83 Francis St., Boston. Cloth, 8vo, portrait.)

Primitive Secret Societies. A Study in Early Politics and Religion. By Hutton Webster, Ph.D. '03, Professor of Sociology in the University of Nebraska. (Macmillan; New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

Second Annual Report of the President and Treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. (New York, 576 Fifth Ave.)

Mornings in the College Chapel. By Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals at Harvard. Second Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Specimens of Prose Composition. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Charles R. Nutter, '93, F. W. C. Hershey, '90, and Dr. C. N. Greenough, '98, instructors in English at Harvard. (Ginn; Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

The Pilgrims and Other Poems. By Nathan Haskell Dole, '74. (Boards, large 8vo, \$2.50. Privately printed.)

The Economic History of the United States. By Ernest Ludlow Bogart, Ph.D., Princeton University. (Longmans; New York. Cloth, 8vo, maps and illustrations.)

The North Italian Painters of the Renaissance. By Bernhard Berenson, '87. (Putnam; New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Introduction to Higher Algebra. By Maxime Böcher, '88, Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University, prepared for publication with the co-operation of E. P. R. Duval,

p '04, Instructor in Mathematics in the University of Wisconsin. (Macmillan; New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Art of Landscape Gardening. By Humphry Repton. Edited by John Nolen, p '05. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Boston. Boards, 8vo, fully illustrated, \$3 net.)

1607-1907. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Massachusetts Exhibit of Colonial Books at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. Notes by G. E. Littlefield, '06. (Privately printed by F. L. Gay ['78], Brookline.)

Bibliographical Notes on Boston Newspapers, 1704-80. By Albert Matthews, '82. (Paper, 8vo, reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. University Press, Cambridge.)

The American Constitution. Lowell Institute Lectures, 1907. By Frederic Jesup Stimson, '78. (Scribners; New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Will to Doubt. An Essay in Philosophy for the General Thinker. By Alfred H. Lloyd, '86. (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.; London; Macmillan; New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

American Philosophy: The Early Schools. By I. Woodbridge Riley, Ph.D., Johnston Research Scholar in Johns Hopkins University. (Dodd, Mead & Co.; New York. Cloth, large 8vo, pp. 595, \$3.50 net.)

The History of Music to the Death of Schubert. By John K. Paine, late Professor of Music in Harvard University. (Ginn; Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.75 net.)

The Daughter of Anderson Cross. By George Barr McCutcheon, with 68 illustrations by Martin Justice. (Dodd, Mead & Co.; New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Sonnets of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Arranged with an Introduction by Ferris Greenleaf. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Boston. Parchment, 18mo, 75 cents.)

Greece and the Aegean Islands. By Philip S. Marden, I '98. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Boston. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$3 net.)

Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure. Vol. 26. "Malicious Prosecution" to "Mechanical Equivalent." Vol. 27. To "Motion Man." (The American Law Book Co.; New York.)

A Syllabus for the History of Western Europe. With References and Review questions (based on Robinson's "Introduction to the History of Western Europe"). By Norman McLaren Trenholme, p '97, Professor of History in the University of Missouri. Part I. The Middle Ages. 12mo, cloth, vii + 80 pages. List price, 40 cents; mailing price, 45 cents. Part II. The Modern Age. 12mo, cloth, vii + 94 pages. List price, 40 cents; mailing price, 45 cents. (Ginn; Boston.)

On "Short Sales" of Securities Through a Stock Broker. By Eliot Norton, '85, of the New York Bar. (The John McBride Co.; New York. Cloth, 16mo, pp. 72.)

Official Guide to Harvard University. (Published by the University. Paper, 12mo, illustrated, 50 cents.)

Library of Congress. Report for 1907 of the Librarian, Herbert Putnam, '83. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

Phillips Brooks: 1835-1893. Memoirs of his Life, with Extracts from his Letters and Note-Books. By Alexander V. G. Allen, A '86. (E. P. Dutton & Co.: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, portrait, \$2.50 net.)

MARRIAGES.

* * It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1878. Walter Kessler to Rose McNeal, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1905.
1887. Charles Stanford Elgutter to Dollie Polack, at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22, 1908.
1888. Marshall Bidwell Clarke to Blanche Tudor Austin, at Cincinnati, O., Dec. 28, 1907.
1888. George Bruno de Gersdorff to Isabel Lawrence, at Boston, Nov. 21, 1907.
1889. Franklin Elias Huntress to Nathalie A. Edgerly, Nov. 16, 1907.
1889. John Percy Nields to Mary Blanchard Craven, at Washington, Del., Jan. 23, 1907.
1889. Henry Winsor Packard to Ruth Conant Meriam, at West Roxbury, April 27, 1907.
1890. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter to Mary Sargent, at Brookline, Jan. 25, 1908.
1891. Amos Noyes Barron to Jane Carson, at Cleveland, O., Feb. 11, 1908.
1891. John Duff to Ruth Harland Duncan, at Englewood, N. J., Jan. 4, 1908.
1891. John Mead Howells to Abby MacDougall White, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1907.
1892. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., to Edith Dean Weir, at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 2, 1908.
1895. Walter Edwin Severance to Madeleine Fish, at Nantucket, Oct. 18, 1907.
1896. William Greenough to Charlotte Warren, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1907.
1897. Waldo Bromley Truesdell to Edna Florence Dascombe, at Wilton, Me., June 30, 1907.
1898. Leland Emerson Bristol to Alice Pemberton Calef, at Atkinson, N. H., Dec. 29, 1907.
1899. Homer Huntington Kidder to Lucille Billingsley, at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1908.
1899. Henry Smith Thompson to Helen Sargent Apthorp, at Milton, Dec. 25, 1907.
1901. Charles Frederick Covert Arensberg to Emily W. Maynadier, at Boston, Dec. 31, 1907.
1901. Edward John Denning to Frances A. Martin, at South Boston, Sept. 24, 1907.
1901. George Bevan Doyle to Pauline Janet Prendergast, at Brookline, Nov. 30, 1907.
1901. James Voorhees Freeman to Leslie Butts, at Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 27, 1907.
1901. William Abbott Oldfather to Margaret Agnes Giboney, Sept. 22, 1902.
1901. Walter Babcock Swift to Edith Hale, at Roxbury, Nov. 26, 1907.
1901. Alexander Harris Wadsworth to Alice May Smith, at Worcester, Jan. 18, 1908.
1902. Paul Edward Fitzpatrick to Alice Marie Wilcock, at Brookline, Oct. 22, 1907.
1902. Alexander Philip Wadsworth to Constance Amory, at Boston, Nov. 5, 1907.
1903. Otis Horton Bramhall to Helen

- Jones Hilliard, at Provincetown, Sept. 26, 1907.
1903. Richard Inglis to Marian Coale, at Cambridge, Dec. 2, 1907.
1903. William Erwin Thompson to Mabel Edith Turner, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1907.
1903. John Daniel Williams to Don Adele Weigel, 1906.
1904. Edward Auten, Jr., to Alice Louise Chapin, at Saxton's River, Vt., Oct. 22, 1907.
1904. Elton Holmes Beals to Ella Cropper Gaylord, at Brickerville Pa., Sept. 5, 1907.
1904. Arno Walter Dosch to Elizabeth Sperry, at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9, 1908.
1904. Elbert Henry Dyer to Marion Elizabeth Kendall, at Cambridge, Oct. 17, 1906.
1904. Arthur Davison Ficke to Evelyn Bethune Blunt at Springfield, Oct. 1, 1907.
- [1904.] John Richard Fowler to Rosalie B. Simpson, at Brookline, Oct. 11, 1905.
1904. John Raynor Graves to Lucile Graves, at Chico, Cal., Oct. 16, 1907.
1904. Lester Seneca Hill, Jr., to Ethel Otis, at Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1907.
- [1904.] James Goodwin Johnson to Emily Browne Mitchell, at Portland, Me., Nov. 18, 1907.
1904. Abbot Petersen to Edna Pollard Jones, at Weston, Sept. 28, 1907.
1904. Louis Keith Southard to Carrie Edith Gumbart at Brookline, Jan. 18, 1908.
- [1905.] Medbery Blanchard to Mabel A. Marks, at New York, N. Y., June 3, 1907.
1905. Chester Castle Bolton to Frances Payne Bingham, at Cleveland, O., Sept. 14, 1907.
- [1905.] Sydney Salisbury Brees to Elizabeth A. Morton, at Southampton, L. I., N. Y., July 20, 1907.
1905. Oscar Sam Fox, to Ruth B. Levy, at Vicksburg, Miss., March 19, 1907.
- [1905.] David Wagstaff to Isabelle Tilford, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1907.
- [1906.] Edward Hood Bonelli to Emma Augusta White, at Boston, Nov. 27, 1907.
1906. Clark Rogers Mandigo to Gladys Irene Allen, at Worcester, Dec. 31, 1907.
- [1906.] Winsor Soule to Judith Brasher de Forest, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1907.
1907. Seth Thomas Gano to Eva Beunke, at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1907.
- S.B. 1895. Henry Hawley Keeler to Georgia Goss Townsend, at Lysander, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1907.
- S.B. 1896. John Allyne Gade to Ruth Sibley, at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1907.
- S.B. 1899. John Charles Phillips to Eleanor Hayden Hyde, at Boston, Jan. 11, 1908.
- S.B. 1904. Robert Gorham Fuller to Genevieve Chilton Merrill, at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13, 1907.
- S.B. 1906. Shirley Robbins Crosse to Clara Peickert, at Cambridge, Oct. 26, 1907.
- S.B. 1907. William Wallace Colton to Marion Ward, at Malden, Nov. 4, 1907.
- LL.B. 1905. Thomas McBlain Steele to Ella Lansing Stout, at Interlaken, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1907.
- LL.B. 1906. William Green Hall to Jessie McConnell, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1907.
- M.D. 1865. Clarence John Blake to

Mary A. Houghton, at Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 10, 1907.

M.D. 1893. Edward Franklin Gage to Mary Ethel Nourse, at Charlestown, Dec., 19, 1907.

M.D. 1901. Robert Francis Gibson to Christine T. Gibbon, at Forest Hills, Nov. 4, 1907.

NECROLOGY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1907, TO JANUARY 31, 1908.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,
Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1833. Charles Alfred Welch, b. 30 Jan. 1815, at Boston; d. at Cohasset, 22 Jan., 1908.

1836. Samuel Gray Ward, b. 3 Oct., 1817, at Boston; d. at Washington, D. C., 17 Nov., 1907.

1840. John Chandler Bancroft Davis, b. 29 Dec., 1822, at Worcester; d. at Washington, D. C., 27 Dec. 1907.

1842. William Thomas Davis, b. 3 March, 1822, at Plymouth; d. at Plymouth, 3 Dec., 1907.

1843. Horace Binney Sargent, LL.B., b. 30 June, 1821, at Quincy; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 8 Jan., 1908.

1854. Ludovic Bennet, b. 19 Aug., 1830, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., 12 July, 1905.

1854. David Hill Coolidge, b. 7 Feb., 1833, at Boston; d. at Boston, 7 Dec., 1907.

1854. Theodore Lang, b. 29 Sept., 1832,

at Camden, S. C.; d. at Memphis, Tenn. (about ten years ago).

1856. George Osgood Holyoke, b. 10 Nov., 1834, at Salem; d. at West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., 21 Nov., 1907.

1863. Joseph Anthony Gillet, b. 21 June, 1837, at New Lebanon, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1908.

1863. Robert Newlin Verplanck, b. 18 Nov., 1842, at Fishkill, N. Y.; d. at Orange, N. J., 10 Jan., 1908.

1863. Clifford Crowninshield Waters, b. 19 Nov., 1840, at Salem; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 2 Jan., 1908.

1865. Charles James Ellis, b. 9 April, 1845, at Roxbury; d. at Boston, 11 Nov., 1907.

1866. Theodore Francis Wright, Ph.D. and A.M., b. 3 Aug., 1845, at Dorchester; d. at sea en route from Alexandria, Egypt, to Naples, Italy, 13 Nov., 1907.

1872. Edward Gray, b. 7 June, 1851, at Milton; d. at Winchendon, 14 Dec., 1907.

1873. Joseph Everett Garland, M.D., b. 17 Nov., 1851, at Gloucester; d. at Gloucester, 16 Dec., 1907.

1874. Henry Holbrook Mudge, b. 1 July, 1852, at Swampscott; d. at Bristol, R. I., 6 Jan., 1908.

1875. Frank Herbert Eaton, b. 29 July, 1851, at Kentville, N. S.; d. at Victoria, British Columbia, 11 Jan., 1908.

1877. Stanley Cunningham, b. 10 Jan., 1856, at Boston; d. at Cohasset, 28 Nov., 1907.

1877. Edward Henry Strobel, LL.B., LL.D., b. 7 Dec., 1855, at Charleston, S. C.; d. at Bangkok, Siam, 15 Jan., 1908.

1878. Henry Blanchard Osgood, b. 9 Mar., 1857, at San Francisco,

- Cal.; d. at Westboro, 29 Jan., 1908.
1882. William Henry McKendry, b. 17 May, 1859, at Canton; d. at Chicago, Ill., 12 Dec., 1907.
1883. Edwin Cull Howell, b. 21 April, 1860, at Nantucket; d. at Gwathmey, Va., 16 Dec., 1907.
1888. Henry Warren Sampson, b. 29 July, 1866, at Liverpool, Eng.; d. at Stratford, Conn., 5 Oct., 1907.
1891. Jonathan Edward Johnson, b. 18 Nov., 1868, at Nahant; d. at Lakehurst, N. J., 16 Jan., 1908.
1892. Ezra Lincoln, b. 11 Jan., 1871, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Locust, N. J., 16 Aug., 1907.
1892. Lewis Sabin Thompson, LL.B., b. 31 Oct., 1868, at Templeton; d. at Boston, 19 Jan., 1908.
1897. Herbert Sumner Packard, b. 25 June, 1871, at West Bridgewater; d. at Walpole, 17 Dec., 1907.
1902. Howard Clark Hoyt, b. 15 April, 1881, at Union City, Mich.; d. at Changsha, China, 22 Nov., 1907.
1903. Charles Pliny Heath, b. 7 Sept., 1881, at West Rumney, N. H.; drowned in Big Diamond Pond, near Colebrook, N. H., 30 Nov., 1907.
1907. Robert Stow Bradley, b. 26 Oct., 1883, at Boston; d. at Pride's Crossing, 18 Nov., 1907.
- Dec., 1843, at Boston; d. at Assouan, Egypt, 25 Dec., 1907.
1873. Walter Jenkes Norfolk, b. 25 Jan., 1849, at Salem; d. at Netherwood, N. J., 25 Nov., 1907.
1877. Willis Henry Hunt, b. 19 April, 1855, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Camden, N. J., 11 April, 1900.
1904. Daniel Edwin Bartlett, b. 25 May, 1878, at Haverhill; d. at Seattle, Wash., 19 Dec., 1907.

Dental School.

1869. Thomas Fillebrown, b. 13 Jan., 1836, at Winthrop, Me.; d. at Boston, 22 Jan., 1908.
1870. John Thomas Codman, b. 30 Oct., 1826, at Boston; d. at Revere, 14 Dec., 1907.

Law School.

1852. John Ordronaux, b. 3 Aug., 1830, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Glen Head, L. I., N. Y., 20 Jan., 1908.
1860. George Porter Lawrence, b. 23 April, 1836, at Lowell; d. at Sharon, 15 Dec., 1907.
1867. George Nicholas Hitchcock, b. 24 Feb., 1843, at Boston; d. at San Diego, Cal., 21 Nov., 1907.
1870. Samuel Feasenden, b. 12 April, 1847, at Rockland, Me.; d. at Stamford, Conn., 7 Jan., 1908.

Scientific School.

1864. John Green Heywood, b. 1 Mar., 1843, at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 16 Nov., 1907.

Divinity School.

- Medical School.*
1857. Arthur Harris Cowdrey, b. 17 Jan., 1836, at Acton; d. at Stoneham, 4 Nov., 1907.
1865. Robert Disbrow, b. 8 July, 1842, at St. John, N. B.; d. at Boston, 9 Nov., 1907.
1867. William Shaw Bowen, b. in 1845, in Rhode Island; d. at East Greenwich, R. I., 24 Nov., 1907.
1869. Ferdinand Gordon Morrill, b. 23
1854. Moncure Daniel Conway, b. 17 Mar., 1832, at Middleton Farm, Stafford Co., Va.; d. at Paris, France, 15 Nov., 1907.
1883. Thomas George Milsted, b. 11 Aug., 1856, at Davenport, Ia.; d. at New York, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1907.

Honorary Graduates.

1879. (A.M.) Asaph Hall, LL.D., b. 15 Oct., 1829, at Goshen, Conn.; d. at Annapolis, Md., 22 Nov., 1907.
1906. (LL.D.) Thomas Day Seymour, b. 1 April, 1848, at Hudson, O.; d. at New Haven, Conn., 31 Dec., 1907.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue.

- [1883.] William Herbert Crawford, b. 22 Mar., 1860, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 16 Jan., 1908.
- [1888. Special.] Augustus Browning Prentice, b. 30 Jan., 1866, at Staten Island, N. Y.; d. at Bloomingdale, N. Y., in Dec., 1907.
- [1896.] Roger Wainwright Bradlee, b. 26 July, 1873, at Nahant; d. at Manakow, New Zealand, 22 Nov., 1907.
- [1898.] George Arthur Knight, b. 11 Nov. 1883, at Hopedale; d. at Hopedale, 22 Dec., 1907.
- [1907.] Theodore Munroe Hall, b. 19 Oct., 1883, at Bradford; d. near the Piedmont Hills, Cal., 26 Jan., 1908.
- [M. S. 1894.] Stephen Nicholas Murphy, b. at Salem; d. at Chelsea, 13 Jan., 1908.
- [L. S. 1844.] George Albert Thomas, d. at Portland, Me., 20 Dec. 1907.
- [L. S. 1854.] Joseph Tucker, b. 21 Aug., 1832, at Lenox; d. at Pittsfield, 28 Nov., 1907.
- [L. S. 1865.] Thomas Riley, b. in 1846, in Co. Cavan, Ireland; d. at Boston, 7 Nov., 1907.
- [L. S. 1872.] Leopold Wallach, b. in

Conn.; d. at New York, N. Y., 24 Jan., 1908.

- [L. S. 1875.] Eugene Van Rennselaer Thayer, d. at Boston, 21 Dec., 1907.
- [L. S. 1876.] George Valentine McInerney, b. 14 Feb., 1857, at Kingston, N. B.; d. at St. John, N. B., 12 Jan., 1908.
- [Sci. S. 1866.] William Sidney Potter, d. at Fall River, 22 Jan., 1908.
- [Div. S. 1858.] John Scott, b. 13 Sept., 1829, at Wortley, Eng.; d. at Detroit, Mich., 16 Jan., 1908.
- [Div. S. 1895.] William Richardson Vaughan, b. 23 July, 1873, at Fries, Va.; d. at Dodge City, Kan., 14 Sept., 1907.

Officer not a Graduate.

Minton Warren, *Pope Professor of Latin*, b. 29 Jan., 1850, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Cambridge, 26 Nov., 1907.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The University Assembly took place at the Harvard Union on Feb. 15.

B. R. Robinson, '98, and Artemas Ward, '99, have been elected to the New York Assembly.

C. J. Bonaparte, '71, is president of the National Municipal League for 1906-1907, and Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, is fifth vice-president.

More than 150 colleges and universities are represented by the students at the Harvard Law School and Graduate School this year.

With 143 foreign students, from 33 countries, Harvard is not only the national but also the cosmopolitan university of America.

Gov. Guild has appointed to the board of trustees of the Foxboro Inebriates' Hospital, Dr. W. H. Prescott,

m '88, J. H. Perkins, '98, and W. R. Peabody, '95.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg is president of the American Philosophical Association, and Prof. R. B. Perry, of Harvard, is a member of the executive committee.

By appointment of Gov. Guild, Prof. C. J. Bullock and R. F. Sturgis, '84, were delegates for Mass. to the National Conference on Taxation at Columbus, O., on Nov. 17.

The Rev. J. W. Suter, '81, and Prof. M. L. Kellner, '85, are delegates from the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts to the Pan-Anglican Congress in London, June 15-24.

The Dental School has received as an anonymous gift in memory of the late Dr. Dwight Moses Clapp, Clinical Lecturer on Operative Dentistry, the sum of \$300 for the purchase of an X-ray apparatus.

Pres. Roosevelt has appointed L. A. Coolidge, '83, Asst. Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. He has been a journalist in Washington for many years. '83 has already had another incumbent of this office, — C. S. Hamlin, appointed by Pres. Cleveland.

Three Harvard men have already announced their candidacy for nomination to the lieutenant-governorship of Mass., viz. Gen. E. R. Champlin, / '80, ex-mayor of Cambridge; Robert Luce, '82, for several years a member of the Mass. Legislature; and L. A. Frothingham, '93, ex-speaker of the Mass. Legislature.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association on Oct. 9, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., A. G. Fox, '69, of New York; vice-presidents, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., '71, Bishop of Massachusetts; W. C. Boyden, '86, of Chicago; treas., Albert Thorndike, '81, of Boston; sec., E. H. Wells,

'97, of Boston. I. T. Burr, '79, F. G. Balch, '88, and J. H. Perkins, '98, were elected to serve on the Committee on Nominations for three years.

Harvard has a contingent of prominent men in Hawaii, as this partial list shows: E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, Secretary of the Territory, at times Acting Governor; A. S. Hartwell, '58, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Hawaii; S. M. Ballou, '93, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Hawaii; E. A. Knudsen, '94, Territorial Senator from Kauai; Raymer Sharp, '83, Chief Examiner, Custom House; Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97, Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Superintendent of Forestry of the Territory of Hawaii; C. H. Olson, / '04, Assistant County Attorney, Oahu County.

The Harvard Coöperative Society has elected the following officers for the year 1907-08: Stockholder to serve five years, Professor E. F. Gay; pres., Professor W. B. Munro, '99; treas., W. M. McInnes, '85; sec., J. A. Field, '03; directors: from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Prof. C. L. Bouton, '96; from the University at large, H. L. Blackwell, '99; from the Medical School, Prof. W. B. Cannon, '96; from the Law School, R. H. Oveson, 3L.; from the Graduate School, T. Ford, 4G.; from the Senior Class, H. S. Blair, '08; from the Junior Class, S. Kelly, '09; from the Sophomore Class, W. P. Fuller, '10.

Plans for beautifying the surroundings of the Harvard Medical School have been accepted by the Medical School and the Street Department of Boston. Starting from a terminal point in the Fenway near a small lagoon, the new avenue in honor of Louis Pasteur will lead up to the middle of the Medical School quadrangle. This avenue will run through the centre of a parkway 120 feet wide. An entrance will be con-

structed at the junction of the parkway with the quadrangle of the School. The new laboratory on Longwood Avenue, near the Medical School—being built by the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the study of nutrition—is completed.

At the annual meeting of the Germanic Museum Association, held at Cambridge on Dec. 2, the following officers were elected: Pres., Adolphus Busch of St. Louis; 1st vice-pres., F. P. Fish, of Boston; 2d vice-pres., O. H. Kahn, of New York; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Houghton, of Boston; board of directors, H. W. Putnam, of Boston, chairman; Professors G. A. Bartlett, H. S. White, K. Francke, H. C. G. von Jagemann, H. Münsterberg, W. H. Schofield, J. A. Walz, of Harvard University; Messrs. L. D. Brandeis, J. M. Olmsted, A. P. Schmidt, W. G. Thompson, C. H. Walker, Lewis Weissbein, of Boston; A. Knauth, of New York; W. R. Thayer, of Cambridge; Prof. F. Vogel, of the Institute of Technology.

During the past year officers and professors at Harvard have received the following honorary degrees from American universities: Dean L. B. R. Briggs, '75, Litt.D. from Lafayette College; Prof. W. T. Councilman, h '99, LL.D. from University of Maryland; Prof. W. G. Farlow, '66, Ph.D. from University of Upsala; Rev. P. S. Grant, '83, S. T. D. from Hobart College; Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, LL.D. from Western Reserve University; Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, Litt.D. from Harvard University; Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, Litt. D. from Lafayette College; Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, LL.D. from Western Reserve University; Prof. W. T. Porter, LL.D. from the University of Maryland; Dean W. C. Sabine, p '88, S.D. from Brown University; Prof. Theobald Smith, LL.D. from the University of

Chicago; Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, LL.D. from Yale University; Prof. O. C. Wendell, S.D. from Bates College; Prof. J. H. Wright, S.D. from the University of Maryland.

On Nov. 24, 1907, there was a memorial service for Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College, in the First Baptist Church in Boston, and a tablet commemorating him was presented to the church by his descendants of the present generation. The tablet is of Siena marble, 4 feet 3 inches in length and 1 foot 9 inches in width, with the inscription and ornamentation of a cross and a crown. The lettering is stained a deep crimson. The tablet is set in the wall to the left of the pulpit platform. The inscription is as follows: "To the glory of God, Father, Son and Spirit (cross). In memory of Henry Dunster, A. D. 1609-1654. First president of Harvard College, 1640-1654, who died before he could have become first minister of this church, founded A. D. 1665 (crown). Descendants of Dunster by the name of Whittemore devote this tablet. A. D. 1907." The special exercises comprised the address of presentation by Rev. G. H. Whittemore, a descendant in the seventh generation; the unveiling of the memorial tablet by Robert Dunster Whittemore, nephew of Rev. Mr. Whittemore, and the son of W. R. Whittemore of Boston; the response for the church by its pastor, Rev. Dr. Francis H. Rowley; address by Rev. Dr. David G. Lyon, Hollis professor of divinity at Harvard University; and an address by Rev. Dr. Nathan E. Wood, president of the Newton Theological Institution.

—*Dean Briggs's Trip.* Dean Briggs returned on Feb. 10 from his trip through the West where he was the official representative of the University at several alumni meetings and banquets, and de-



ANDRÉ TARDIEU,
Cercle Français Lecturer, 1908.

livered speeches before teachers' associations and similar organizations. He left Cambridge on Jan. 14, and next day was entertained in St. Louis by the University Club and the Harvard Club of that city. On Jan. 17 he was the guest of the University of Missouri at Columbia, and delivered an address before the students. On Jan. 19, in Lawrence, Kan., he addressed the students of the University of Kansas. In Omaha, Jan. 21, he had a most enthusiastic reception at the banquet given by the Harvard Club of Omaha. Gov. G. L. Sheldon, '93, of Nebraska, was one of the guests. Proceeding to Denver, Dean Briggs was the guest on Jan. 24 of W. H. Smiley, '77, principal of the East Side High School, and delivered an address before the Denver Teachers' Club. On the following day he was entertained by the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club at an enthusiastic dinner in Colorado Springs. The next two days he spent with graduates in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and on Jan. 29 arrived in Los Angeles. Here he was welcomed on Jan. 30 by the Harvard Club of Southern California. On his way home Dean Briggs took the Southern route, stopping at Austin, Tex., where he was the guest of President Houston, '92, of the University of Texas, and addressed the students of the university. On Feb. 5 in New Orleans he was entertained by the Harvard Club of Louisiana, and met the faculty and students of Tulane University. From New Orleans he came direct to Cambridge, making only brief stops in Atlanta, Washington, and New York. Dean Briggs's trip must have the effect of bringing the graduates of the university in the West into closer relations with the University.

— *M. André Tardieu, Cercle Français Lecturer*, gave in February eight lectures on "La France et les Alliances." He

was born Sept. 22, 1876. After receiving his bachelor's degree, he took first place (1895) in a competitive examination for the *Ecole Normale Supérieure*; but, being disposed towards an active public career, he did not enter this school. Instead, he became an attaché of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and accepted an appointment as secretary of the French embassy at Berlin, a position which he held for a year or so. Returning to Paris, he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Hanotaux and Delcassé, and was also secretary for a time of the premier, Waldeck-Rousseau. Withdrawing in 1901 from active political and diplomatic service with the title of *premier secrétaire d'ambassade honoraire*, he joined the editorial staff first of *Le Figaro* and then of *Le Temps*. On *Le Temps*, he quickly made his mark in articles signed "Georges Villiers" and in subtle and trenchant unsigned leaders dealing mainly with foreign affairs. His first book, "The Diplomatic Questions of the Year 1904," was crowned by the Academy, but it was very far from giving the measure of his power. It was in fact a reprint of casual articles, most of which had appeared in the leading French reviews or in *Le Temps*. It was high-grade interviewing, masterful reporting, glorified gossip; but, although it appeared in Alcan's Library of Contemporary History, it was not history, properly speaking. It was merely, as the author himself took pains to explain in the preface, the data of history — a collection of "authentic documents which retained, by reason of their freshness, the imprint of life." During the conference of Algiers, M. Tardieu did yeoman service for the French cause in the columns of *Le Temps*, more than holding his own against the entire German press. His second book, published in the spring of

1907, "The Conference of Algeciras — A Diplomatic History of the Moroccan Crisis," was free from every taint of journalism. It was history in the full sense of the term, for while it dealt with very recent events and with events covering only three or four months of time, it dealt with them in a continuous, coherent, and complete narrative the verity and value of which subsequent events could not mar. In this book, M. Tardieu collated, arranged, and interpreted all the documents and all the incidents bearing upon the Algeciras conference, clearing up the mystery with which it had hitherto been shrouded. He presented faithful portraits of the principal players in this great international game, the stake of which was the destinies of Europe, and made every move thereof so clear that the average person who has no acquaintance with diplomacy could follow it without the slightest difficulty. The net result was a work remarkable alike for its breadth of vision and its mastery of minute detail. His course at Harvard was one of the best yet given on Mr. Hyde's foundation.

DIFFUSION OF HARVARD INFLUENCE.

From time to time Mr. E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary of the Alumni Association, has been printing in the *Bulletin* lists of men holding Harvard degrees, or of those who have studied at Harvard, who are now teaching in other universities. These lists are printed below. They show how Harvard influence is being diffused in the most effective and legitimate way.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Librarian: T. W. Koch, A.B. '98, A.M. '94.

Professors: W. P. Lombard, A.B.

'78, M.D. '82, Physiology; R. Peterson, A.B. '85, M.D. '89, Diseases of Women and Children; M. Winkler, A.B. '89, Germanic Language and Literature; Emil Lorch, A.M. '03, Architecture.

Assistant Professors: A. H. Lloyd, A.B. '86, A.M. '88, Ph.D. '93, Philosophy; S. L. Bigelow, A.B. '91, General and Physical Chemistry; J. W. Glover, A.B. '93, A.M. '94, Ph.D. '95, Mathematics; J. L. Markley, A.M. '87, Ph.D. '89, Mathematics; C. J. Tilden, S.B. '96, Civil Engineering; J. S. P. Tatlock, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '03, English; J. A. Fairlie, A.B. '95, A.M. '96, Administrative Law; A. L. Cross, A.B. '95, A.M. '96, Ph.D. '99, History; F. L. Paxon, A.M. '02, American History; C. H. Johnston, A.M. '03, Ph.D. '05, Philosophy; C. Bonner, A.M. '98, Ph.D. '00, Classics.

Instructors: W. A. McLaughlin, A.B. '03, French; E. L. Adams, A.B. '00, A.M. '01, Romance Languages; C. H. Kauffman, A.B. '96, Botany; A. B. Pierce, Ph.D. '92, Mathematics; G. L. Hamilton, A.B. '95, A.M. '97, French; W. B. Ford, A.B. '95, A.M. '97, Mathematics; J. W. Bradshaw, A.M. '02, Mathematics; W. J. Hale, A.B. '98, General Chemistry; S. L. Wolff, A.B. '92, Rhetoric; L. E. Emerson, A.M. '05, Ph.D. '07, Psychology; W. C. Titcomb, A.B. '04, Drawing.

OBERLIN, O.

President: Henry C. King, A.M. '83.

Secretary: George M. Jones, Graduate School, '96-97.

Professors: Lyman B. Hall, S.T.B. '77, History; Frank F. Jewett, Chemistry and Mineralogy; Azariah S. Root, Law School, '86-87, Bibliography; Frederick Anderegg, A.M. '89, Mathematics; Fred E. Leonard, ['94], Physiology and Physical Training, Director of the Men's Gymnasium; Charles E.

St. John, Ph.D. '96, Physics and Astronomy, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Frederick O. Grover, A.B. '95, A.M. '96, Botany; Charles N. Cole, Ph.D. '01, Latin.

Associate Professors: William DeW. Cairns, A.B. '97, A.M. '98, Mathematics; Albert B. Wolfe, A.B. '02, Ph.D. '05, Economics and Sociology; Charles W. Savage, A.M. '98, Physical Training, Director of Athletics; William S. Davis, A.B. '00, A.M. '01, Ph.D. '05, Modern and Medieval European History; Walter Y. Durand, A.M. '00, English; Earl F. Adams, A.M. '06, Physics, Associate Principal of the Academy.

Lecturer: Dahl B. Cooper, LL.B. '07, Commercial Law and Public Service Corporations.

Instructors: Milton Percival, A.B. '06, A.M. '07, English; Louis E. Lord, A.M. '00, Latin and Greek; Russell P. Jameson, Summer School, '03, French and Physical Training; Gordon N. Armstrong, A.M. '03, Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Professors: William G. Manly, A.M. '90, Greek Language and Literature; Raymond Weeks, A.B. '90, A.M. '91, Traveling Fellow (Paris and Berlin), '93-95, Ph.D. '97, Romance Languages; William G. Brown, Morgan Fellow, '84, Chemistry, Director of Laboratories; Curtis F. Marbut, A.M. '94, Geology and Mineralogy, Curator of the Geological Museum; Howard B. Shaw, A.M. '94, Assistant, Electrical Engineering Laboratory, '94-96, Electrical Engineering; Benjamin M. Duggar, A.B. '94, A.M. '95, Botany; Luther M. Defoe, A.B. '93, Mechanics in Engineering, Tutor to the University; Walter McN. Miller, Student, Medical School, '00, Pathology and Bacteriology; Earle R. Hedrick, A.M. '98, Student (in residence), '97-99 (in absentia), '99-01, Mathematics; Norman

M. Trenholme, Student, Graduate School, '96-97, Russell Scholar in History, Thayer Scholar, '97-98, A.M. '97, Assistant in History, '98-99, Ph.D. '99, Non-resident student and Harris Fellow studying in Europe, '99-00, History; Junius L. Meriam, Austin Scholar, '01-02, A.M. '02, Assistant in Philosophy, '02-03, Theory and Practice of Teaching; Sidney Calvert, Student, Graduate School, '00-04, A.M. '92, Assistant in Chemistry, '92-94, Assistant in Chemistry, Harvard Summer School, '94, Organic Chemistry; Jonas Viles, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '01, American History.

Assistant Professors: John S. Ankeney, Jr., Student, Harvard Summer School, '01, in charge of Free-Hand Drawing; Jesse H. Coursault, A.M. '00, Philosophy of Education; William M. Dey, A.M. '04, Austin Teaching Fellow, '05-06, Ph.D. '06, Romance Languages; Leland E. Bristol, A.B. '98, LL.B. '01, Graduate Student, Law School, '04-05, Law; Lewis D. Ames, A.B. '01, A.M. '02, Ph.D. '04, instructor, '01-02, Mathematics; Henry L. Crosby, A.M. '03, Ph.D. '05, Greek.

Instructors: Marlow A. Shaw, Student, '01-03, Ph.D. '03, English; Albert G. Reed, Austin Scholar, '06-07, Ph.D. '07, English; Francis W. Coker, A.B. '02, Political Science and Public Law; Edward A. Thurber, Student, '93-96, A.M. '94, English; Theodore E. Hamilton, A.B. '99, Bowditch Scholar, '98-99, Romance Languages; Lazarus L. Silverman, A.B. '05, A.M. '07, Mathematics; Otto Dunkel, A.M. '99, Ph.D. '02, Mathematics; J. A. Gibson, A.B. '02, A.M. '04, Instructor, '04-05, Chemistry.

Assistants: Frederick O. Emerson, Student, '04-05, Geology; Foster P. Boswell, A.M. '02, Ph.D. '04, Experimental Psychology.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Professors: William G. Hale, A.B. '70, Head of the Department of Latin, Fellow in Philosophy, '70-71, Non-resident Fellow in Classics, '76-77; James L. Laughlin, A.B. '73, A.M. and Ph.D. '76, Head of the Department of Political Economy, Instructor in Political Economy, '78-83, Assistant Professor in Political Economy, '83-88; Paul Shorey, A.B. '78, Head of the Department of Greek; John M. Manly, A.M. '89, Ph.D. '90, Head of the Department of English; George H. Mead, A.B. '88, Philosophy, Graduate Student of Philosophy, Leipzig and Berlin, '88-91; John U. Nef, A.B. '84, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Kirkland Fellow, '84-87; James R. Jewett, A.B. '84, Arabic Language and Literature, Student in Syria and Egypt (as holder of Fellowship), '84-87, Instructor in Semitic Languages, '87-88; Edwin E. Sparks, Graduate Student, '92, American History, Curator of the Historical Museum; Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87, Law, Parker Fellowship, '87-90; James R. Angell, Graduate Student, '91-92, Head of the Department of Psychology, Director of the Psychological Laboratory; Charles R. Barnes, Student, '78, '79, '85 (Research), '91, Plant Psychology; Robert Herrick, A.B. '90, English; Clarke B. Whittier, LL.B. '96, Law; James P. Hall, LL.B. '97, Law, Dean of the Law School.

Associate Professors: Robert M. Lovett, A.B. '92, English, Dean of the Junior Colleges, Assistant in English, '92-93, appointed Instructor in English, '93; Frederic I. Carpenter, A.B. '85, English; Herbert J. Davenport, Student, Law School, '84-88, Political Economy; Harry A. Bigelow, A.B. '96, LL.B. '99, Law, Instructor in Criminal Law, '99-00.

Assistant Professors: Ira W. Howerth,

A.B. '93, Sociology; George A. Dorsey, A.B. '90, Anthropology, Hemenway Fellow, '93-94, Ph. D. '94, Assistant in Anthropology, '94-95, Instructor in Anthropology, '95-96; John P. Goode, Graduate Student, Summer, '94, Geography; William Hill, A.B. '91, A.M. '92, Political Economy, Lee Memorial Fellow, '91-93, instructor in Political Economy, '93; William V. Moody, A.B. '93, A.M. '94, English and Rhetoric, Assistant in English, '94-95; Preston Kyes, Graduate Student, '98, Experimental Pathology; Waldemar Koch, S.B. '98, Ph.D. '00, Physiological Chemistry, Assistant in Physiology, Medical School, '00-01; Leon C. Marshall, A.B. '01, A.M. '02, Political Economy, Henry Lee Memorial Fellow in Economics, '02-03; William L. Tower, Student, '93-96, Lawrence Scientific School, '98-99, Graduate School, '99-00; Embryology, Assistant in Zoology, '95-96, '98-00, Radcliffe College, '99-00; John Cummings, A.B. '91, Political Economy, Instructor in Economics, '94-00.

Instructors: George B. Zug, Graduate Student, '93-94, History of Art; Joseph P. Warren, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '02, History, Assistant in History and Government and Graduate Student, '96-97, '99-00, '01-03, Instructor in Government, Harvard Summer School, '00, '01, '03; Percy H. Boynton, A.M. '98, English; Robert Morris, Political Economy, Henry Lee Fellow in Political Economy, '00-02; Henry P. Chandler, A.B. '01, English; Chester W. Wright, A.B. '01, A.M. '02, Ph.D. '06, Political Economy, Assistant Instructor in Economics, '03-04, Teaching Fellow in Economics, '04-06; Karl T. Waugh, A.M. '05, Ph.D. '07, Psychology.

Lecturers, Associates, etc.: Percy B. Eckhart, LL.B. '02, Lecturer on Public Service Companies and Carriers, and Damages; Willis B. Holmes, A.B. '96,

A.M. '97, Associate in Chemistry, Assistant in Chemistry, '96-97; Joseph M. Sniffen, A.B. '02, Associate in Physiology and Botany, the Academy for Boys; Edward B. Krehbiel, Graduate Student, '04, Associate in History; Frederick W. Schenk, Special Student, '00-02, Law Librarian, Cataloguer, Law Library, '00-02; Tilden H. Stearns, Graduate Student, '03-05, Assistant in Physical Culture and Director of the Gymnasium in the Academy for Boys; William M. R. French, A.B. '64, Lecturer in Art.

UNIVERSITY OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Professors: Edgar C. Morris, A.M. '94, English Literature; Charles W. Cabeen, A.M. '92, Romance Languages; Ismar J. Peritz, A.M. '93, Ph.D. '98, Semitic Languages; Edward D. Roe, Jr., A.B. '85, A.M. '86, Mathematics; Arthur S. Patterson, A.M. '98, French; William M. Smallwood, Ph.D. '02, Zoölogy.

Associate Professors: Perley O. Place, A.B. '94, Latin; Horace A. Eaton, A.B. '93, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '00, English; J. Lassen Boysen, A.B. '98, German; Randolph T. Congdon, A.M. '07, English.

Assistant Professors: Charles J. Kullmer, A.B. '00, German; Eben H. Archibald, A.M. '00, Ph. D. '02, Chemistry; Charles H. Carter, A.M. '02, Ph.D. '04, English.

Instructors: William R. Mackenzie, A.M. '04, English; Adolph C. Baebenth, A.M. '06, English; George C. Clancy, A.M. '07, English; Samuel M. Waxman, A.B. '07, Romance Languages.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Professors: Gorham Bacon, A.B. '75, Otology; George E. Brewer, M.D. '85, Clinical Surgery; William T. Brewster, A.B. '92, A.M. '93, English; George F.

Canfield, A.B. '75, LL.B. '80, Law; George R. Carpenter, A.B. '86, Rhetoric and English Composition; Frank N. Cole, A.B. '82, A.M. and Ph.D. '86, Mathematics; John G. Curtis, A.B. '66, A.M. '69, Physiology; Richard E. Dodge, A.B. '90, A.M. '94, Geography in Teachers College; Jefferson B. Fletcher, A.B. '87, A.M. '89, Comparative Literature; Amadeus W. Grabau, S.M. '98, S.D. '00, Palaeontology; Henry M. Howe, A.B. '69, A.M. '72, LL.D. '05, Metallurgy; Francis P. Kiunicutt, A.B. '68, A.M. '72, Clinical Medicine; Arnold H. Knapp, A.B. '89, Ophthalmology; Herbert M. Richards, S.B. '92, S.D. '95, Botany; James H. Robinson, A.B. '87, A.M. '88, History; Charles A. Strong, A.B. '85, Psychology; Ashley H. Thorndike, A.M. '96, Ph.D. '98, English; Edward L. Thorndike, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, Educational Psychology in Teachers College; James R. Wheeler, Ph.D. '85, Greek Archaeology and Art; Dickinson S. Miller, A.B. and A.M. '92, Philosophy; Maurice A. Bigelow, Ph.D. '01, Biology in Teachers College.

Adjunct Professors: George L. Meylan, S.B. '02, Physical Education and Medical Director of Gymnasium; Curtis H. Page, A.B. '90, A.M. '91, Ph.D. '94, Romance Languages and Literatures; Henry C. Pearson, A.B. '92, Principal, Horace Mann School with rank of Adjunct Professor in Teachers College; Frank L. Tufts, A.B. '94, Physics; Robert S. Woodworth, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, Psychology; Royal Whitman, M.D. '82, Orthopedic Surgery; William K. Draper, A.B. '85, Clinical Medicine; William P. Montague, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, Ph.D. '98, Philosophy; William W. Lawrence, A.M. '00, Ph.D. '03, English.

Instructors: Richard Frothingham, M.D. '92, Laryngology; Carleton P.

Flint, M.D. '96, Surgery; Eugene H. Pool, A.B. '95, Surgery; William Skarstrom, M.D. '01, Physical Education; Percy R. Turnure, A.B. '94, Surgery; Nathaniel B. Potter, A.B. '90, M.D. '96, Medicine; John W. D. Maury, A.B. '97, Experimental Surgery; Henry S. Patterson, A.B. '98, *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics.

Demonstrators : Haven Emerson, A.B. '96, Physiology; Charles R. L. Putnam, A.B. '91, M.D. '95, Anatomy; Theodore J. Abbott, A.B. '96, Physiology.

Tutors : Harold C. Brown, A.M. '03, Philosophy; William C. Krathwohl, A.B. '06, Mathematics; John G. Gill, A.M. '05, Romance Languages.

Lecturers : Wendell T. Bush, A.M. '98, Philosophy; Goldthwaite M. H. Dorr, A.B. '97, Law; William B. Parker, A.B. '97, English; Algernon DeV. Tassin, A.B. '92, A.M. '93, English; Thomas R. Powell, LL.B. '04, Public Law; Arthur O. Lovejoy, A.M. '97, Philosophy; John B. Walker, A.B. '84, M.D. '88, Clinical Lecturer and Instructor in Surgery.

Assistants : William R. May, A.B. '94, M.D. '98, Applied Therapeutics; Austen F. Riggs, A.B. '98, Medicine.

Clinical Assistants : Charles E. Atwood, A.B. '80, Neurology; F. G. Goodridge, A.B. '97, Applied Therapeutics; Charles E. Webster, M.D. '83, Applied Therapeutics.

TWO CLASSES — 1833 AND 1836.

1833. By the death of Charles A. Welch on Jan. 22, 1908, the Class of 1833 became extinct. It had 56 members, and became famous as the Class which gave the University several eminent professors. These were Francis Bowen, professor of political economy and philosophy; Dr. George E. Ellis, professor of systematic theology; Joseph Lovering,

professor of physics; Henry W. Torrey, professor of history; Jeffries Wyman, professor of anatomy, and Morrill Wyman, adjunct professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Bowen, Ellis, Torrey, and Jeffries Wyman were members of the Mass. Historical Society, and Dr. Ellis was its president. Lovering was president of the American Academy. Dr. Ellis, Waldo Higginson, Torrey, and Morrill Wyman were Harvard Overseers. A. A. Livermore was president of Meadville Theological Seminary; R. T. S. Lowell was headmaster of St. Mark's School and professor of Latin in Union College; Edward J. Stearns was professor of modern languages in St. John's College; Charles A. Welch was a distinguished lawyer in Boston; Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, was a member of this Class.

1836. Samuel G. Ward, who died on Nov. 17, 1907, was the last survivor of 1836. This Class had only 39 graduates, the smallest number since 1809, among whom the most conspicuous were Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston; Col. Henry Lee, banker and leading citizen of Boston; Edward J. Morris, U. S. Minister to Turkey and Member of Congress; and Jones Very, poet. Col. Lee was the only Overseer; he and Edward A. Crowninshield were the only members of the Mass. Historical Society. William E. Parmenter was long a judge in one of the Boston courts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

INFORMATION ABOUT PRES. CHAUNCY WANTED.

As it is proposed to include Charles Chauncy's Life, in the Dictionary of Hertfordshire Biography, I should like to be furnished with any references (which could perhaps be utilized, or at any rate quoted in a list of authorities)

to this President of Harvard, in books or journals published in the States. I have examined all the accessible authorities published in Great Britain. My address is Bishop's Stortford, England.
W. B. Gerish.

FRESHMAN BUTTONS.

If the undergraduates would pardon suggestions about their affairs, I should like to bring to notice an obvious inconsistency which the paragraph on Senior Class buttons in "Student Life" of the December number of the *Graduates' Magazine* suggests. The custom of wearing Senior Class buttons was instituted by 1905. At that time, just as your article indicates for the present, the Senior buttons had a "theoretical value . . . not borne out by practice." The last three months of Senior year is rather late for making college acquaintances properly, and it is no wonder that fellows are shy of greeting at that time strangers whom they have not greeted during the four years past. The proper time to make acquaintances at college is in the first months of Freshman year, and the proper time to make friends is throughout the college course. If buttons are to be worn at all, it should be at the most effective time. As a general rule it is of course an impropriety to attempt to "pick up" the acquaintance of a stranger, because it is taking an exceptional liberty. But when classmates by common and general agreement determine to know each other, there is no taking of liberties in nodding to the fellow with the button. And the state of mind of the Freshman is the best for forming acquaintances.

Buttons could be worn by Freshmen until the Yale game, Thanksgiving, or Christmas, and if by that time a fellow was not on a nodding acquaintance with most of his classmates, he never would

be. This proposition of Freshman buttons is so far also of theoretical value only, but I should be glad to hear of any reasons which would make it a less desirable theory than the theory of Senior buttons. That the need of a ready method of forming acquaintances in our large classes exists is undoubted. It is mockery to boast of our classes giving a wide range for acquaintance, when the average man knows only a minority of his class and when no systematic means to make acquaintances occurs until the close of Senior year. It looks very much like locking the door after the horse is stolen.
Philip T. Coolidge, '05.

MONTE VISTA, COLO.

VARIA.

WHAT FOR?

READ AT THE HARVARD DINNER IN NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1908.

What do we go to Harvard for?

What is it all about?
 Our fathers knew of something there
 They thought it worth our while to share;
 Something we think our boys can't spare,
 So they go too; and all the more
 The riddle presses "What's it for?"
 What's in Harvard that men misdoubt
 'T were futile thrift to do without?

Wisdom's there for youth to get:

Follies galore to do.
 Did ever youth learn wisdom yet
 But glanced at Folly too?
 Between the covers of books
 Stands knowledge in noble store,
 But it's not all there; it's everywhere:
 And to learn to know its looks,
 And find, and use it more and more,
 Is what we go to Harvard for.

To get in touch with many men,

And to get close up to a few:
 To make wise marks with a doubtful pen;
 And to guess, and have it come true.
 To learn to make food and drink
 With labor and mirth agree;
 To learn to live, and learn to think;
 And to learn to be happy though free —

These at Harvard seek our Youth,

Nor in their seeking fail.
 And they gain betimes the vision of truth;
 And they play some games with Yale.

If they don't 'most always win,
The reason's easily shown;
The board at home's so rich in fare
They can't get hungry enough to care
With due concern and enough despair,
Who gets contention's bone.
E. S. Martin, '77.

LONG SINCE: HARVARD'S OLD
CLASSICAL COURSE.

Read at our Fortieth Anniversary, Com-
mencement, 1907.

Long since, in Harvard's ancient halls
Homer we sadly wrought:
Paris we scorn'd, but Helen, — no, —
Though won to Troy she brought.

Of gods and wars, and goddess' wrath,
Sonorous Virgil sung:
Of men and women Chaucer troll'd
All in our mother tongue.

Admirers of Antigone,
And wise Egeria,
Pensive we pulled by Dido's pyre,
And reached Lavinia.

Ere yet the bowl was at the well,
We fashion'd fancies quaint,
Of dames and squires eyes never saw,
Nor art can ever paint.

Whatever hour Aurora rose,
Dawn's rosy-finger'd child,
Her touch on us tipp'd pages bright
Of romaunts sweet and wild.

Sitting asteed with spur and sword,
Of metal superfine,
We join'd crusades, with pilgrims sung,
And rode toward Palestine.

And Plein d'Amour and Sir Artour,
Sir Bevis and Sir Guy,
We wed to damsels fair and rare,
That titles could not buy.

Toward fame and honor, love and Truth,
Our earliest course was run,
Predestin'd paths, John Harvard points
To every Harvard son.

From dream-land exil'd long and far
Harvard is still our home;
Where still young hearts bide ever young,
Until no more they roam.

Since Agamemnon, kings have liv'd;
Since Bayard, knights a score; —
John Harvard had leal sons, a host,
As true in peace and war.

From Plymouth to Luzon some built
Town, State and law and way;

No praise but God's and ours is theirs;
His adjutants were they.

The others led the hosts in arms,
Their monuments we rais'd,
Their trophies hung in halls, long since,
Them long the poets praised.

Brave hearts beyond would call us on,
And singers silent long;
But Harvard's halls forever stand,
All jubilant with song.

Our roses bloom, but for a day,
Then haste, as do all flowers,
Away: as beauty does, and strength,
As honors do and powers.

Our best-beloved our roses were,
That earliest fared on:
Long since, as stars that light us home,
Their light on us has shone.
W. G. Peckham, '67.

¶ *Penalty for Theatre-Going.* "In January, 1826, George W. Warren of Charlestown, Mass., was going to enter Harvard College. He prevailed upon his father, Isaac Warren, to let him go to the theatre on the evening of January 25, 1826. As a result of this the annals of Harvard contain the following: "Know All Men by These Presents — That whereas Isaac Warren, Esq., in the Town of Charlestown, of the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has favored George W. Warren, his lawful son and heir, in letting him go to the theatre Wednesday evening, January 25, 1826, I, the said George W. Warren, do hereby promise that for four years (which being my collegiate life) I, the said George, will preserve a steady and upright conduct, and that I will store my mind with useful reading for the whole said four years, during which time I am obligated by this bond to the said Isaac Warren." *New York Sun.*

¶ One of the things we forget: That of the ten ministers who in 1701 founded Yale College all but one were *Harvard* graduates. *New Haven Palladium.*



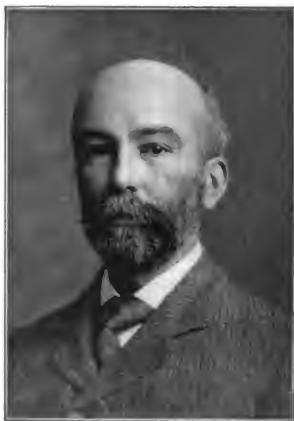
FRANCIS G. PEABODY, '69.
1905. Ethics.



THEODORE W. RICHARDS, '86.
1906. Chemistry.



WILLIAM H. SCHOFIELD, Ph. D., '95.
1907. English Literature.



WILLIAM M. DAVIS, S.B., '69.
1908. Geography.

HARVARD PROFESSORS IN GERMANY.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

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THE PHYSIQUE OF SCHOLARS, ATHLETES, AND
THE AVERAGE STUDENT.

IN the year 1893 Dr. W. T. Porter, now Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Harvard Medical School, examined some 30,000 children who were attending the public schools of St. Louis, Mo. He found that among pupils of the same age, ranging from 6 to 18 years, the average height and weight of those who were in the higher grades was greater than that of those who were in the lower grades. In other words he found that those pupils who were mentally the most precocious were also physically the most precocious. This announcement called forth considerable criticism at the time, and many teachers, recalling a number of exceptionally bright pupils who were small in stature for their age, doubted the truth of the statement. It is of great scientific interest, therefore, to note that Porter's conclusions have since been confirmed by observations made by Hastings in Omaha, Neb., by Byer in Cambridge, Christopher in Chicago, Roberts in London, Burgerstein in Vienna, and by Leharzig in St. Petersburg. In the face of such a body of concurrent statistics from different parts of this country and Europe, no one can doubt for a moment the natural relationship between a vigorous brain and a vigorous body. Moreover this intimate relationship between body and mind does not appear to be limited to growing youth as shown by the statistics to which I have just referred, but it is true of all classes of individuals when taken collectively. For instance the Fellows of the Royal Society of England and the English professional class, who may be said to represent the greatest brain power of the British Empire, average respectively 5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

inches in height and 160 pounds in weight; while lunatics, criminals, idiots, and imbeciles, who may be said to represent the other end of the intellectual scale, if they are not classed as mentally defective, average in height from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 4.87 inches, and average in weight from 147 pounds to 123 pounds. Here is a difference of 4.88 inches in average height and 37 pounds in average weight between the highest and lowest classes of English society as represented by members of the Royal Society and idiots and imbeciles. Compared with the general population, lunatics according to Roberts show a deficiency of stature of 1.96 inches and of weight 10.3 pounds; and criminals of 2.06 inches and 17.8 pounds, indicating a deficiency of physical as well as mental stamina in both these unfortunate classes of society.

The physical measurements of the English and American people are so nearly identical, as shown by comparisons which I made with Mr. Galton's measurements some years ago, that conditions that affect one class of persons in England may be said to affect in a similar way the same class of persons in this country. We have already seen that growing youth in different parts of this country and Europe develop mentally as they develop physically, and that the men who have attained the highest degree of intellectual eminence as a class have invariably had a good physique, as shown by their superior height and weight, to back up their superior intellectual vigor. In view of these indisputable facts we should expect to find that the same observations would hold true among college students, who may be said to represent the intermediate class on the way from growing youth to men of intellectual eminence and distinction. According to our physiological law we should expect to find that the students as a class who ranked the highest in scholarship would also have the best physiques as shown by their superior height and weight. In order to ascertain if this inference be true, I have had the following table compiled from my statistics at Harvard University, from which some very interesting and instructive conclusions may be drawn.

This table consists of the medium measurements of 15 different groups of men, all except Group 10 being composed of students of Harvard University ranging in age from 18 to 26 years. These groups are arranged according to superiority in height and weight. Group No. 1 consists of 240 University Crew men, the number

Group	No. of Observ.	Groups on which Observations were made	Height		Weight		Strength
			C'm	In.	K'l.	Lbs.	
1	240	University Crew from 1880 to 1900	177.5	69.9	69	152.1	625
2	295	University Football from 1880 to 1900	176.5	69.5	71.5	167.6	652
3	505	Lawrence Scientific School from 1902 to 1906	174.5	68.7	67	143.3	680
4	530	Academic Department from 1904 to 1906	174.5	68.7	63.5	140	650
5	300	First Fifty Strong Men from 1893 to 1900	174	68.5	68.5	151	960
6	77	Honor Scholarship Men, Group I, 1899 to 1906	174	68.5	61	134.5	550
7	309	Honor Scholarship Men, Groups I & II, '99 to '06	173.5	68.3	61.5	135.6	550
8	222	Honor Scholarship Men, Group II, 1899 to 1906	173	68.1	61.5	135.6	550
9	84	Stipend Scholarship Men, Group III, 1899 to 1906	172.5	67.9	61.5	135.6	550
10	50000	Average American in 1890 (Army Standard)	172	67.7	61.7	136.05	
11	1000	University Students in 1880	172	67.7	61.3	135.2	490
12	106	Stipend Scholarship Men, Group I, 1899 to 1906	172	67.7	59	130.1	530
13	109	Stipend Scholarship Men in early eighties	171.5	67.5	60	132.3	420
14	431	Stipend Scholarship Men, Groups I, II, III	171.5	67.5	59.5	131.2	540
15	178	Stipend Scholarship Men, Group II, 1899 to 1906	170.5	67.1	59	130.1	530

whose measurements have been taken since 1880 to 1906. The medium height is seen to be 69.9 inches and the medium weight 152 pounds. Group 2 consists of 295 University Football men examined since 1880. The mean height of this group is 69.5 inches, and the mean weight 157.6 pounds. Both the Crew and the Football groups are composed of picked or selected men, the former being chosen largely for superior height and the latter for superior weight. It will be observed that the strength of both of these groups, being 625 and 652 respectively, is lower than some of the groups that follow. The reason for this difference may be explained by stating that prior to 1890 there was no required strength test, and the great majority of the Crew and Football men in the eighties fell below the present requirement for University athletes, which is 700 points. Group 3 is composed of 505 students who entered the Lawrence Scientific School during the years 1902-06. The height is 68.7 inches, the weight 143.3 pounds, and the strength 680 points. Group 4 is composed of 530 students who entered the Academic Department during the years 1904-06. The height is 68.7 inches, the same as that of the Scientific School men, but the weight is 140 pounds, or 3.3 pounds less, while the strength is 650 or 80 points less than the Scientific School men. These two groups, comprising some 1035 undergraduates, are made up of all classes — of athletes, scholarship men, semi-invalids, and average students — as they come to the University from the preparatory schools. The Scientific School students are heavier and stronger than the Academic students, a fact frequently referred to by the late Prof. Shaler, showing his remarkable powers

of observation. The most significant facts in regard to these two groups can only be comprehended when they are compared with Group No. 11, comprising 1000 students taken from the four classes and all departments of the University in 1880. It will be observed that in 1880 the medium height of the University student was only 67.7 inches, although the group contained many men who had been in college three and four years. The medium weight of this group was 135.2 pounds and the total strength 490 points. The average weight and height of the Harvard student at this time was about the same as that given for the American youth, ranging from 21 to 26 years of age, who entered the Army in 1860. At the present time the average student is an inch taller and from 4 to 8 pounds heavier than the average student of 1880, while his strength has increased from 490 to 650 and 680, a gain of 140 and 190 points. In 1880 only 50 per cent of the Harvard students would have surpassed the height and weight of the army average. To-day over 65 per cent would pass that standard. This is a most remarkable uplift in growth and development for any considerable body of men in any country or community to have attained in 25 years. My only hesitation in accepting this fact as conclusive is the lingering doubt as to what effect the 30 or 40 per cent of students who are never weighed or measured at the Gymnasium might have upon the medium height and weight. The 1035 men examined from the Academic Department and Scientific School, as I have stated, comprised all classes, including the short as well as the tall and the weak as well as the strong, and may therefore be regarded as fairly representative of the physique of the College.

It may surprise many to learn that the strongest men in college as a class are below the average student in stature. This is perfectly consistent with established facts. Strength is more a matter of shortness and thickness of arms and legs than of great length of limbs, which is likely to be the physical characteristic of speed, as shown by runners and oarsmen, rather than strength and endurance. The superior musculature of the strong man is indicated by his superior weight. In this respect it is observed that he weighs from 7 to 10 pounds more than the average student, while he surpasses this man in strength by some 300 points.

Having ascertained the medium height and weight of what we have termed the average student, let us turn our attention to the

same measurements of scholarship men. It is interesting and instructive to observe that the scholarship men when taken in large groups tend to verify the conclusions reached by Drs. Porter, Byer, Christopher, Roberts, Leharzig, and others as to the correlation of a superior mind with a superior body. This is shown rather strikingly by the order in which the scholarship men group themselves according to height, the highest scholars in Group I being tallest, those in Group II being nearly one half inch shorter. The scholarships in Group III are not awarded according to college rank, but for some other special consideration. Although the order among the scholarship men themselves remains the same, that is, the highest scholars as represented by Group I being the tallest, Group II over one half inch shorter, etc., the great discrepancy between the height of the honor scholarship men, the stipend scholarship men, and the average student seems at once inconsistent with our premises. Although the honor scholarship men have risen nearly three quarters of an inch in height above the average University student of 1880, the average stipend scholarship men as shown in Group 14 (I, II, & III) are about one quarter of an inch shorter. There is a difference of 1.2 inches between the height of the average student of to-day and the average stipend scholarship men, and a difference of three quarters of an inch between the average stipend scholarship men and the average honor scholarship men. The discrepancy between the average weight of the different groups is not so regular or well marked as that of the height, although it will be observed that there is a difference of 4.4 pounds between the average student and the honor scholarship men and a difference of 8.8 between the average student and the stipend scholarship men.

The comparison of strength between the average student and the scholarship men is rather more favorable to the latter. Although there is some 100 points difference in the tests of Groups 3, 4, and 7 and 14, all the groups of scholarship men have surpassed the strength test of the average University student of 1880. The height and weight of the student within normal limits may be said to represent his potential strength and vital capacity. The actual test of strength gauges his real functional power — or would so gauge it if each student tried to do the best he could. While the required physical test for athletes and scholarship men has un-

doubtedly stimulated many students to make greater physical efforts in preparation for the examination, it has made many of them simply content in doing just about enough to pass the minimum requirement. This in a measure accounts for the more uniform tests of the scholarship men, and the little difference between Groups I, II, and III. The average student as shown in groups 3 and 4 is more likely to try to make a good strength test than the scholarship men, as he is desirous of passing the minimal requirement for the athletic teams, in order to be eligible to one or more of these organizations. Although the average height and weight of all the scholarship men are below the average student of to-day, the average of the honor scholarship men is considerably above the average of the University students of 1880 — while the average of the stipend scholarship men of the present time is not only below the average students of that year in point of weight but is below the average of the stipend men of the early eighties. Although the number of men in Groups 6 and 9 is rather small to base definite conclusions upon, the numbers in the other groups are large enough to give conclusive evidence of the trend of physical development in the three great classes of Harvard students, namely, the scholars, athletes, and the average students. The discrepancy in the physical measurements of the several groups of scholarship men, and the average students raises questions which are in my opinion worthy of grave consideration. The physical superiority of Group I over Group II in point of height among both the honor and stipend class of scholarship men is perfectly consistent with acknowledged physiological truths in regard to mental and physical development. But the dominating factors that determine stature and weight are age, race, and nurture. The medium or average age of Group I of stipend scholarship men is 19 years, of Group II 20 years, of Group III 19 years and 3 months, and of the Lawrence Scientific School Scholarship Group 22 years. The average age of the I and II Groups of the honor scholarship men is 18 years and 6 months, respectively. Here it will be noted that the honor scholarship men, though the youngest, are the tallest, heaviest, and strongest. Does the advanced age of the stipend men indicate inferior natural ability or retardation in mental and physical development due to preoccupation with other work? In either case the question also arises whether the stipend man's scholarship

standing is not due to industry and patient application rather than to superior organic vigor.

In regard to race it is interesting to note that 77 per cent of the I Group and 75 per cent of the II Group of honor scholarship men were Americans, while only 62 and 71.5 per cent respectively of the I and II Groups of stipend scholarship men were Americans. The Hebrew race had the next largest per cent, being 15.5 and 11 per cent in the I and II honor scholarship class and 11.3 and 7.75 per cent respectively in the stipend scholarship class. But the English and Polish Hebrews, from whom the American Hebrews have largely descended, average only 66.5 inches and 63.8 inches respectively in height. The other races, all averaging below the Americans except the English and Scotch, are represented by a very small per cent in any of the groups, but the largest number of foreigners, from 30 to 40 per cent, is in the stipend scholarship class. In a measure, this fact would help account for the inferior stature of this class of students. The differences in height and weight, due to nurture in adults of the same age, sex, and race, average as high as $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in stature and 7 pounds in weight. The honor scholarship men are presumably better nurtured than the stipend scholarship men, coming as they do from wealthier families where they have been better housed, fed, and clothed, and better cared for generally. The difference between the average of the I Group Honor Men and the II Group Stipend Men is 1.4 inches in height and 4.4 pounds in weight. This extreme difference is probably partly due to race inheritance, and partly due to nurture, but what may be termed the organic or physiological factor plays an equally important part. It will be observed that there is little variation in weight between the different groups of scholarship men, in the honor men the I Group actually weighing over a pound less than the II, and the stipend men of the I Group only equal the weight of the II.

It will also be noticed that there is a close correlation between the weight and the strength in the different groups. This diminutive weight upon the part of all scholarship men may be accounted for in several ways. The most reasonable explanations, however, are lack of sufficient physical exercise, and mental over-training. In order to meet the demands of the present scholarship standard it is necessary to hold one's self down to many hours of highly con-

centrated and long sustained mental effort. Under these circumstances the respiration and circulation are slowed down, the digestion is more or less imperfect, and the organic activity of all parts of the body except the brain is sadly interfered with. The body for the time being is literally being starved in order that the brain may be surfeited. If this intense mental activity is followed by a moderate amount of physical exercise, in which the large masses of muscle in the trunk and limbs are vigorously used, no harm follows from hard study. In developing the muscular system one not only adds to girth of trunk and limbs, and consequently to weight, as seen in the physical condition of the 300 strong men in Group 5, but increases the functional power of heart, lungs, stomach, and viscera — and consequently favors the nutrition and recuperation of the brain itself. If to intense or prolonged mental application are added worry, anxiety, fear of failure, loss of sleep, or great emotional strain — then mental work soon becomes exhausting. Add to prolonged physical effort the same kind of mental and emotional harassments, and we soon have in the individual or athletic team a temporary state of physical and mental impairment which is familiarly attributed to "over-training." No one symptom is more indicative of this approaching collapse than loss of weight, and on the other hand no physical sign presages a return to bodily and mental efficiency more unerringly than a return to normal weight. Normal weight for the average student is about 2.05 pounds for every inch in height, for the University crews 2.17, and for the football teams and strong men 2.20. The army standard during the Civil War was 2 pounds to the inch for the soldier of medium height.

The Harvard scholarship men range in weight from 1.87 in the lowest group to 1.99 in the highest. These chronic conditions of underweight on the part of the scholarship men are, in my opinion, largely due to excessive mental activity, accompanied in many cases by nervous anxiety and perpetual worry for fear that they will not come up to the desired standard and fail to receive honors or lose their scholarship stipend. Judicious physical exercise, out-of-door games and recreations, mingled freely with innocent social amusements, all tend to relieve this state of nervous tension and malnutrition, as many a hard-worked student knows from experience. The physical superiority of the honor scholarship men over

the stipend scholarship men may be largely attributed to the fact that they do devote more time and attention to the care of their physique. When the stipend scholarship men are asked why they do not give more attention to their health and the upbuilding of their bodies, the almost invariable answer is, "We have no time for it," or words to that effect. In many cases this is literally true, as there are scholarship men at Harvard who have to do a considerable amount of outside work in addition to their college work in order to earn money enough to meet their expenses. But in the great majority of cases the answer of "no time" means that these men do not regard health and physical vigor of sufficient importance to work for it; or if they do, they fear that while they are taking time for improving their bodies, their nearest rivals are at the everlasting grind that will give them possession of the much-coveted scholarships. Some of the results are shown in the table to which we have referred. Here is an anomalous condition.

According to our records the physique of athletes and the average student during the past 25 years has greatly improved, while the physique of all the scholarship men of to-day is not only below the average student of the present time, but the physique of the stipend scholarship men is actually below that of the average student of 1880, and Group II below the average of the stipend men in the early eighties. As the records we have quoted give for the most part the first-year measurements and tests of the students, they may be said to reflect the conditions that have acted upon them at their homes and preparatory schools rather than at the College. These formative influences, whatever they may have been, have affected the scholarship men as well as the athletes, but in a different way. The great interest that has been awakened during the past quarter-century in health, hygiene, sanitation, and physical education has begun to make itself felt throughout the country at large, and students are coming to the College now in better physical condition than ever before. This improved physical well-being has undoubtedly been greatly intensified by the time and attention given to athletics in the preparatory schools. The public interest awakened and the extensive advertising that athletes have received through the press have fired a considerable portion of our youth with an ambition to

become large, strong, and athletic. On the other hand, the intense mental and nervous activity of the age, the universal demand for a higher and broader intelligence, the great rewards for professional knowledge and skill, the prestige and traditions of the institutions of learning, have all combined to stimulate another set of our youth to great mental efforts. If athletics advertise the college, as so many persons affirm, they will tend to draw to its halls the young men who are fond of participating in athletic sports or of witnessing the athletic performances of others. Young men of a more studious frame of mind, who care little about athletics, would be attracted by the reputation of the individual professors, the academic standing of the institution, and the eminence of the positions held by its graduates.

It is very evident that a process of selection has been going on in the community during the past half-century by which these two distinct types of young men, whom we may term scholars and athletes, have been attracted to the colleges and universities. Is this process of selection a natural one, or such a one as should exist in an institution of learning? Both classes have ideals and aims which are essentially different. Both classes are naturally antagonistic, and both classes are pursuing the means of education and training as though they were ends in themselves. The consequence is superior physiques with mediocre mental ability according to the college rank-book in one class, and inferior physiques with fine mental attainments in the other. Moreover, this want of harmony or sense of proportion between mental and physical efforts on the part of our students, which we all recognize, is greatly intensified by that crying evil of the age, the spirit of competition. Competition is to-day the arch-enemy of all true culture, mental as well as physical. To recount all of the evils that may be attributed to this factor in education would prolong this article to an unwarrantable length. Let me return therefore to my premises.

If there is any truth in statistics the world's work and greatest achievements are to be attained by the men as a class who have the best brains in the best bodies. A large part of the athletic class will fail in the race of life for want of better-trained minds, while an equally large class of scholarship men will be eliminated from the struggle for the want of more efficient bodies. What is the College doing to even up the chances of these two classes in their

preparation for their life's work? She insists upon a required mental examination of all students, athletes included, upon entering college. Moreover most colleges now require athletic students to attain a certain grade in their mental pursuits before they can be permitted to contend for honors in athletics. Would it not be altogether desirable for these colleges to require all scholarship men to attain a certain standard in their physical work before allowing them to compete for honors in scholarship? Such a plan would at least put the scholarly man on an equal footing with the athlete and give him a chance to attain something of that mental force, physical vigor, and sustained energy upon which his success in life will so largely depend. Furthermore, inasmuch as the greatest amount of physical as well as mental improvement of which the individual is capable must take place during the formative period of his youth, should not the student come to college prepared physically as well as mentally for the ordeal before him? The moral effect of a physical requirement would be to throw the responsibility for physical condition back upon the parent, the preparatory schools, and teachers as well as upon the pupil himself. In my opinion a large part of the community is already prepared to meet this responsibility, as is indicated by the improved physical condition of the average student when he enters college. We have already shown that love of sports, games, and physical exercise for themselves do not appeal to the scholarship student. The thing necessary is academic recognition of good health and physical vigor as an asset in education. In taking this step the college would simply be making a practical application of its own teaching. But in so doing it would not only improve the physique of the scholarship man, and thus increase his respect for physical training and athletics, but it would also increase the respect of the mass of students for scholarship men and scholarly attainments.

D. A. Sargent.

ANDOVER AND HARVARD.

THE removal of Andover Seminary to Cambridge and its affiliation with the University is an event of considerable interest in the history of theological education. Founded in 1807, Andover

was the first institution in the United States to establish a complete and independent theological faculty, and contributed, more than perhaps any other to the revival of Biblical and theological learning, which in the latter part of the 18th century had fallen into serious decay, especially in New England. It was the first professional school of any kind in this country to adopt a university standard by demanding a college education as a requirement for admission, and it has maintained this standard throughout its history. For a short time it had a special course for students less fully prepared, but has never admitted such to its regular classes. Its faculty has included some of the most distinguished scholars and teachers of their times ; among them Moses Stuart, the restorer of Biblical and Oriental studies in America, Edward Robinson, William G. T. Shedd, Edwards A. Park, Austin Phelps, Joseph Henry Thayer, and Egbert C. Smyth.

For upwards of half a century it probably trained more scholars who became professors in colleges and in the theological schools of various denominations than any similar institution, while at the same time it sent a large number of well-equipped men into the practical ministry. Its graduates formed a large part of the first generation of missionaries, whose linguistic achievements in scores of languages, many of which they for the first time reduced to writing, are sufficient testimony to the philological discipline they had received.

The natural growth of other institutions both in the East and in the West has deprived Andover of the preëminent position which it long maintained ; the decrease in the number of theological students from the denominations which it chiefly served affected in unequal degree a school which from its location has come to be in the eyes of intending students at a disadvantage, as compared with seminaries in large cities or connected with the universities. The theological controversies, beginning about 1880, in which Andover was more outspoken if not more advanced than most of its sister institutions, resulted in the alienation of its more conservative graduates as well as of a large and influential part of the Congregational churches ; repeated investigations by its Visitors, trials of professors, litigation in State courts, created an atmosphere of detraction and suspicion in which no institution sensitive to its honor could thrive. Some of its most distinguished teachers



ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

were removed by death; others, notably Presidents Tucker and Harris, were called to educational positions of larger usefulness; and although their places were filled by able successors, the number of students has for some years steadily declined.

The question was thus pressed upon those responsible for the administration of the Seminary whether the ends for which it was founded could not be better fulfilled under other conditions.

In 1906 the Trustees of Phillips Academy, who were also the Trustees of the Seminary, agreed upon a plan for affiliation with Harvard University; but at the urgent desire of a considerable number of the alumni, who were not convinced that such a move was necessary or desirable, the matter was dropped. In accordance with the wish of the alumni, legislation was subsequently procured by which it was made possible to put the Seminary under the control of a body of trustees distinct from those of Phillips Academy. The new Trustees, after careful consideration, came to the same conclusion as their predecessors, namely, that affiliation with Harvard University was, under existing circumstances, the course which gave best promise of enlarged and permanent usefulness for the Seminary. In this judgment they followed the example of the Congregational and Presbyterian theological colleges in England, which have in recent years betaken themselves to Oxford and Cambridge, respectively; of the Union Seminary in New York, which is about to remove to the immediate neighborhood of Columbia University, with which it has long had an arrangement for the exchange of instruction and for the conferring of degrees in Arts and Philosophy; and of the seminaries of various denominations, including Congregationalists and Unitarians, which have planted themselves beside the University of California, at Berkeley, under arrangements which secure coöperation between the several theological faculties as well as with the Faculty of the University.

The plan for the alliance of Andover with Harvard, which was adopted by the President and Fellows on February 24, and consented to by the Board of Overseers on March 11, is printed in full elsewhere.¹ It provides for the complete autonomy of the Seminary and the unimpaired execution of all its trusts. The administration of its internal affairs will be in the hands of its

¹ See Corporation Records.

own Faculty, under the regulation of the Trustees. But the instruction given by the faculties of the Harvard Divinity School and of Andover Seminary are to be combined "in an economical, harmonious, and comprehensive scheme of theological education." What is proposed, in short, is not a union, or "merger," but such coöperation as shall give to students registered in either institution the benefit of the combined body of instruction, and enrich the opportunities of theological education here offered.

Courses given by the teachers in either institution may be accepted by the other in fulfilment of the requirements for its degree. Teachers in Andover Seminary whose courses are thus accepted will receive appointment as "Andover Professors in Harvard University," but this office will not give a seat in any University faculty.

The coming of Andover to Cambridge will bring hither a group of scholars of excellent repute in their profession, and, when existing vacancies are filled, the teaching body here will be enlarged by the addition of not less than five professors. When the resources of instruction in the Divinity School and the Seminary have been fully coördinated and combined, as proposed in the agreement, complemented as they are by the instruction in cognate subjects which is open to students of divinity in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the opportunities here afforded, whether for advanced and specialized theological study or for preparation for the practical work of the ministry, should be unsurpassed.

George Foot Moore, h '06.

DEBATING AT HARVARD.

DEBATING always seems to be particularly active in the mind of the typical Harvard graduate, if such a being exist, immediately after the termination of a football game or a race. And it is a source of comfort when "brute strength" is triumphant to reflect that in the purely intellectual activities of our college existence we have been rather uniformly successful. And yet the fact remains a fact that a losing football team can fill the Stadium with cheering thousands, while successful debaters can only partially fill Sanders Theatre even with the additional inducement of free ad-

mission. But the writer, in spite of a most active interest in debating at the University, does not complain. "Peace hath her victories as well as war," it is true, but humanity still is more interested in a battle in Manchuria than in the proceedings of the Hague Tribunal, and at the risk of being charged with treachery to my cause, I must admit that I should be better pleased if a few of our surplus victories in debating could be transferred to the account of football and rowing.

Still, debating is worth while and debating victories are and should be a source of gratification to us all. The more especially because they surely point to a marked superiority in one of the departments of college work. From a reasonable degree of familiarity with intercollegiate debating, the product of an experience extending from the first debate with Yale in 1892 to the last in the present year, which has just taken place as this is written, the writer is convinced that Harvard wins debates because up to the present time the general training in English composition has been better with us than that which prevails in the universities with which we compete.

Judge Loring, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in an address delivered to the students of the Law School a year or two ago, commented on the fact that the younger members of the bar were appearing with more and more frequency before the highest court in the Commonwealth, and expressed gratification at the clearness and force with which they presented their cases to the court. This he naturally and to a large degree rightly attributed to the work and influence of our great school of law. But if he had had brought to his attention the increasing efficiency in the last 15 years of the work of the English Department along the lines of argumentative composition, and could have seen it develop as the years have passed, he would, without doubt, have found an additional reason for the results which he had observed. And while the writer believes that intercollegiate debating deserves the support of all students of educational matters, it should be realized that it is but a minor manifestation of the good work that is being done in one of the departments of the University.

It is said that a most eminent authority upon all the varied activities of the University, one whose approval or disapproval is most important to us all, has expressed a doubt as to the ultimate

value of debates with rival universities. There should be no doubt as to their value. While the Yale and Princeton debates, as has been said, are but manifestations of the work that is being done, they are, nevertheless, important in themselves. For the six men of the first and second teams that prepare for them, they are of prime importance. Six weeks spent in careful analysis of an economic or social question, with the concomitant research, can but be mental exercise of great value to the participants, and when we impose upon this the task of presenting with clearness, accuracy, and force one side of this question by three arguments that shall form a unified case for the consideration of judges of high intellectual attainment, we have a problem whose achievement is well worthy the attention of educated men. And if it shall be urged that this is but for the few, the answer is at hand. The achievements of the few will always be the stimulus of the many. Not only do the participants in intercollegiate debates gain advantage for themselves, but they, by their work, their example, and their success, stimulate interest in others. If it is a little pathetic to see a young man patiently striving for a goal which one feels he can never attain, any feeling of sorrow disappears when one observes the marked relative improvement that is sure to be his reward. And as long as human nature is the most potent factor in the affairs of men, competition with rival colleges will be a stimulus for endeavor among college students.

But while it is gratifying to know that we usually have been victorious over Yale and in a majority of instances over Princeton in our intercollegiate debates, we should rejoice not so much at the victories themselves as in the ability that won them.¹ The first intercollegiate debate that Harvard took part in was but a sorry spectacle in comparison with the last. Three young men, untrained or with but little training, presented three set speeches of little merit to an indulgent audience. In natural ability those men were as good as the average of our debaters. In training they were better prepared than was the generation that went before them. But they were not worth listening to except as one had an individual interest in their endeavors.

The debates of recent years have been discussions that would

¹ Harvard has won 14 out of 18 debates with Yale, and 8 out of 14 debates with Princeton.

hold the attention of any one able to appreciate the merits of the question discussed. The personality of the debaters has been lost in the interest surrounding the debate itself, and that is the highest test that can be applied to any art. It is true that the immaturity of the contestants is frequently manifest, but immaturity yields only to the careful coaching of time and experience. It is an incident rather than a fault in these debates. The things to observe, and wonder at, unless we are of those initiated, is the detailed knowledge of the subject, the accuracy of expression so that each statement and thought bears upon the ultimate result of the debate, and the clearness with which the arguments impress themselves upon the listeners' minds. And this is not intuitive, nor accidental, nor even the result of general scholarship, but is the result of hard work, and long training in the subject of argumentation.

Is it too much to hope that this will bear fruit in the future and that the next generation will see speakers of greater attainments than we have in the present? Praiseworthy as are the endeavors of a Bryan and an Ingersoll, may we not hope that America will give to the world the finished achievements of a Demosthenes or a Burke? If this is to be done, it cannot be accomplished by sporadic outbursts of natural genius, but can only come when the mass of public speakers realize that logical simplicity avails more than sophistries and grandiloquence. When this is the fashion of public speaking in America, there may come some one touched with divine fire, trained in the elements of his art, who will produce work equaling the best of former centuries.

It is perhaps a far cry from debating at Harvard to the realization of this dream, and yet, as long as genius is untrained, perfection can never be reached in the art of public speaking. To the training of such talent as may be found, the University addresses itself with zeal and understanding. The results are certainly gratifying for the present and full of promise for the future. The present profit is plainly visible to those who are willing to look, and if the future glory shall remain but the vision of one who is over-enthusiastic, still those who have labored will not have worked in vain.

Arthur P. Stone, '93.

ATHLETICS STILL EXAGGERATED.¹

ON the 11th of March, 1907, the Special Joint Committee of the two Governing Boards on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, which had been in existence for some months, presented to the President and Fellows a report containing in substance the following recommendations:

(a) That hereafter the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, be the Faculty members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports.

(b) That certain changes be made in the mode of electing the three undergraduate members of the Committee.

(c) That the Committee be recommended to secure the services of some man, who can give his entire time to the work, to act as graduate manager and the administrative officer of the Committee.

(d) That the expenses connected with athletic contests be reduced by diminishing the cost of training-tables, and reducing the number, distance, and duration of trips of athletic teams away from Cambridge.

(e) That the number of intercollegiate contests be reduced.

(f) That the Athletic Committee use every effort to get concerted action with other colleges to abolish professional coaches.

(g) That the Athletic Committee be instructed to apply the entire surplus of athletic receipts over the sums needed for current athletic expenses to the extinguishment of the debt on the Stadium until that debt is paid, and then to reduce gate receipts in such manner as it shall decide, so that there shall only be sufficient surplus each year for the gradual development of the athletic buildings and grounds of the University.

Whereupon the President and Fellows voted that the report of the Special Joint Committee be accepted as a whole, and that the Committee be discharged. They also rescinded the vote of Oct. 15, 1888, constituting a Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports, and instead thereof passed another vote constituting the Committee in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Joint Committee.

The exaggeration of athletic sports in schools and colleges remains a crying evil, and there are no clear signs that any effectual remedy is taking effect. The strong tendency of the highly competitive violent games is to reduce the proportion of boys and young men who play them, and to impede the universal development of wholesome sports accessible to all. To be sure, playing on teams is now confined to school years and three years in college, and is not allowed to students in professional schools; but these limitations have no tendency to make the playing of football, baseball, hockey, and basketball more general among school-boys and students, for the fierce competition makes these games so intense that they are unsuitable for any but a small proportion of the school-boys and the students.

The college sport most popular with spectators and newspapers, namely,

¹ From President Eliot's Annual Report for 1906-07.

football, is the least useful of all the games; because a smaller proportional number of students are fit for that sport than for any other. Another objection to all the violent sports is that they cannot be played after the college period. A sport which will be useful to any healthy man until he is 60 is a much more valuable college sport than one that he cannot play after he is 23. Every intelligent youth ought to cultivate sports that he knows will serve him until he is old, rather than those he cannot keep up after he leaves college. The moderate, generally available, and long available sports are also much more wholesome than the violent sports which only a few can endure, and these few only while they are young.

The means of repressing the prevailing exaggeration of athletic sports are obvious, as was stated in the last Report.¹ The number of intercollegiate contests should be reduced to two in each sport during any one season, the rest of the competition in each sport being exclusively home competition. The most successful sport at Harvard, as regards bringing out many competitors for honors in the sport, is rowing; and it has been abundantly proved that the interest in rowing can be fully maintained on two intercollegiate competitions in the year. In order to give this policy a chance to succeed, it would be necessary for two or more colleges to agree that they would permit only two intercollegiate contests in a season in each sport; for it would, of course, be useless for a college team that was permitted only two intercollegiate contests in a season to compete with a college team that was permitted 10 or 20. To turn out on the right day the most perfect team possible in any one of the intense sports is a piece of administrative business to which much money, the best expert advice, the skill of professional teachers, and the whole life of the players for months must be devoted. One feature of this business is watching the performances of school teams all over the country, and securing the best boy players by offering them favorable opportunities, pecuniary or other. Colleges which go heartily into this business will almost certainly succeed in athletic contests more frequently than colleges which do not. Whether they will so promote the real objects for which colleges exist is a different matter. Many commercial interests strongly promote the exaggeration of athletic sports in schools and colleges,—as, for example, the hired managers and trainers, the dealers in supplies, the hotels, transportation companies, and newspapers.

The receipts from all the sports at Harvard have been as follows for four years past:

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
\$110,845.13	\$108,071.62	\$125,233.71	\$106,125.10

¹ See *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1907; vol. xv, pp. 385-88. — Ed.

The expenses for the same years have been :

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
\$61,338.55	\$63,487.12	\$76,690.89	\$71,714.14

Freshman football and Freshman baseball nearly pay for themselves. Track athletics, football, baseball, hockey, and tennis pay for themselves. The principal money-maker among the sports is football, on account of the enormous crowds that assemble to witness the principal games.

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports endeavored in 1906-07 to reduce the cost of training-tables, and succeeded in some measure with every organization except the boat club and the hockey club. The total expenditures on training-tables for four years past have been :

1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
\$7,750.58	\$7,101.91	\$8,040.06	\$6,285.42

When the report of the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Board of Overseers appeared,¹ it was too late to reduce the number of intercollegiate games for the spring of 1907.

The new Committee organized in June, 1907, in accordance with the action taken by the Corporation and Overseers, found the schedule of football games for the fall of 1907 practically settled. They have since confined themselves to preventing any increase in the number of intercollegiate contests ; so that no diminution in the number of those contests is to be looked for during the current academic year.

The Committee has not yet succeeded in obtaining any general manager of the sort intended by the Joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers ; so that a great deal of labor still falls on the Faculty members of the Committee, contrary to the intention of the Joint Committee. It was the purpose of that Committee to prevent the devotion of any large portion of the time of professors to the management of athletic sports, the experience of Professors Hollis and Horatio S. White, as Chairmen of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, having satisfied those gentlemen and all the members of the Joint Committee that the functions of the Chairman of the Athletic Committee could not be efficiently discharged by any professor without sacrificing both his interests and the superior interest of the University in his function as teacher.

The American modifications of Rugby football have now been played long enough to make possible a judgment as to the success of eminent football players in after-life ; and the verdict is what might have been expected. It clearly appears that neither the bodily nor the mental qual-

¹ Printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for June, 1907 ; vol. xv, pp. 642-66. — Ed.

ities which characterize football players are particularly serviceable to young men who have their way to make in the intellectual callings. Football toughness is not the kind of toughness which is most profitable in after-life. The weight and insensitiveness needed in the football line are not the bodily qualities which best serve the man who must make his living by quick, accurate, and inventive thinking. To get accustomed to make one's greatest exertions in the presence of shouting thousands and of the newspaper extra is bad preparation for the struggles of professional men, who must generally do their best work quite alone, or in the presence of a few critical observers. Even for modern warfare the violent, competitive sports afford no appropriate preparation, inasmuch as in real warfare the combatants seldom see each other.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

HARVARD MEN IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

If service in the Massachusetts Legislature be a criterion, it is not true that Harvard men fail in the duties of citizenship. In the last ten sessions 76 graduates of the College, and 23 of the Schools who did not graduate from the College, have served in House or Senate, besides at least half a dozen other men who passed some time at the College without graduating. This makes well over 100, an average of more than ten of the new men each year — about 8 per cent of each year's accessions. These hundred men have without exception been men of high ideals, yet for the most part eminently practical legislators, prudent and discreet. They have furnished many of the leaders in both branches, and have had a conspicuously beneficial effect on the course of legislation through their progressive conservatism, if it may be thus paradoxically phrased.

In this decade the oldest of the graduates of the College thus to serve has been Prentiss Cummings, '64, who, after winning distinction at the bar and in street railway development, took two years away from the study of Homer which adorns his retirement, to do important work in the Senate, where his influence was of great value. W. E. Skillings, '66, was finishing his service when I entered the House and I recall only that he exercised sound judgment unobtrusively. F. H. Appleton, '69, was another senator who sacrificed comfort, and, without the ordinary incentives that take men into politics, was willing to serve his neighbors. Of the same class was J. J. Myers, '69, who, after mastering his profession, gave to the Commonwealth 11 years distinguished for fidelity and serious endeavor. In the last three years he was Speaker of the House, and never has the House had a Speaker of more fairness and with a higher ideal of

public duty. Massachusetts will be the gainer if he ever returns to the public service.

E. B. Callender, '72, had three periods of service, 8 years in all, the last two in the Senate. To my mind he was the most finished and brilliant orator the House has seen in recent years. The traditional pin could be heard a-dropping whenever he rose. C. R. Johnson, '75, has served only in the House. Whenever he is willing again to leave the law, Worcester will do well to send him to the Senate, for he showed himself a legislator of prudence and soundness. J. K. Berry, '76, served only in the Senate, where he made warm friends by frank, courageous fighting. W. H. Gove, '76, took his work in the House seriously and was one of the sobering influences. G. A. Nickerson, '76, was expected by his service in the House to begin a long political career of the kind that has brought so much honor to Massachusetts when carried through by her wealthier sons, but death destroyed the hopes of his many friends.

From '77 came Cutler and H. J. Harwood, both legislators of the modest type, speaking only when necessity demanded, and then listened to respectfully by reason of their evident sincerity, and T. W. Kenefick, who as a Democratic Senator won the respect of the Republican majority. From '79 came C. H. Blood, the best parliamentarian of recent years; also William Schofield, who easily won the leadership of the House, was Gov. Crane's most trusted ally, and well earned the appointment to the bench that came afterward. Another Democrat, Charles S. Davis, '80, secured the esteem of the House, representing as he well did the principles of the conservative wing of the Democracy, and often stimulating the Republican majority to better action. Another distinguished member of the President's class was C. G. Washburn, perhaps the strongest man in House or Senate while he served in those bodies, a polished orator, keen and well-poised, knowing his mind and not afraid to enforce his views. Those who served with him felt that his election to Congress meant a distinct gain for the Massachusetts delegation, and they all hope he will stay there long enough to prove his value to the nation.

Fred Joy, '81, was ending his service in the Senate when I entered the House, and I did not see his work at close range, but knew of him as a stout fighter who made a good record. From my own class, '82, came Edwards Cheney, who vindicated the high opinion of his courage formed by those who knew him well in College, when he voted for United States Senator as he thought right, without regard to the overwhelming majority against him. Associated with him in committee work, I found him a clear thinker, with the public welfare always uppermost in mind.

From '84 came two of the most useful men in the public life of Massachusetts in recent years. W. F. Dana, by nature a conservative of con-

servatives, both in the House and in the Senate (where he finished his legislative career as President) again and again said or did the thing that prevented rash action. C. R. Saunders was the most effective debater of his time, and a more zealous champion no cause could ask. He earned the Speakership that Fate denied him. Later, in a term as Election Commissioner of Boston, he did more to purify the suffrage of that city than any other man since the Board was created. Those who know his capacities greatly hope he may yet be induced to return to public life.

G. D. Cushing, '85, is still in the House, and, if he stays, will in all probability sooner or later obtain its most coveted honor, the Speakership, for he is absolutely disinterested, as well as clear-headed and high-minded, the sort of man who wins confidence and respect. A. W. Sim, of the same class, was one of the quiet men who vote right, and help along with good judgment.

A. P. Gardner, '86, showed in the Senate what he has since shown in Congress — the capacity to do his own thinking. Independent and virile, he sets an example worthy more imitation. Plummer, '87, spared but a year from his profession for service in the House, and a year gives us hardly chance even to get acquainted. To '89 the House owed three men, one of whom, F. E. Huntress, went to the Senate, where he added to a reputation for good judgment. Alexander Holmes was of the type of legislator perhaps most useful, bringing to the House the common sense characteristic of the best life of rural communities. F. W. Thayer took an active part in the deliberations of the House and was always a good deal in earnest. F. L. Codman, '90, served only in the Senate, where he was looked on as one of the strong members. F. J. Macleod, '91, also served only in the Senate. He stood loyally for the views of the minority and won the good will of his associates.

Three exceptionally good Representatives also from '91 were J. A. Lowell, who came to be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and so one of the House leaders; John Duff, a level-headed member from one of the Boston suburban wards, who made an excellent record; and C. E. Stearns, whose committee work was of the best, as I was able to judge from close association. The '92 men, C. M. Draper and Robert Rogers, both impressed the House as useful legislators.

The State is particularly indebted to '93. Two of its men, F. W. Dalinger and A. S. Apsey, both from Cambridge, achieved noteworthy legislative careers unusually soon after leaving college. Skilled in the science of politics, they continue to show that a college man can engage in it without cause for losing his self-respect or the respect of others. Another '93 man from Cambridge, S. D. Elmore, is yet in the House and is winning its confidence. Another, Smith of Waltham, bade fair to fol-

low his worthy House service with a long career of public usefulness, but death cut it short. The most prominent '93 man has been L. A. Frothingham, who in public life has met with the same deserved popularity that was his in College. His demeanor, modest and gracious, his candor and his sincerity have combined to bring him many friends. He won the Speakership without leaving a trace of personal ill will, and should he receive the highest honors of the Commonwealth, all will admit that they have come to a man of high ideals, a man honorable and upright.

In point of numbers the honors go to '94, which in the last decade has sent Bishop, Clark, Clarke, Hoag, Homans, Lane, McDonald, Minton, and Wellington. All good legislators, I shall not try to discriminate among them. Chance threw me in closer contact with Wellington than the others, and I cannot forbear a word of appreciation of his fidelity to duty. The '95 contribution — Peabody, Pierce, Peters, Spalding, and White — has been more in the public eye. W. R. Peabody achieved leadership. A. J. Peters was a Democrat whose solid worth kept many Republican friends from begrudging his election to Congress. Had Pierce kept on he would have come to the front rank. Thorndike Spalding has that combination of virility, zeal, and astuteness which will take him far. White is proving himself of great value to the Commonwealth by a fearlessness and purity of purpose that in the end compels the respect and good will of even those whom he opposes.

H. A. Harding, '96, came from a region where political battles are fought hard, and that he was able to go to House and Senate attests by itself his high merit. Few members have been of more real value to the Commonwealth. F. G. Katzmman is following in the same track and has already stamped himself as one of the strong men.

Five men have come from '97 — Abbott, Harrington, Phelan, Robbins, and Williams; five from '98 — Dorman, Giles, Healey, Logan, and Phillips; five from '99 — Draper, Nichols, Poland, Stearns, and Washburn; four from '00 — Bennett, Collins, Converse, and Evans; and of still later classes have been Hall, '01, and Murray, '04. The chance for close observation given by committee work has led me to put a high estimate on the capacities of Dorman, Giles, and Hall. Everybody would rank Bennett as one of the most effective speakers during his term of service and predict for him high honors should he return to public life. Phillips is another man of ideals and integrity that should again be at the service of the State. Washburn bids fair to equal his brother's reputation as a leader. Robbins left behind him an enviable reputation for sincerity and earnestness. When Nichols speaks, it is with the same keenness and sagacity that he shows in his writings as a political editor. Stearns well fills one of the most difficult places in the House — that of Chairman of

the Committee on Cities. Poland proved himself astute and effective. Abbott won a place in the Senate by serving his constituents effectively in the House. Williams was a strong legislator. Draper, Converse, and Evans have received warm praise from those associated with them in committee work. The Democratic members — Harrington, Phelan, Healey, Logan, Collins, and Murray (as well as Hall, of whom I have spoken) — have all been active members, doing high-grade work.

The graduates of the Schools I may do little more than enumerate: The Law School — Post, '60; Manning, '70; Turtle, '78; Bouvé, '79; Aylward, '86; Higgins and Walker, '90; Selfridge, '92; Vinson, '93; Tatman, '94; Donovan, Garcelon, Lewis, and Williams, '95; Tarr, '96; Jenney, McDonald, and McKnight, '97; Dietrick and Pierce, '98; Burns, '00; Hardy, '02; Ham, '03. The Medical School — Oliver, '62, and Litchfield, '82. The Veterinary School — Castle, '87. I should, however, at least take space to say that Jenney is the recognized leader of the Senate; that Turtle, Higgins, and Walker became leaders in the House, with Walker likely to be its next Speaker; and that if Garcelon and Pierce stay, they too will come to the front rank. The brilliant oratory of Ham is known throughout the State. Lewis won the confidence and good will of all of us. His Republican fellow members would have been glad to see Aylward mayor of Cambridge if a Democrat was to be chosen. Selfridge, Vinson, McKnight, Tatman, Burns, and Tarr made excellent records. Hardy is one of the solid men of the House. No member is more beloved than Dr. Oliver. Williams gives promise of being a valuable member. Post, Manning, Bouvé, Donovan, and Dietrick made reputations in the Senate. The others were among the quiet but trustworthy members of the House.

It would of course be absurd to say that all the virtue and ability of the Massachusetts Legislature in this decade has been confined to these hundred or so members. But it would be hard to select 100 from the remaining 900 who have had an equal share in results. It would be equally absurd to say that none of these men have had faults. But there is not a single one of them whom I have believed to be actuated by any but honorable motives. Their weaknesses have not been of a kind with even a suspicion of venality. They have honorably upheld their motto, *Veritas*.

Robert Luce, '82.

SOME NEW CLUBS.

THE HARVARD CLUB OF BOSTON.

THE tardiness of Harvard men in Boston to follow the example of those in other places in the organization of a Harvard Club is perhaps due to the fact that there are more Harvard men in Boston, proportionately to population, than elsewhere; the condition approaches that in which "everybody's business is nobody's business." Yet the Harvard Club of Boston was inevitable, and it now exists, so that proposals to form one are no longer open to discussion.

The foundation of the Club was the immediate result of the decision of some Harvard graduates to cease talking about forming the Harvard Club of Boston, and form it. The original nucleus consisted of 25 men, enough to start the movement and afford Harvard men the opportunity to join it if they chose. There seems to be no lack of interest, the mere announcement of the existence of the Club and statement of its general purposes has already been responded to spontaneously by about 500 Harvard men, and there are many hundreds more coming. It is not unreasonable to pronounce the infant healthy, physically at least.

But the test question is: What is the spirit in which this Club is formed? The earnest and unanimous expression of the group of men who founded the Club is at least a fairly trustworthy indication of what the Club is to mean and to be. The following is a substantially accurate summary.

The ground-sentiment is gratitude and loyalty to Harvard, and determination to repay as much as possible of the debt to the University which every seriously thinking Harvard man realizes that he owes. Severally, Harvard men can discharge that obligation, in whole or in part, by living sturdily and righteously, and by giving such aid as they can to the men who administer Harvard's affairs; collectively, and stimulated by the mutual encouragement that springs from organization, they can improve on the results of separate endeavor.

It is the intention of the members of the Harvard Club of Boston to become better informed of the work Harvard is doing, from year to year, and to acquire the information by contact with the men who are foremost in that work. It is more than due time for Harvard men in Boston to avail themselves of the opportunities to meet and hear the leaders of the University, opportunities which their brethren in the West have enjoyed for years by strength of organization. The Harvard men of Boston constitute a large and influential aggregate. What then are their capacities and possibilities when they become a community?

The University wants an increase of resources in proportion to the increase of its usefulness to humanity; part of its needs are purely material; a few men are rich enough to contribute to this constant requirement, but only a few. But Harvard needs, beside this, human sympathy and intelligent coöperation in the fulfilment of its exalted purposes, needs men and the ideas of men as much as, perhaps more than money, and to this every Harvard man can give his share.

There will be, we trust, much exhilarating play in the functions of the Harvard Club of Boston, but there must be work for the Harvard community in Boston, and, through that, for the University itself. Whenever any question of lasting or momentary importance arises that affects Harvard, the Harvard men in Boston wish to know all about it; the Harvard Club supplies the necessary organization to receive and diffuse this knowledge; the men who know will be invited to speak to Harvard graduates assembled in Boston, to inform, to discuss, to bring the intimate life of Harvard close to her sons; who are never indifferent to what concerns her welfare.

This Club can do much to correct the disproportion in which college sports are viewed by getting news at first hand of what Harvard is doing in all the aspects of University life, with the mental quickening that comes from personal contact, from hearing the man rather than reading the word. The intellectual life of the University, the ethical significance of its system of thought and teaching, are subjects of preponderant importance over football, baseball, and rowing, and need only to be brought directly to Harvard graduates to preponderate in interest also. The aims of the Harvard Club of Boston are closer communion between graduates and the working men in the University, opportunity to understand the chief phases of university life each in its just proportion, and by strength of understanding to aid as far as may be the human forces that are at work rearing our young men.

The Harvard Club of Boston intends, also, to bring men from other universities to its assemblies, not merely for the agreeable voice of mutual congratulation but to acquire a better realization of the way other organizations for the betterment of American manhood are doing the same work that Harvard is devoted to, doing it not exactly in Harvard's way, but in some other way, presumably as good, possibly better.

The purpose, then, of the Harvard Club of Boston is to weld the aggregate of Harvard men into a closer community, and into more intelligent and helpful relations with the University. It can, and will, coöperate with the Alumni Association, with the Harvard Union, and with other Harvard Clubs. The very fact of doing such work will supply its own stimulus, and a generous yield of fun as well.

The question of a house for the Harvard Club of Boston is recurrent. The founders of the Club, at the organization meeting, expressed this belief: That this is certainly not a question for present discussion; that the Club must develop as an organization first; that its functions and activities will doubtless present aspects wholly beyond the expectations or intentions of its founders; and if the future holds conditions which will require a clubhouse, then the ways and means of establishing one will become pertinent questions.

The Harvard Club of Boston begins its career with one great good fortune, in having Henry Lee Higginson for its first president. If the Club succeeds collectively in being to Harvard men and Harvard University what he is as an individual, it will be one of the greatest Harvard Clubs in the country.

Odin Barnes Roberts, '86.

THE HARVARD TRAVELLERS CLUB.

The Harvard Travellers Club was formed in 1902 with the wish of bringing together men interested in travel, of entertaining them with narratives of distant lands and seas by members and invited speakers, and of contributing in this and other ways to the "promotion of intelligent travel and exploration," which is the declared object of the Club.

Membership is not limited to Harvard graduates or to travelers, but is composed of "men who are interested in the object of the Club." A few undergraduates were originally included, but their number has decreased. Most of the members are doctors, lawyers, and business men in Boston. Resident members are those who reside within 40 miles of the State House. The numbers of these grew so rapidly in the third year of the Club's life that a limit of 200 was then set. This limit was reached in 1906, and has since then been maintained. About 50 non-resident members are also on the Club list. Fellows are elected from among the members whose journeys have led them off the ordinary routes of travel; and to these Fellows, numbering nearly 60, is entrusted the government of the Club, under a constitution adopted in 1905. A council of five members attends to the ordinary affairs of meetings; it also elects new members, selecting from among those nominated the ones who it is believed will best contribute to the Club's welfare. Three honorary members are the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, U. S. Minister to China, who in 1904 entertained the Club with an account of his "Travels in the Borderland of China and Tibet"; Prof. Otto Nordenskiöld, of Gothenburg, Sweden, who gave in 1906 a most graphic account of his adventures on the Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1903-05, which he commanded; and Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Monerieff, of London, who in 1907 narrated

some of his experiences under the title, "Passages in the Life of a Roving Engineer," beginning with his going to the East in the last year of the Indian Mutiny and extending to his service in Egypt, where he was put by Lord Cromer in charge of the Nile.

Meetings have usually been held about once a month from October to May, in private houses or in clubs; hence the necessity of limiting the membership. It has been an agreeable surprise to the Council to find an abundant supply of excellent speakers available; a list of the regions described would cover the greater part of the globe. Nearly all the addresses have been illustrated with original lantern views. Of Club members, Dr. A. Hamilton Rice has described his journey across South America from the west to the east coast, and as he is now returning from a second journey of exploration in the same region, he is counted on as a speaker for the coming winter; Prof. Raphael Pumpelly has told of his archaeological explorations in Turkestan under the Carnegie Institution; Mr. Langdon Warner, of his visit to Khiva; Prof. I. N. Hollis, of a cruise in the Pacific; Dr. W. Lord Smith, of hunting experiences in China, Corea and Java; Prof. W. M. Davis, of his journeys in the Tian Shan Mountains and in South Africa; Mr. W. R. Peabody, of climbs in the Canadian Rockies; Dr. A. M. Tozzer has described the natives of Yucatan; Prof. T. A. Jagger, Jr., a Harvard man teaching at the Institute of Technology, has told of his cruise among the Aleutian Islands in the summer of 1907; Mr. Isaiah Bowman, a Harvard man teaching at Yale, of his journey over the Bolivian Andes in the same year; Dr. J. M. Bell, a Harvard Ph.D., now director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, of the Southern Alps in that distant land; Mr. C. P. Perin, '83, a Harvard mining engineer in New York, of his professional experiences in India; Dr. T. M. Rotch, of a summer tour to Spitzbergen and the ice-pack still farther north; Mr. V. Stefansson, of winter life among the Eskimo, as learned during his experience in 1906-07 at the mouth of the Mackenzie River; Prof. W. H. Pickering, of the volcanoes of Hawaii which he compared with those of the moon; Prof. S. I. Bailey, of a trip from the Harvard Observatory at Arequipa over the Peruvian Andes to the headwaters of the Amazon; Mr. E. B. Drew, who since his graduation in 1863 has been a resident of China as member of the Customs Service, has described the "Awakening of China"; and Prof. Theodore Lyman has told of a hunting trip in British Columbia.

Of non-members, Capt. R. E. Peary gave an account of his Arctic explorations to an audience that crowded the Fogg Lecture Hall, this address being open to the University public; Mr. Bailey Willis, of the U. S. Geological Survey, described his experience in China during a geological expedition under the Carnegie Institution; Mr. Charles H. Hawes,

of Cambridge, England, told of his travels in Eastern Siberia and the island of Sakhalin; Dr. A. C. Haddon, also of Cambridge, England, of his studies of the natives of British New Guinea; Mr. Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, of a visit to the Soudan; and Mr. Anthony Fiala, leader of the Ziegler Polar Expedition, of his two years in the Arctic regions.

One of the most important duties of the Fellows is the selection of the recipient of the Club medal, which is awarded this spring for the third time. The first medalist was Mr. W. B. Cabot, of Boston, selected in recognition of his explorations in Labrador, where he has made repeated journeys in the interior and whence he has brought home many good stories for the Club. The second medalist was Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, who like Bowman is a Harvard man teaching at Yale; his journeys in Persia in connection with Pumpelly's Carnegie Expedition, and in Eastern Turkestan, in connection with a journey undertaken by Mr. R. L. Barrett, of Chicago, have been described to the Club on various occasions, and have recently been made the subject of a book, "The Pulse of Asia," in which Mr. Huntington proposes to connect climatic variations with the progress of human history. The third medalist is Mr. Thomas Barbour, of the Graduate School, who spent the greater part of last year in a journey to New Guinea, where he made large and valuable collections chiefly of zoölogical subjects, and took many excellent pictures with which his address to the Club was illustrated.

On March 18, 1908, the Club held an exhibition of trophies of travel in one of the halls of the Horticultural Society's building in Boston, when over 5000 objects were placed on tables around the room and examined by a large number of visitors. The affair was given a social turn by serving tea in the afternoon; and in the evening a selection of views thrown on the screen gave the audience then gathered an indication of the kind of entertainment on which the Club has flourished.

A new branch of the Club's activity is now proposed. It has seemed to the Council that many Harvard men who hold diplomatic or commercial positions in distant parts of the world might be willing to send communications to the Club from time to time, narrating some personal experience or interesting event in form for brief presentation; and that such communications, with or without photographic or other illustrations, might be introduced at the meetings before or after the address by the speaker of the evening, with pleasant advantage to all concerned. The subjects for these communications may be best indicated as "anything that the writer, were he at home, would like to hear from some one else, abroad." Mr. Edgar H. Wells, General Secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association and a member of the Club (50 State St., Boston), has been

appointed to take charge of the correspondence incident to this new project.

As to officers: the president from the beginning has been Prof. W. M. Davis, who first proposed the formation of the Club; the secretaries have been Dr. J. C. Phillips, Dr. H. B. Bigelow, and Dr. T. W. Thorndike: the last-named has held office for four years, and to his faithful service the growth and success of the Club have been largely due. Dr. Thorndike being unable to hold the secretaryship any longer, Dr. W. L. Smith has lately been elected to succeed him. Among the Councilors have been Prof. A. C. Coolidge, Mr. R. P. Blake, Mr. J. H. Kidder, Prof. A. L. Rotch, Dr. J. L. Bremer, and Prof. Theodore Lyman. The address of the Secretary is 3 Willow St., Boston.

William M. Davis,'s '69.

THE HARVARD COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

The cosmopolitan quality of Harvard University may be suggested to some minds chiefly by the names of former professors and students whose achievements in scholarship, literature, or public life are known all over the world; it may be indicated to others, perhaps, by the careers of a few foreign graduates who have won seats in Parliament or helped to shape the diplomacy of the Far East; still others may see it in the presence of larger numbers of foreign students at the University. Upon none of these facts, however, does Harvard's best claim to the quality of cosmopolitanism rest. Regarded merely as a polyglot community it cannot compare with the Universities of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or Geneva. Nor is it to be forgotten that it is from provincial, not to say local, influences that Harvard gets much of her charm for the stranger — as well as for the complacent native of Boston, the heir and exponent of these influences. The cosmopolitanism of Harvard must be measured by the effect of the University's training on its graduates. So far as it teaches them, and we believe it does teach them, as Prof. James says, to know a good man when they see him, and to try to get his point of view, whether it be that of a different village, city, nation, or race, it initiates them into the citizenship of the world. Cosmopolitanism is largely an attitude of mind. A command of foreign languages, or travel in foreign parts may nourish it, but they do not create it, in fact, the latter often betrays the lack of it.

It was doubtless the belief that, although Harvard training was conducive to the cosmopolitan spirit, advantage was not taken of existing opportunities for its development, that led a few members of the University to undertake during the past winter the organization of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club. The organization was first suggested by the Rev.

Henry Wilder Foote, '97, in a letter to the *Harvard Bulletin* of Nov. 20, 1907, in which he told of the organization of Cosmopolitan Clubs at the Universities of Cornell, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Perdue, and Lehigh, and the federation of the local clubs in an Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. Mr. Foote's suggestion was supported by both the *Bulletin* and the *Crimson*, and an informal conference of a few of the persons chiefly interested was held. At this conference committees were appointed to draw a constitution and prepare a tentative list of members. Reports having been received from these committees at a subsequent meeting, it was decided to appoint a committee with power to draw up the constitution, prepare the final list of charter members and call a meeting for organization. This committee was composed of the following officers of the University: Prof. W. B. Munro, Prof. J. L. Coolidge, Mr. J. D. Greene, Mr. E. H. Wells, Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr.; and the following undergraduates: Messrs. G. Emerson, '08; W. G. Wendell, '09; F. P. Farquhar, '09; T. C. Yeh, '09; S. Fujioka, '10; E. F. Hanfstaengl, '10; and A. L. Thayer.

The first effort of this committee was to find suitable club-rooms, and it was finally decided to take a suite of three rooms in Holyoke House, the use of which the Corporation granted for the remainder of the current academic year, rent-free. The committee next drew up a statement of the objects of the proposed organization, which it distributed with a call for a meeting to be held at the Union on Feb. 12. The objects of the Club were stated as follows:

"(1) To draw the foreign students more closely into the life of the University so that they shall feel themselves completely identified with it as Harvard men.

"(2) To provide them with social opportunities and conveniences which they, as strangers, can less readily find under present conditions.

"(3) To give the University more benefit than it now receives from the presence of a large number of students representing the manners and customs, special abilities, opinions, feelings, and points of view characteristic of many foreign countries. The large foreign contingent at Harvard is an 'asset' as yet incompletely realized by the University, for its own advantage.

"(4) To promote by this mingling of men from different nations that breadth of view, open-mindedness, and sympathy which are characteristic of the citizen of the world.

"(5) To promote throughout the world knowledge of Harvard and its resources; to increase the resort of foreign students; and to help them before and after their arrival to fulfil the objects of their coming."

At the meeting of organization on Feb. 12 the constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Pres., G. G. Glass, '10; first vice-pres., E. F. Hanfstaengl, '10; second vice-pres., T. C. Yeh, '09; secretary and treasurer, F. S. Montgomery, '08; councilors, W. B. Munro, '99, E. H. Wells, '97, and S. Fujioka, '10.

The organization of the Club having been completed, the members ad-

journed to the rooms at 5 Holyoke House, which, by the assiduous efforts of the committee on furnishing, had already been made habitable and attractive. The furniture was paid for from voluntary subscriptions by members of the Club and their friends, among whom it is proper to give special mention to Mr. Edward A. Filene and Hon. C. S. Hamlin, '83, of Boston. Subscriptions to American and foreign periodicals were also received from several members.

Among the graduates who have expressed great interest in the Club are Theodore Roosevelt, '80, President of the United States; T. Megata, '75, Financial Administrator of Korea; S. Kurino, '81, Japanese Ambassador at Paris; and James Bryce, & 1907, British Ambassador in Washington. Signed photographs of these gentlemen now adorn the walls of the Club.

The Club seems to have fulfilled from the start the objects of its founders. For the foreign students it has provided an opportunity of social intercourse, both with each other, and with representative American undergraduates, which they have never had before; and for the American members it has provided a delightful means of knowing Harvard men from other countries. It is expected that beginning with the next academic year the Club will make special efforts to be of service to new students from foreign countries, by introducing them to their countrymen already in the University and by serving as a bureau of information.

The Club now numbers about 70 members, including representatives of the following countries: United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Canada, England, France, Germany, India, Japan, China, Korea, and Siam.

J. D. Greene, '96.

ASSOCIATION OF HARVARD ENGINEERS.

On March 21, 1908, at a meeting of graduates at the Harvard Union, the Association of Harvard Engineers was organized, a constitution adopted, and officers elected. The purpose of the society is similar to that of the Law and Medical Alumni Associations, and can best be stated in the words of Article II of the Constitution: "The object of this Association shall be to advance the cause of Engineering, including kindred professions; to increase the usefulness of Harvard in Engineering, and to promote mutual acquaintance and good fellowship among members of the Association: (1) By development of organization among Harvard men in Engineering; (2) by encouragement and assistance to Harvard University in behalf of Engineering; (3) by encouraging and assisting in the formation of local organizations of Harvard men interested in Engineering."

Membership is open to any former member, past or present officer, or any honorary degree holder of Harvard University, whether educated in Engineering at Harvard or elsewhere, who is identified professionally, or associated as owner or director with Engineering in any of its branches, and who wishes to cooperate with the purposes expressed above.

The following is the list of officers elected: Pres., J. R. Worcester, '82, consulting engineer, Boston; vice-presidents, B. M. Harrod, '56, former member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, New Orleans; Clemens Herschel, '60, consulting engineer, New York; Howard Elliott, '81, president of the Northern Pacific R. R., St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, F. L. Kennedy, '92, assistant professor of drawing and machine design, Cambridge. Members of the council: for three years, E. C. Felton, '79, president of the Pennsylvania Steel Co., Philadelphia; Franklin Remington, '87, president of the Foundation Co., New York; for two years, B. B. Thayer, '85, mining engineer, New York; F. L. Gilman, '95, shop superintendent of the Western Electric Co., New York; for one year, S. U. Hopkins, '97, assistant engineer, Public Service Commission, New York; R. W. Greenlaw, '02, assistant engineer, Board of Water Supply, New York City.

After the meeting the graduates present joined with the undergraduate Harvard Engineering Society in its tenth annual dinner. Prof. Hollis presided and introduced the following speakers: F. P. Fish, member of the Board of Overseers; Prof. Burr of Columbia; G. A. McKay, president of the Engineering Society; Prof. E. D. Peters of the Mining Department; Prof. H. L. Warren of the Architecture Department; G. A. Kimball, chief engineer of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; Prof. C. A. Adams of the Electrical Department; and President Eliot.

The interest and enthusiasm exhibited by the charter members of the new Association promise a useful and successful future for the society. It is hoped that the membership may be rapidly increased, and all Harvard graduates who are in any way identified with Engineering and who wish to join the Association are invited to communicate with the Secretary-treasurer, F. L. Kennedy, 43 Appleton St., Cambridge.

F. L. Kennedy, '92.

CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD COLLEGE IN 1817.¹

On the first Wednesday of October, in the year 1817, the Harvard Law School first opened its doors. One lone student registered his name, although five more entered during the year.

The Cambridge of 1817 to which that solitary student—the pre-

¹ Copyright 1908, by Charles Warren.

decessor of the 719 law students of to-day — turned his steps, and among whose traditions and conditions the early law students acquired a knowledge of their profession, was a far different place from the city of to-day.¹ It was then a peaceful country town — cut off from Boston by its situation — independent, quiet, and studious.

Perhaps the quaintest contemporary account of it is that given by Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, in his "Travels in New England," written in the year 1812.²

"The settlement of Cambridge was begun under the immediate direction of the government," he writes, "in the year 1631. The town was laid out in squares; one of which was left open for a market, and is now known by the name of Marketplace.³ Four of the streets run from North to South, and three from East to West. The houses exhibit every gradation of building, found in this country, except the log-hut. Several handsome villas, and other handsome houses are seen here, a considerable number of decent ones, and a number, not small, of such as are ordinary and ill-repaired. To my eye this last appeared as if inhabited by Men accustomed to rely on the University for their subsistence; men, whose wives are the chief support of their families by boarding, washing, mending, and other offices of the like nature. The husband, in the mean time, is a kind of gentleman at large; exercising an authoritative control over every thing within the purlieus of the house; reading newspapers, and political pamphlets; deciding on the characters, and measures, of an Administration; and dictating the policy of his country. In almost all families of this class, the mother and her daughters lead a life of meritorious diligence, and economy: While the husband is merely a bond of union, and a legal protector of the household. Accordingly, he is paid and supported, not for his services, but for his presence. In every other respect he is merely '*nugae canorae*'; just such another talking trifle as a parrot; having about as much understanding, and living just about as useful a life; a being, creeping along the limits of animated and unanimated existence; and serving, like an oyster, as a middle link between plants and animals. If such men are not found here, Harvard College may boast of exclusive privileges. This thought struck me irresistibly, as I was walking in the streets. How far it is applicable in fact, I am not informed.

"The public buildings in this town, are two churches, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal; the latter small, and in very bad repair; a grammar school-house; a court-house; a gaol; and an alms-house. . . ."

A more poetic description is given by Lowell, in his memories of "Cambridge of Thirty Years Ago," written in 1854.

"Approaching it [the town] from the west by what was the new road⁴ you would pause on the brow of Symonds' Hill to enjoy a view singularly soothing and placid. In front of you lay the town, tufted with elms, lindens, and horse-chestnuts, which had seen Massachusetts a colony, and were fortunately unable to emigrate with the Tories by whom or by whose fathers they were planted. Over it rose the noisy belfry of the College, the square brown tower of the church, and the slim, yellow spire of the parish meeting-house, by no means ungraceful and the one invariable characteristic of New England religious architecture. On your right the Charles

¹ This article is a portion of a chapter from a *History of the Harvard Law School and of Early Legal Conditions in America*, by Charles Warren, '89, about to be published.

² *Travels in New England*, by Timothy Dwight (1821).

³ Now (1907) Winthrop Square.

⁴ New Concord Avenue.

slipped smoothly through green and purple salt-meadows, darkened here and there with the blossoming black-grass as with a stranded cloud shadow. Over these marshes, level as water but without its glare, . . . the eye was carried to a horizon of softly rounded hills. To your left hand upon the old road you saw some half-dozen dignified old houses of the colonial time, all comfortably fronting southward. If it were early June the rows of horse-chestnuts along the fronts of these houses showed through every crevice of their heap of foliage and on the end of every drooping limb a cone of pearly flowers . . . such was the charmingly rural picture which he, who thirty years ago went eastward over Symonds' Hill, had given him for nothing, to hang in the Gallery of Memory. . . . We called it 'the Village' then, and it was essentially an English village, quiet, unspeculative, without enterprise, sufficing to itself. A few houses, chiefly old, stood round the bare Common with ample elbow-room."

Up to the beginning of the 19th century, the two main avenues of the town had been the old highways — the King's Highway, leading from Charlestown to Watertown, and the Turnpike Road to Menotomy, leading from the Great Bridge (built in 1662) along what is now Boylston Street, passing the College buildings, crossing the King's Highway and continuing up Massachusetts Avenue (formerly North Avenue).

In November, 1793, the West Boston Bridge had been built at a cost of \$76,000. It was described by the *Independent Chronicle* as "for length, elegance, and grandeur not exceeded by any in the United States, if in any part of the world."¹ The Cambridge and Concord Turnpike was continued a few years later to meet the causeway at the end of the bridge. In 1809 the Canal Bridge (now known as the Craigie or East Cambridge Bridge) was opened; and at the same time Cambridge Street was built, leading from Lechmere Point (East Cambridge) to the Colleges. At this time there was only one dwelling-house on Lechmere Point.

The topography of Cambridge around the College Yard was that of a pleasant country village. Near the corner of Braintree Street (later Main Street, now Massachusetts Avenue) and Mt. Auburn Street stood, as now, opposite the College Yard, the handsome square colonial mansion of Squire William Winthrop, the son of Prof. John Winthrop. Farther

¹ The *Columbian Centinel* of November 27, 1793, in describing the opening of the bridge said: "The elegance of the workmanship and the magnitude of the undertaking, are perhaps unequalled in the history of enterprises. We hope the proprietors will not suffer pecuniary loss from their public spirit."

Judge Iredell of the U. S. Supreme Court, while holding Circuit Court in the Eastern Circuit, wrote to his wife, May 27, 1795: "The improvements in almost every part of America are wonderful. The bridge between Boston and Cambridge far exceeded my expectations. The causeway leading to Cambridge which is railed in like the bridge is a mile and a quarter long; and the bridge itself three-quarters of a mile, the whole as straight as an arrow; the carriage-way very wide, with passages on each side for foot-passengers, beautifully painted and with an astonishing number of fine lamps all along on each side. The river is very deep and very rapid, notwithstanding which the whole of this bridge was completed, so as to be passable at least, in about six months."

west, opposite the College Yard, was the large estate, and the house (now standing) known as the "Bishop's Palace," built in 1760 by the first Episcopal Rector of Christ Church in Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Aphorpe. Farther along to the west on Braintree Street, the other old pre-Revolutionary estates, with their gardens, had only recently been cut up into smaller lots. On the east corner of Braintree Street and Crooked Street, now Holyoke Street (where the Porcellian Club stands), was the store of John Owen, the publisher — the University Bookstore. On the opposite corner of Crooked Street was a dwelling-house. The present site of Sever's Bookstore had been, in the 17th century, the old village pond, but in 1817 it had long been filled in. Next, on the corner of Dunster Street, stood a house owned by the College. Behind, on Dunster Street, was the old garden of Judge Danforth, and a lot on which stood a printing-office, both owned by the College. On the opposite corner of Dunster Street (the home, in 1638, of Stephen Day, the first printer in America) stood Willard's Hotel, where the public booked for places in the hourly stage for Boston — fare twenty-five cents — or for Cambridgeport, fare eighteen and three-quarters cents. "At nine and two o'clock Morse, the stage-driver, drew up in the College Yard and performed upon a tin horn to notify us of his arrival. Those who went to Boston in the evening were generally forced to walk. It was possible, to be sure, to hire a chaise of Jeremy Reed, yet his horses were expensive animals, and he was very particular in satisfying himself of the undoubted credit of those to whom he let them," writes Josiah Quincy of the Class of 1821, in his "Figures of the Past," and Dr. A. P. Peabody, of the Class of 1826, speaks of "that dreary walk to Cambridge in dense darkness, with no lights on our way, except dim oil lamps at the toll-houses, over a road believed to be infested with footpads, but on which we neither met nor passed a human being between the bridge and the College Yard. Indeed . . . the road was then so lonely that we used to make up parties of four or five to attend meetings or lectures in Boston."¹

On the corner of Boylston Street, in 1817, stood Deacon Levi Farwell's country store. Across Harvard Square, on its west side, stood the old Middlesex County Court House (on the present site of the Lyceum Building), a square, wooden building with a cupola, built in 1758, and removed, in 1841, to the corner of Brattle and Palmer Streets (where it now stands). Abandoned for court purposes, when the court moved to East Cambridge in 1816, it continued to be used for town meetings until 1831.

¹ It is to be recalled that the first gaslight company in the country — the Boston Gas Light Company — was not incorporated until 1826, and that by 1834 the city of Boston had only 34 gaslights in its streets.

"The old Court House stood then [1824] upon the Square," wrote Lowell in 1854. "It has shrunk back out of sight now; and students box and fence where Parsons once laid down the law, and Ames and Dexter showed their skill in the fence of argument. Times have changed, and manners, since Chief Justice Dana (father of Richard the First and grandfather of Richard the Second) caused to be arrested, for contempt of court, a butcher who had come in without a coat to witness the administration of his country's laws, and who thus had his curiosity exemplarily gratified. Times have changed since the cellar beneath it was tenanted by the twin brothers Snow. Oystermen were they indeed, silent in their subterranean burrow, and taking the ebbs and flows of custom with bivalvian serenity. Careless of the months with an R in them, the maxim of Snow (for we knew them but as a unit) was 'When ysters are good, they are good; and when they ain't, they is n't.'"

For 120 feet north of the Court House, there was a garden, and then an old, two-story, wooden dwelling, with a gambrel roof, much after the style of the present Wadsworth House. It had formerly been occupied by Samuel Webber, President of Harvard College, 1796-1806, at the time when he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Known as the Williams House, the Russell House, the Farrar House, and also as College House No. 2, — this was the first site of the first Harvard Law School, which occupied two rooms of its lower story. In front was a fence on which the whole law school of those early days could easily perch. Next to this was a long structure called the Smith House; and on its site a little later, and farther back from the street, was a small one-story building which sheltered the College fire-engine.

About 50 feet north of College House No. 2, and about on the location of the present Church Street, was College House No. 1, a wooden three-story building with brick ends, long called by the students "Wiswall's Den." It contained 12 rooms, and these, together with the rooms in College House No. 2, were occupied by law students and undergraduates who could not get rooms in the Yard, and, says Dr. Peabody, "in great part by certain ancient resident graduates who had become waterlogged on their life voyage, by preachers who could not find willing listeners, by men lingering on the threshold of professions for which they had neither the courage nor capacity."¹

In the lower story of this building was Marcus Remy's barber-shop, whose "sunny little room, fronting southwest upon the Common, rang with canaries and Java sparrows," writes Lowell, and was "a museum of wonders." In it was also a haberdasher's shop, kept by two impoverished ladies of family, who rented to students, at two and three dollars, flimsy gowns for Commencement. Forty-one feet next north, towards the graveyard (where the Unitarian Church now stands), was the Manning House; and next the Deacon Kidder House, both owned and rented by the College.

¹ "Sixty Years Ago" in *Harvard Reminiscences*, by A. P. Peabody [188].

Cambridge Common then extended from Waterhouse Street to Boylston Street, including the present Harvard Square. It was an unfenced, unimproved, dusty plain, — its grass cut up and scrubby, from the constant passage of herds of cattle driven down the Menotomy and Concord turnpikes on their way to Brighton, Boston, and beyond. On Commencement Days it was used as a great campus for the erection of booths and tents, like a county fair-ground.

In the middle of what is now Harvard Square stood the town pump and scales, and the market-house, a small square one-story building (removed about 1830). Great elms lined both sides of the Square. In the middle of the Square stood also that old milestone, long located, after 1830, in front of Dane Hall, bearing the apparently lying legend at which so many law students have marveled, "8 miles to Boston A. D. 1737." They forgot that the road to Boston, prior to 1793, was over the Boylston Street Bridge, through Brookline to Roxbury, and over the Neck up Washington Street to the old State House on State Street.

Opposite the College Houses No. 1 and No. 2, in a lot carved out of the College grounds, stood the old meeting-house of the First Church, erected in 1756 on part of the President's orchard. Its north wall occupied the site of the south foundation of the present Dane Hall — "so Law and Divinity rest here on the same base," it has been said. In this building, the Provincial Congress, with John Hancock as its President, had met in 1774. Here five years later met the convention which framed the Massachusetts Constitution in 1779. Here, for 70 years, were celebrated all the College Commencement exercises and inauguration ceremonies. Here Lafayette was to be welcomed, seven years later, in 1824. In 1833 the church building was sold to the College and removed.

In the churchyard, near the present corner of Matthews Hall, was the College fire-engine house, before it was moved across the Square. Back of the church was the President's orchard. Next to the church, and standing where it now stands, was the President's, or Wadsworth, House, erected in 1726. Sixty feet to the east, in what is now the College grounds, was an old house owned by the College, and rented in 1811 to Professor Ware. One hundred and twenty feet further east, about on the site of the present Boylston Hall, was another old house rented to Professor Hedge. Where the Gate of the Class of '77 now is, and extending back to the present site of Gore Hall, was the lot known as the "Tutor's Lot," or "Tutor's Orchard." East of this was the "ancient and unsightly" parsonage of the First Church, occupied up to 1807 by Rev. Abiel Holmes, the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes.¹ The house on the corner of Quincy

¹ Built in 1670, partly rebuilt in 1790, occupied after 1807 by Prof. Henry Ware, removed in 1843.

Street (now known as the Peabody House) had just been built, in 1811, and was occupied in 1817 by members of the family of Chief Justice Francis Dana.

In the College Yard, Stoughton Hall, "a neat building," wrote President Dwight, had only been built 13 years (since 1804); Holworthy Hall, five years (1812).¹ University Hall, called the "handsomest building in the State," had just been built, in 1815 — its architect being the famous Charles Bulfinch. In its basement was the College Kitchen. The ground floor had two dining-rooms, one used by seniors and sophomores, the other by freshmen and juniors. In the second and third stories was the College Chapel, with seats on one side for the seniors and sophomores and on the other for the juniors and freshmen, and with different entrance doors, "so that there might be no hostile collision on the stairs," says Dr. Peabody. "In front of the pulpit was a stage for public declamations and exhibitions and on each side of it a raised sentry-box occupied at daily prayers by a professor or tutor on the watch for misdemeanors. Opposite the pulpit was the organ with a double row of raised seats on each side — one for the choir, the other for parietal officers and graduates. There were two side galleries for families of the professors." In the second story at the southern end were two rooms for the use of the Corporation; and at the northern end and in the third story were six recitation rooms. Originally there was a roofed piazza on the front of the building, which was later removed to check the "grouping" of students, then a penal offence.

Just south of where the old College pump so long stood were the College wood-yard, and the College brewery, until it was burned by students in 1814. Massachusetts and Hollis Halls were the other dormitories, having 32 rooms each, the lower floors being reserved for freshmen. Harvard Hall contained the College Library in its second story; and in the lower story were the philosophical and physical chamber and apparatus, and the mineralogical cabinet. Holden Chapel, then divided into two stories, contained in its lower floor the chemical laboratory and lecture-room, and above a lecture-room. "The plan for locating these buildings, if any such plan existed, was certainly unfortunate," wrote Timothy Dwight in 1812.

On Holyoke Street, not far down from the corner of Mt. Auburn Street, lived Professor Willard, in the former home of Dr. Holyoke, President

¹ The following curious letter is to be found in *Harvard College Papers*, vol. vii, p. 10, written by President Kirkland to Treasurer Davis in 1812: "I find some gentlemen are sorry to have our new college receive so hard a name — Holworthy Hall — has two aspirates besides the W. & the T. H. — which twist and squeeze the organs not a little. Is there any other better or more suitable — or will you reconsider on account of the objection — which is of some consequence."

of the College. A house where the Roman Catholic Church stands, on the corner of Holyoke and Mt. Auburn Streets, had been the home of the famous Judge Edmund Trowbridge; and was in 1817 the home of the children of Chief Justice Dana. On Dunster Street, near the corner of Winthrop Street, was the site of the first tavern of the town, inhabited in 1817 by Thaddeus William Harris, the College librarian. Between Dunster and Boylston Streets lived the postmaster, Joseph S. Read, with whom many early law students lodged. On the corner of Boylston Street and Winthrop Square was the house of Judge James Winthrop, the Register of Probate, and not far off on Winthrop Street was the Jail. Opposite Judge Winthrop's, on the corner of Mt. Auburn and Boylston Streets, was the famous Blue Anchor Tavern, or Porter's, as it was known in 1817 — the great resort for students, and famous for its punch on Commencement Days.

West of Brattle Square (where Brattle Hall now is) was the town spring, and a good-sized pond, with an island and handsome grounds, extending to the river, and the Windmill or Bath Lane (now Ash Street). In these grounds was the famous Brattle House, in which Margaret Fuller lived in 1833, and which was long used as a student's lodging-house in the 20's and 30's. In the 50's the pond was filled up; and a large, square, ugly hotel, known as Brattle House, was built on its site, later purchased by the Law School for a dormitory, and still later sold to John Wilson's University Press. Windmill or Bath Lane (Ash Street) led to a bathing-place for students on the river.

In the Craigie House, in 1815, was living Dr. Andrew Craigie, who built the Lechmere Point or East Cambridge Bridge. Seven years later, in 1822, Edward Everett, then Professor of Greek, boarded there for a few years; and in 1837 Professor Henry W. Longfellow took rooms in this house, which he bought later. Farther to the west on Brattle Street was "Tory Row" — the estates of many Royalists whose property had been confiscated. The estate now known as "Elmwood" had been owned by Elbridge Gerry, until his death, in 1812, while Vice-President of the United States; six years later, in 1818, Rev. Charles Lowell, son of Judge John Lowell, bought it; and on Feb. 22, 1819, James Russell Lowell was born there.¹

In the house on the corner of Garden and Mason Streets (now Radcliffe

¹ Judge Iredell wrote to Mrs. Iredell Oct. 7, 1792, from Boston: "I persuaded our driver to go a little out of his usual route that I might see Cambridge, the seat of the University of this State, and about 3½ miles from town across the famous Charlestown Bridge. I had great reason to be satisfied, for it is a most beautiful place and contains many very elegant houses. Mr. Gerry among others has a delightful one in a most beautiful situation. . . . The bridge fully equalled my expectations; it is indeed a very noble one."

College), in 1817, lived Joseph McKean, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and five years later, in 1822, Edward Everett. In the northwest room, in 1836, Rev. Samuel Gilman, of Charleston, while a guest at the celebration of the 200th anniversary, wrote "Fair Harvard." On Waterhouse Street, facing the Common, William Ware, the author of "Zenobia," was living in 1817. On Holmes Place, near the site of the present Austin Hall of the Law School, there were four houses, in the second of which lived Rev. Caleb Gannett. Here later was the station of the Harvard Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, and still later the College eating-house for students, known as Thayer Commons. Nearer the present Gymnasium was the old Holmes House, from which Gen. Joseph Warren went to the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1807, Judge Oliver Wendell purchased it; and there Oliver Wendell Holmes was born, in 1809. The first house on Kirkland Street was the home of Stephen Higginson, Jr., the College Steward, where, in 1823, Thomas Wentworth Higginson was born. Beyond this, extending to the Charlestown line, were the 120 acres of the Foxcroft Estate, on which stood the house of James Hayward, later Professor of Mathematics; the house near the corner of Oxford Street, in which Asahel Stearns, first professor of the Law School, lived; the house of John Farrar, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and that of Rev. Henry Ware, Hollis Professor of Divinity, in which Charles Eliot Norton now lives. This was the so-called "Professors' Row."

In 1817, that part of Cambridge east of Quincy Street and extending to the Neck, including Cambridgeport, was mostly pastures, woodland, salt marsh and flats, formerly owned by the Goffe and Inman families. As late as 1793, there were only four houses on this great tract — the principal one being near Dana Street, formerly owned by Judge Edmund Trowbridge and occupied by Chief Justice Dana till his death in 1811. Here Rev. William Ellery Channing had his home during his college course, up to 1798. The only other house of importance was the Inman House, a little south of the site of the present City Hall.

After the building of the West Boston Bridge, in 1793, land speculators put up several brick buildings; a store and a dwelling-house were built on the causeway near the corner of Main and Front Streets, in 1793 and 1795; and several taverns and a scattered group of houses were built a few years later; so that in 1806 there were about 100 families living in the Port. The Cambridge and Concord Turnpike Corporation, chartered in 1803, had extended its turnpike to the West Boston Bridge in 1805. But, in general, Cambridgeport was not a place of much size or prosperity. "In January, 1805, an act of Congress made this place a Port of Delivery, and from which it derived the name of Cambridgeport. Anticipation looked forward to its becoming a commercial place, and the bor-

ders of Charles River the depot of its active operations. Roads and canals were formed for its accommodation at great expense; and wharves to some extent were actually constructed. An earthquake could have been but little less destructive to these enterprises than was the embargo." So writes an old resident, "This horned calamity" (the Embargo Acts 1807-1809) "palsied the energies of this thrifty village, and produced a torpor and protracted debility which all her efforts could never shake off."¹

President Dwight wrote of it in 1812:

"Since the building of West Boston Bridge, the current of travelling from the interior country to the Capital has extensively passed through this town. Under the influence of speculation, a village has been raised up at the Western End of the bridge, called Cambridge Port. Here, it was supposed, trade might be made to flourish, and mechanical business be extensively done. It is doubtful whether the golden expectations, cherished by the proprietors of the ground, will be speedily realized. The neighborhood of the capital, and the superior facilities which it furnishes for commercial enterprise, will probably be a lasting hindrance to all considerable mercantile efforts, on this spot."

And Lowell wrote:

"Cambridge has long had its Port, but the greater part of its maritime trade was, thirty years ago, intrusted to a single Argo, the sloop Harvard, which belonged to the college and made annual voyages to that vague Orient known as Down East, to bring back the wood that in those days gave to winter life at Harvard, a crackle and cheerfulness, for the loss of which the greater warmth of anthracite hardly compensates. . . . The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then a 'hackberry pasture.' The chief feature of the place was its inns of which there were five with vast barns and courtyards. . . . There were, besides the taverns, some huge square stores where groceries were sold, some houses by whom or why inhabited was to us boys a problem, and, on the edge of the marsh, a currier's shop. . . . The marshes also had been bought, canals were dug, ample for the commerce of both Indies; and four or five rows of brick houses were built to meet the first wants of the wading settlers who were expected to rush in — whence?"

Such was the Cambridge of early Law School days.²

Charles Warren, '89.

NOTABLE BOOKS.

DR. RILEY'S "AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY."³

Dr. Riley's elaborately scholarly volume is the outcome of three years' work as research scholar at Johns Hopkins University. Its coming has

¹ See letter in *An Account of Some of the Bridges over Charles River*, by Isaac Livermore, 1858.

² In the preparation of this chapter the author has been much assisted by the admirable *Historic Guide to Cambridge*, issued by the Hannah A. Winthrop Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

³ *American Philosophy. The Early Schools.* By I. Woodbridge Riley, Ph.D., Johnston Research Scholar in Johns Hopkins University. (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Cloth, 8vo, pp. x, 595.)

been awaited with a good deal of interest by those who had occasion to know of Dr. Riley's plans. The author has collected and studied his materials with great care. He is always cautious and judicious. He has used a good many important manuscript sources that were previously quite inaccessible to the public. He has brought near to us other sources that have been, to say the least, difficult of access. Where, as in dealing with Edwards and with Franklin, he has numerous predecessors, he still retains his reasonable independence of scholarly judgment. His general grouping of the materials, and his survey of the early schools are his own. He can certainly say with justice, in his preface, that his book "attempts to reconstruct a period of philosophy but little studied, and imperfectly understood." He has, moreover, made a good success in his attempt. The work is certain to remain for a long time a standard authority upon its subject.

The "early schools" of American philosophy, in the grouping expounded by our author, are (p. 10) "five in number: First, Puritanism as it sprang from English sources; second, deism, or free-thinking, as it began in reaction against a narrow Calvinism and ended with the revolutionary French scepticism; third, idealism, as it arose spontaneously with Jonathan Edwards and was fostered by . . . Berkeley through his adherent Samuel Johnson; fourth, Anglo-French materialism . . .; fifth, realism, or the philosophy of common sense." The period that these "early schools" cover extends from 1620 to 1820. Dr. Riley gives us a prospect of future volumes that shall deal with transcendentalism, and with the still later American movements. Especially new, in our author's book, is the connected account which he gives (pp. 323-454) of the fourth of these early movements, viz., materialism, which, as he says (p. 9), took its rise in Pennsylvania, with the advent of Priestley, 1794, "and spread over the whole South." It was, of course, as Dr. Riley says, largely of "Anglo-French" origin; but Dr. Riley shows what a vigorous life of its own it for a while possessed. This insistence upon the historical importance of the South as the *locus* of a philosophical activity to which, as Dr. Riley says, "Northern writers have been blind" (p. 9), thus becomes characteristic of Dr. Riley's treatment; and his discussion is in these respects the more interesting because of the relations between this Pennsylvanian and Southern materialism, in its medical and related speculations, and the progress of the interest in natural, and especially in psycho-physical knowledge, in the provinces in question. Puritanism, on the other hand, is an old story in our accounts of early American life; and, so far as American philosophy is concerned, Dr. Riley has in this region little new to say to us. His account is brief (pp. 38-45). In expounding "Anti-Puritanism," however, Dr. Riley uses (pp. 46-58) a source, and a highly interesting one, which has been heretofore ignored, namely, Ethan Allen's

"Oracles of Reason" (1784). Samuel Johnson and Jonathan Edwards receive, as a matter of course, an especially careful treatment. In connection with "Deism," three important, although rather summary chapters treat of the conditions of philosophy in Harvard College (pp. 195, *seq.*), in Yale (pp. 209, *seq.*), and in King's College, New York, and Princeton (pp. 218, *seq.*). In introducing Materialism, Dr. Riley gives an account of Cadwallader Colden (1688-1776), "the first and foremost of the early American materialists"—but a writer heretofore almost wholly unknown to the literature of the history of philosophy. Dr. Riley has rediscovered him.

These few notes may serve to give some indications, necessarily very inadequate, of the scope of Dr. Riley's book. His general result is to vindicate for early American philosophy, not indeed (except in the one case of Edwards) any very notable originality, but a genuine, if provincial vitality, — a real place in our colonial and national beginnings, and a very genuine part in the growth of the education of our people.

The more remote historical perspective of Dr. Riley's account leaves something to be desired. Deism has, for instance, a deeper and earlier foundation in the history of European thought than that which Dr. Riley brings to our notice, and the relations between philosophy and politics, as discussed in Chapter II of our author's Introduction (pp. 23, *seq.*), seems to me to be not very successfully stated. For the rest, the literary quality of Dr. Riley's writing is not as impressive as it is conscientious. On the whole, however, the book is an important contribution to our knowledge of early American life. It may be used with advantage not only by students of philosophy, but also by any one interested in the early stages of our national education, and by all who wish to see how the general intellectual tendencies of that European civilization to which our fathers belonged, were represented, modified, and gradually prepared for later transformations, in our early provincial life.

Josiah Royce.

HOWE'S "LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEORGE BANCROFT."¹

George Bancroft was born in 1800 and died in 1891. In his more than 90 years of life he was a schoolboy at Exeter, an undergraduate at Harvard, student at Göttingen, tutor in Greek at Harvard, founder and principal of the Round Hill School, publicist, Democratic politician, Collector of the Port of Boston, Secretary of the Navy, Minister to England, supporter of the Union and enemy of slavery, adviser to Pres. Johnson, and Minister to Germany. But his most important rôle was that of historian

¹ *The Life and Letters of George Bancroft*, '17. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe, '87 (Scribners: New York. Cloth, crown 8vo, illustrated, 2 vols., \$4 net.)

of the United States. The first volume of his work appeared in 1834 and the tenth and last in 1874. His position as Father of American History is as unshaken as is that of Herodotus among the Greeks. Each generation may see a new version of the drama, but his version and his name will remain as landmarks. Blessed is the pioneer!

During his fourscore years and ten Bancroft knew or saw all the prominent men in America, and his acquaintance abroad included Goethe and Byron in the early twenties, the British notables of the middle of the century, and the statesmen, soldiers, and scholars of Prussia before and during the decade of German unification. The problem which confronted his biographer, who wished to condense Bancroft's biography into two convenient volumes, was what to do with the immense mass of material placed in his hands. Fortunately, as Mr. Howe possessed an eye for perspective, the problem was solved. He has covered the field topically, grouping in separate sections the pertinent facts and illuminating quotations which belong to a period or to a special activity. It is remarkable how skilfully he knits the various parts together, how briefly he introduces a new topic or explains an allusion, how unobtrusively but surely he carries the narrative forward. He has rightly conceived it to be no part of his duty to discuss the great questions at home and abroad in which Bancroft was interested. Having stated the argument, he lets Bancroft's letters or memoranda do the rest.

Besides this sense of perspective, Mr. Howe has a cultivated taste, thanks to which he has selected what are evidently the salient features in Bancroft's many-sided career. There is just enough of the literary side, of the political, of the diplomatic, and of the social. Bancroft lacked lightness of touch as a letter-writer, and yet Mr. Howe has succeeded in extracting those passages which have pith, autobiographical significance, or historical value. He quotes, too, Bancroft's opinions on books, writers, and actors, anecdotes and personalities which give flavor to every good biography. His own criticism of Bancroft's character and historical work may well be final, so sane is it and open-minded, so detached from temporary or local standards. Intrinsically, these volumes contain much valuable material for the reader of history. Bancroft not only had many direct contacts with public affairs, but he also knew much that went on behind the scenes. Probably the most novel contribution made in his correspondence is his description of Bismarck, Moltke, and King William, and of the Prussian state of mind during the years preceding the war with France. Quite as entertaining, though historically less weighty, are his romantic accounts of meeting Byron and other celebrities during his first stay in Europe. But the points of interest are too many to be even hinted at in a short review. In closing, we must congratulate Mr.

Howe on having performed so admirably a difficult task. We rejoice also that the Father of American History has found so judicious a biographer.

ROYCE'S "THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOYALTY."¹

This volume contains the lectures delivered by Prof. Royce at the Lowell Institute last autumn. They may be regarded as a reply to or as an antidote for Prof. William James's course on Pragmatism the year before. Prof. James's doctrine, aided by his brilliant and plausible presentation, has made great headway. To many, it seems a gospel of good tidings, the opening into larger cosmic relations; to many more, however, and they are still in the majority, it seems a program of chaos, the philosophy of individualism carried to the extreme of anarchy.

Mr. Royce is one of the substantial thinkers who reject Pragmatism. He would say, we infer, that what is new in it is not true, and what is true is not new. As a transcendental idealist, he sees the world in no such kaleidoscopic fashion as the pragmatist sees it. Law, not caprice, reigns. There is an eternal, an infinite, an absolute. Prof. Royce's purpose is to discover what they are, and how man can put himself into wholesome relations with them. The method by which the individual lays hold of the universal Prof. Royce defines as loyalty — the unwavering service of the ideal which at any given time seems to you to embrace the largest fraction of the universal that you can comprehend. This implies that as you grow in loyalty your standards will change, becoming more and more spiritual and comprehensive. It implies also that conscience is fallible. But not on this account shall we argue that the Universe itself has no final truth: on the contrary, every act of loyalty, though it may be spent, humanly speaking, for a lost cause, bears witness to the supreme loyalty, the ultimate truth, which pervades the Universe.

Within the limits of a brief notice, it is impossible even to summarize the main lines of Dr. Royce's argument. He applies his principle to various practical problems which each of us has to wrestle with. He shows how loyalty is naturally personal and social. He tests it by patriotism — which he incidentally distinguishes from the war-spirit or Jingoism — and by various forms of religious service. As usual he is rich in illustrations. He ranges from a description of Bushido to a statement of the attitude of loyalty towards divorce. He puts himself in the place of the honest seeker who asks, "What is worth while? What cause can I serve?" The extraordinary fertility of his mind in seeing not merely *both* sides but *all* sides of each proposition appears in the number of objections which he conjures up, meets squarely, and argues away. Probably, his main thesis

¹ *The Philosophy of Loyalty.* By Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

would be clearer to the non-professional reader if he paid less attention to exceptions and to replies to imaginary opponents. This remark does not apply to his criticism of Pragmatism, which is luminous and searching. It is humorous, too, as the following attests: "When Arnold von Winkelried rushed on the Austrian spears, did he naturally say: 'Look you, my friends, I seek, in experiential terms, the cash value of my devotion; *see me draw the cash.*'" Dr. Royce's last word on Pragmatism must be quoted:

"If we must, then, conceive pragmatism under the figure of a business enterprise, — a metaphor which my colleague's phraseology so insistently invites, — I am constrained therefore to sum up its position thus: First, with a winning clearness, and with a most honorable frankness it confesses bankruptcy, so far as the actually needed cash payments of significant truth are concerned. Secondly, it nevertheless declines to go into the hands of any real receiver, for it is not fond of anything that appears too absolute. And thirdly, it proposes simply and openly to go on doing business under the same old style and title of the truth. 'After all,' it says, 'are we not, every one of us, fond of credit value?'"

The beautiful courtesy with which Mr. Royce treats Mr. James — despite their antipodal doctrines — may serve as an example to all future polemics. His book will be pondered by many earnest souls who at this time are looking for a sanction, a warrant, a clue amid a world from which the ancient guides in religion and philosophy seem to have vanished. Whether you come out a Loyalist or a Pragmatist, you cannot fail to be strengthened by Prof. Royce's eulogy of loyalty. Every page in his book tends to stimulate right conduct and to spiritualize it.

PROFESSOR PALMER'S LIFE OF MRS. PALMER.¹

This book is a precious addition to the scanty store of memorable American biographies. The story of Mrs. Palmer's life, though it had been told very simply, would have arrested attention: for her career exemplified that of many American young women who, with a passion for self-improvement and an equal passion for service, have in our generation won their way to culture and to positions where they can serve most abundantly. Mrs. Palmer, however, was so richly endowed with intellectual and moral gifts, and above all with temperament, that her name leads all the rest. She will long stand as a pattern of noble American womanhood; and her example will stimulate and encourage many and many a young woman who struggles, against heavy odds, to attain the goal of service.

¹ *The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer.* By George Herbert Palmer, '64. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, portraits and views, \$1.50 net.)

But Professor Palmer has done much more than tell the story of his wife's remarkable career: and it is this "much more" that makes his work a real contribution to biography. He has revealed the inmost spirit of his heroine, shown her in all her moods, pictured her passing fancies and her abiding enthusiasms, so truly, so finely, so vividly, that she lives again and will always live for whoever reads his glowing pages. We see in her — as we should — not merely the self-reliant, able student, not merely the victorious educator — President of Wellesley College at twenty-six — not merely the promoter of great movements for educational and social betterment — but also the woman — large-natured, buoyant, sympathetic, optimistic — out of whom these various activities proceeded — herself always greater than any of them, or indeed than the sum of all of them. For a biographer to do this is to achieve success. Almost anybody can describe deeds, events: but to describe the organism of will, passions, and talents out of which deeds spring, is the rarest achievement in biography and in history.

In biography the subject is often of less importance than the biographer. A dull man can make the most brilliant career seem dull; a great biographer, on the contrary, like a great portrait painter, can immortalize, as Carlyle did Sterling, a figure that is neither commonplace nor extraordinary. We feel in reading Mrs. Palmer's life that it owes at every point an incalculable debt to Mr. Palmer's telling. The remarkable character, the striking career were there to be described, but only he could have produced such a description of them. We can recall no other husband who has paid such a tribute to his wife. The husband-biographer is usually to be shunned. But Mr. Palmer has almost unique qualifications for achieving the impossible. His various scholarship has not sterilized his imagination, experience has not jaded his affections; he looks at his wife with a lover's sensitiveness, but also with the large interest of a man of culture. On the side of his affections she fascinates him; but she perpetually delights his intellect, which watches her not only as wife, but as comrade, as woman of many contacts with the world, as large and uplifting influence. So we see her as she lives in both his heart and his head. He has no reserves. He does not pretend that he is not spell-bound; and yet, clearly enough, he sacrifices neither his taste nor his cultured judgment. A nature less refined than his — less assured that the real if set forth adequately is the ideal — or less independent of conventions — would have been more reticent; and then we should have missed those final touches which vitalize his portrait. It was indispensable that we should behold Mrs. Palmer through the medium of *his* spirit in order to see her most significantly. Power can be measured by achievement, but charm is so elusive that it must be conveyed in biography through

subtle suggestion. This Mr. Palmer has done. He makes an eager, joyous, human temperament to live again. This, we repeat, is the biographer's triumph.

A FINE PLAN FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

AFTER nearly two years' occupancy of the new Harvard Medical School Buildings, the pleasing fact has been demonstrated that the School is financially able to live in its new quarters and carry on its work better than before, with more comfort and facility. There has also been time enough to discover what is needed to improve still further the institution. It was demonstrated at the meeting of the American Medical Association and also at the meeting of the Zoological Congress that it was necessary to have a large hall in which such conventions could hold their general meetings, and that there should be some place where a suitable meal could be procured. Also, the popular lectures given by the Medical School professors have been so successful that the ordinary lecture-halls have been entirely inadequate, and many people desiring to hear the lectures have been turned away.

The most important feature, however, is the fact that the medical students have no suitable dormitories or commons. Many of them are obliged to room in the city and to trust either to boarding-houses or restaurants for their meals,—a mode of life which is expensive and inconvenient, as well as much less healthful and pleasant than the usual college life in well-arranged dormitories with proper ventilation and bathing facilities, and comfortable meals in commons. Many of the students have requested that they should have some means of taking proper exercise every day. Most of the men, coming as they do from the different colleges, have been accustomed to regular exercise, and, working hard indoors all day, need some place such as a gymnasium, handball-court and tennis-court, where they can get hard exercise for an hour in the afternoon to keep themselves in proper shape to do their best work. To-day there is nothing of the kind and no such place where they can go. Last year the presidents of two of the classes were asked to make a canvass of the members of their respective classes to see what was the feeling of the individual student in regard to renting rooms in dormitories, if they should be built in connection with the Medical School Buildings, and it was found that there was a great demand not only for dormitory buildings, but for a gymnasium, and for rooms where the students could meet in the evenings and talk over their work. Also, some of the instructors and younger men who were teaching in the School expressed

the wish to live nearer their work than was possible in the present arrangement. The majority of the medical students cannot afford to pay more than \$3 a week for a room, so that it would be necessary to erect buildings of a simple character, but with the best arrangement and sanitary conditions, and there is a chance for some one to confer a real benefit on men who are doing hard and conscientious work by making it possible for them to live as they should.

Plans have been prepared (by Charles A. Coolidge, '81) for the two lots across Longwood Avenue from the Medical School Buildings, on Pasteur Avenue, showing how these wants can be best satisfied. On the east side is a dormitory building which has single and double rooms, with rooms suitable for assistant professors and instructors. These dormitories have large courts in the interior, making the inside rooms as airy and pleasant as those on the Avenue. They are furnished with adequate and convenient bath-rooms.

On the west side of Pasteur Avenue, on the corner of Longwood Avenue, is a group of buildings which can be used by the students and also by any convention which may meet at the School. It consists of a commons hall where the students can board, a gymnasium where they can exercise during the inclement weather in the winter, a social building similar to the Harvard Union in Cambridge but on a smaller scale, and a large audience-hall where the whole School can be assembled and where conventions could meet. The interior court and the rear of the lot is laid out in handball- and tennis-courts, and is surrounded on the outside by a pergola where the men can walk and study. We in this country are just beginning to realize the importance of seclusion in scholastic life — that the student should be able to concentrate his mind and not be distracted by outside sights and sounds.

Around the Medical School are being grouped various hospitals. The Brigham Hospital has acquired ten acres of the land to the south and immediately adjoining the School Buildings. Although this is a perfectly independent institution, the endowment being given for the care of the sick of the city, yet its proximity is a benefit to the School and the trustees are now considering plans for erecting suitable buildings. The House of the Good Samaritan has already erected a convenient and modern hospital to the west and adjoining the Medical School lot, and the Rotch Memorial Hospital for Infants has bought land and prepared drawings for a new building which it is proposed to erect in the near future. The Children's Hospital has acquired the land between the Medical School and Vila Street to the west, and intends to erect a series of hospital buildings of the most modern type. The Carnegie Institution has just finished a laboratory for research in metabolism on part of the

land formerly owned by the School, so that practically all the land in immediate proximity to the School is taken except the lots opposite the court to the north on Longwood Avenue and Pasteur Avenue. Owing to this fact the price of land is rapidly increasing and now is the time to acquire the lots on which the plans for the dormitory and social buildings have been shown. A sale of any portion of these lots would ruin the remainder for proper and adequate buildings, besides necessitating additional and entirely unnecessary expenditure of money.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE SPRING QUARTER.

NEGOTIATIONS for the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge and for its informal alliance with Harvard have been going on, formally and informally, for the last ten years. Last February and March they were finally consummated by votes of the Harvard Corporation and Board of Overseers, and of the Trustees of the Seminary. Pursuant to these votes Andover Seminary will establish itself at Cambridge next winter as an institution formally independent and complete, but yet affiliated with Harvard under a "mutual agreement to avoid all rivalry, competition, and needless duplication of courses, and to combine the results of instruction in both institutions in an economical, harmonious, and comprehensive scheme of theological education."

The history and meaning of this removal and alliance are explained in detail in another part of this magazine. The arrangement is one which preserves the "autonomy and independence" of the Seminary, as is requisite in fulfilment of the legal obligations of its Trustees. Not only will the funds of the Seminary continue to be administered by its Trustees, not only will these Trustees appoint its professors; but also the Faculty will "maintain a distinct organization for the conduct of the affairs of the Seminary," and the Seminary will give its own degree of B.D. And yet to secure the harmonious coöperation of the two institutions, the Andover professors will be made officers of Harvard University (under the title of "Andover Professors in Harvard University") and their courses will be accepted for any Harvard degree for which they are approved by the Harvard authorities — though this office and title will not carry any stipend from the University, nor give a seat in any University Faculty; while on the other hand Harvard courses are open to Andover students under the general regulations of the University, and may be counted for the Andover degree of B.D. by vote of the Andover Faculty. The arrangement should greatly increase the efficiency and

breadth of the theological education of both institutions, and yet not hamper either one or the other. From the point of view of Andover it should insure the revival of an ancient institution of high traditions, which for a variety of causes has suffered a great diminution of numbers and influence of late: from that of Harvard it will mean a welcome strengthening of one of her most essential and important departments, and make Cambridge one of the first centres, if not *the* first centre of theological education in the country.

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College held March 30, it was voted to establish a Graduate School of Business Administration, the ordinary requirement for admission to which shall be the possession of a bachelor's degree, and for graduation a course of study covering two years. This vote received the consent of the Board of Overseers at its meeting of April 8. By creating a Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University undertakes to do its share in meeting what is believed to be a growing need for efficient and systematic business training, and it plans this service to the community in the spirit which animates its general scheme of professional education. The new school is to be a graduate department like the other Harvard professional schools; and the specialized training for a business career which it will give, on the analogy of the Law School and the Medical School, rests on the basis of a liberal education. College graduates only will be admitted as regular students, and in addition to the general requirement of the bachelor's degree for admission, a few definite requirements, such as modern languages and economics, may be imposed as essential to efficiency in the advanced work of the school. Since the course of study will cover two years, the whole period of University study under this plan will be therefore six years, or five years if the degree of A.B. or other college degree has been taken in three years. The instruction will cover in the first year certain general subjects, such as principles of accounting, commercial law, recent economic history, commercial organization, and economic geography. In the second year more specialized instruction will be offered in such lines as banking, transportation, insurance, and business organization and management. In addition to the courses preparing specifically for his chosen career in business, the student will have a choice of elective studies, including especially adapted courses in the modern languages. For some years past the University has offered to its undergraduates a fairly wide range of courses suitable to those preparing for a business career. But, as will be seen from the above statement, the newly organized school will offer graduate, professional in-

School of Business Administration.

struction in a number of new and technical courses. It is hoped that these increased opportunities will serve the needs not only of those who desire to fit themselves thoroughly for the ultimate attainment of posts of responsibility and leadership in the business world, for whom the School as at present organized will be primarily designed, but also, in certain directions, of the growing number of men seeking service under the government." Instruction in the School will begin with the next academic year. Professor Edwin F. Gay, of the Department of History and Economics, has been appointed Dean.

On the death, recently, of the widow of Frederick Sheldon, '42, the University received a bequest of at least \$800,000 and perhaps more.

Gifts to the University. Mr. Sheldon had left his estate to his wife, who, by her will bequeaths the money to Harvard. The clauses of the will, referring to the bequest, are as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) in cash, or in securities to be selected by my executors and at valuations to be fixed by my executors, which shall be conclusive, for the rebuilding or enlarging of its library building known as Gore Hall in such manner as the said President and Fellows of Harvard College shall deem best; and if for any reason said rebuilding or enlarging shall be deemed by them inexpedient then I give and bequeath such sum to be used, in the discretion of the said President and Fellows, for the general purposes of said Corporation."

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my husband's property, so far as the same can be ascertained and followed, I give, devise and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to hold the same as a fund to be known as the Frederick Sheldon Fund, the income thereof to be applied in the discretion of and under rules to be prescribed by the President and Fellows aforesaid to the further education of students of promise and standing in the University by providing them with facilities for further education by travel after graduation or by establishing traveling scholarships."

It is estimated that this "residue and remainder" will amount to upwards of half a million dollars. There is some question as to the precise way in which this generous gift will be employed. The latitude allowed by the testator in both parts of the bequest is such as to leave the Corporation a freer hand in this matter than is often the case, and many suggestions have been made as to the most advantageous use to which the money can be put. Great as are the wants of the Harvard Library, there are other departments of the University in which money is at present more urgently needed, and the fact that an addition to Gore Hall has recently been built with other funds does not strengthen the claim to the Library to the entire \$300,000, provided for in the first part of the bequest. There can be no doubt that the terms of the bequest permit the Corporation to use the entire \$300,000 for other purposes, if it sees fit; and yet on the other hand, it has been so regularly the policy of that

body to regard even the implied wishes of testators that it would be hazardous to prophesy that the Library will not receive at least a small share.

Still more interesting are the possibilities afforded by the provision concerning the "residue and remainder" of this bequest, which will amount to at least \$500,000. The suggestion that it be employed, in part, to enable teachers in the University to spend a year abroad to carry on research in their different fields seems to be impracticable under the terms of the will, unless a very wide interpretation be attached to the word "student"; still there is latitude enough to permit the Corporation to employ this bequest in such a way as to benefit an extremely large number of persons, drawn from many different departments. A minimum of 25 scholarships or fellowships of \$1000 apiece can be provided from the income of this fund (and there seems to be a general feeling that the stipend should not fall below that sum under ordinary circumstances, though it has been suggested that a part of the bequest might well be employed in sending meritorious seniors, who do not intend to return to the University or enter a profession, to Europe for the summer after their graduation — a plan which would involve a smaller outlay); and the chance to win one of these splendid prizes should be a means of largely increasing the resort to the Graduate School.

Other recent gifts to the University are as follows: from Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, the sum of \$25,000, for the building fund of the Dental School; from the estate of the late Edward M. Barringer, the sum of \$4758.86 on account of his bequest for the establishment of the Barringer Scholarships in the Medical School; from Mr. Isidor Straus, the sum of \$1000, for expenses connected with explorations in Palestine; from Prof. E. C. Pickering, the sum of \$1000, for present use at the Observatory; from Prof. E. D. Peters, the sum of \$250 to renew for the year 1908-9 a scholarship for the Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Graduate School of Applied Science. Subscriptions from 62 ladies and gentlemen, amounting to \$9753.64, have been received for the establishment in the Medical School of a Teaching Fellowship in Hygiene or in Mental and Nervous Diseases, in memory of the late Charles Follen Folsom, '62, teacher in the Medical School from 1877 to 1885, and Overseer from 1891 to 1903. Upon the petition of the Parkman Memorial Committee, as trustees of a fund held for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Francis Parkman, the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth has authorized and directed the Committee to pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the unexpended balance of the fund (amounting to about \$6500) to be used for the establishment of a Francis Parkman Memorial Fund; the income of

which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to Canada for the College Library, with the object of building up in that Library a Parkman Memorial Collection relating to Canadian history.

Now that the Harvard Medical School is permanently established in its new and spacious quarters in Longwood, and now that it is proposed to erect a new Dental School Building close by, the need of a dormitory and common room in the immediate neighborhood is felt with increasing force. While the students in the different Cambridge departments of the University live, for the most part, near one another and near their work, either in the historic buildings and pleasant surroundings of the Yard, or in the more modern and luxurious dormitories near Mt. Auburn Street, the medical men have to separate as soon as their day's work is done and journey back to Boston; they have no common life, and at present it is impossible for them to live near the School. A project for meeting this need has already advanced so far that sketch plans have been prepared for a dormitory fronting on one corner of the Avenue Louis Pasteur, facing the School, and for a Harvard Medical School Union which is to be erected on the opposite corner. In the dormitory adequate accommodations for a large number of students would be provided, and land enough is available to make possible the building of several tennis-courts, and other facilities for outdoor games. In the Union it is suggested that provision be made for a commons, library, billiards, and other indoor games, and above all for a hall capable of seating from 500 to 1000 persons. No lecture-room in the Medical School accommodates more than 300 students and no provision has been made for larger gatherings. Recent experience, however, in connection with the courses of popular lectures on medical topics which have been given during the past two winters under the auspices of the Medical School Faculty (and it may not be amiss, in passing, to emphasize the fact that no more useful, beneficent, and deservedly successful enterprise has recently been undertaken by the University than these lectures), has clearly proved that the largest lecture-rooms in the School are inadequate. In many instances, numbers of persons have been turned away from these lectures on account of lack of room. A larger hall is imperatively necessary. Moreover, another need for a large lecture-room close to and connected with the Medical School has arisen in connection with the meetings, in the School Buildings, of national and international learned and scientific societies. When the American Medical Association in 1906, and the International Zoölogical Congress in 1907, met in Boston, the new Medical School Buildings were used as headquarters, and were found admirably adapted to that purpose save in their

Medical School
Dormitory
and Union.

lack of a hall large enough to accommodate the numbers who desired to attend the larger general meetings. In more ways than one, therefore, the erection of the proposed dormitory and Union opposite the Medical School would prove an inestimable benefit to the institution. It is sincerely to be hoped that before long it may become a fact.

The Summer School for 1908 announces 92 courses, as against 76 in 1907 and 85 in 1903, which has been the maximum hitherto. The subjects in which courses are offered and the number of courses in each subject are as follows: Anthropology, 1 course; ^{Summer School for 1908.} Astronomy, 1; Botany, 2; Chemistry, 6; Classics, 4; Education, 5; Engineering, 7; English, 9; Fine Arts, 6; Geography and Geology, 5; German, 3; History and Government, 6; Mathematics, 5; Music, 2; Philosophy and Psychology, 6; Physical Education, 13; Physics, 2; Public Speaking and Reading, 4; Romance Languages, 5. Of these 92 courses 65 have been accepted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for the bachelor's degree from students in Harvard University, as against 47 courses so accepted in 1907, and 20 of the courses have been approved by the Departments concerned as suitable to be incorporated in the plan of study leading to a master's degree, as against 9 such courses in 1907.

Several efforts have recently been made to rescue the Harvard Dining Association from the straits into which it has fallen. About two years ago its Directors determined that an improvement in the ^{Board in Memorial Hall} board and service would be necessary in order to maintain and increase the resort of students to Memorial. The Corporation lent the Association enough money to make certain improvements, and at the same time a new method of charging for board was inaugurated; in place of the old system by which the members paid approximately \$4 a week for their meals, it was decided to charge a fixed rate (which began at about \$2.75) for everything except fish, eggs, and meat, and to have these ordered and paid for as extras. It was hoped that in this way the board at the Hall would be made to suit a wider range of men, and also that an avoidance of waste would result from the placing fish, eggs, and meat on the list of extras. The new plan, however, though probably for external reasons, and not through any fault of its own, failed to work out well in practice. The price of food rose so much that the charge for general board rapidly increased to \$3 and even more, and the man who ordered a normal amount of fish, eggs, and meat, found himself paying \$6 and \$7; while the great increase during the last ten years of club tables in Cambridge where excellent board can be secured for \$5 and \$6

offered a competition which could not be withstood. For each member of the Association who was frightened away from Memorial, an increased burden on those who were left resulted, and finally last January the situation became so bad that the Corporation came to the rescue with a guarantee that for the three months ending March 31, the price of general board should not exceed \$3 a week. This welcome support, and also a subsequent move by the Association which has fixed the price of general board at \$4, but replaced fish and eggs in that category and left meat only on the list of extras (the Corporation has met this move with a guarantee that up to May 1, the price of board shall not exceed \$4), have restored in a measure the prosperity of the Association, and there is reason to believe that a serious crisis in its existence has been successfully tided over.

President Eliot returned, on Monday, April 27, from his tour in the Middle West, during which he made 34 public addresses and attended upwards of two dozen formal luncheons and dinners. Apparently the trip, instead of exhausting him, has had quite the contrary effect: he gained eight pounds in weight during his absence, and his associates in the Corporation, to a meeting of which he went directly from the station on his arrival in Boston, declare that they never saw him in more vigorous health. Previous to his departure, a suggestion was made, with obvious reference to the athletic situation, that President Eliot "cut down his schedule"; but there seems to be every indication that there was no need for such reduction in his case. Reports from the different cities which he visited, unanimously testify to the success of his trip from every point of view.

A Harvard Club has been started in the city of Boston, with aims and purposes, which were described by the organizers at their first meeting, as follows:

"To bring the Harvard men in and about Boston into closer and more sympathetic relationship with the University and with each other, and to disseminate among Harvard men and the community in which they live a better understanding of the development, activity, ambitions, and standards of education and right living of Harvard University; in short, to give effective expression to the Harvard spirit, which is growing steadily as a force and influence in all departments of civic, social, and private life, and in all parts of our country.

"More particularly, to meet annually at a dinner, where officers and prominent graduates of Harvard and other universities, and other distinguished persons, will be entertained as guests, and will speak to the Harvard men assembled upon timely topics affecting the University; to hold other occasional informal meetings, as opportunity offers, for the purpose of social intercourse, to meet and hear men who have accomplished useful and interesting work, to discuss the live questions affecting the University in any of its departments or aspects, and to extend recognition and congratulation

to Harvard men, whether graduates or undergraduates, who have achieved success in any worthy human endeavor.

"This organization will give undergraduates an opportunity to meet and mingle with graduates, and to learn earlier and more thoroughly than otherwise they might that once a Harvard man is to be always a Harvard man; that the graduate body is closely in accord and sympathy with the University and a power for its support; that the traditions of college life, its ambitions, its friendships, are cherished and perpetuated as living forces in civic life; and that all Harvard men constitute one integral body.

"It is the purpose also of the Harvard Club of Boston to establish itself in temporary quarters once a year, at Commencement time, and there to extend hospitality to all Harvard men visiting Boston and Cambridge, especially to provide for the reception of men whose classes are not holding special reunions and celebrations.

"Another object is to have Boston represented in the councils of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and in the Federation of Harvard Clubs of New England, and measures will be taken by the executive committee to have the Harvard Club of Boston admitted to these associations.

"The Harvard Club of Boston also intends to insure, so far as it may, proper local support to the Harvard Alumni Association. The Club of Boston has no present intention of establishing itself in a clubhouse. Only one of the Harvard Clubs, that in New York, has a clubhouse, yet they all are in flourishing condition.

"Except as its purposes are generally outlined, the Club commits itself to no course of action or policy of development; but, on the other hand, recognizes that the possibilities of its growth may be manifold. Its present objects are organization and the fostering of the Harvard spirit; the note sounded is enthusiasm."

The officers of the Club are a president, two vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee. Any man of legal age who has been enrolled on the books of Harvard University, and who is not an undergraduate, is eligible to membership in the Harvard Club of Boston. The annual dues are \$5.

There have been several new developments in the athletic situation during the past three months. In the first place, the Corporation voted, at a meeting in the last week of February, to change the constitution of the Athletic Committee, by substituting for The Athletic Situation.

the Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, of Harvard College, and of the Lawrence Scientific School, who since last September have been members of the Athletic Committee *ex officio*, any three members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Board of Overseers. This change of course brings back the constitution of the Committee to precisely what it was previous to the report, a year ago, of the joint committee to investigate athletics, and marks the retraction of the acceptance of the one practical reform offered by that body. Since the passing of that vote Dean Sabine has resigned from the Committee; and his place has not yet been filled. Deans Briggs and Hurlbut continue to serve.

Meantime the suggestion of the Association of Colleges in New England

for a reduction in the number of intercollegiate contests, communicated to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and welcomed and emphasized there by the vote of Jan. 14, has been followed up with vigor by the latter body. The accidental failure of the Athletic Committee to reply to the Faculty's communication of their vote of Jan. 14 convinced the latter that further interference on their part was necessary, and their feeling that a reduction of athletic contests was a desideratum was strengthened by the general knowledge that the President, in his forthcoming Report, favored their limitation to two in each branch of sport. At length, as it was found impossible thoroughly to discuss the question at a regular meeting, a special session was held for the purpose on Friday evening, March 20. After a prolonged debate, and the rejection of a motion which demanded the reduction of athletic contests in a considerably more insistent way, the Faculty by a large majority adopted the following resolution: "This Faculty, believing that the present frequency of intercollegiate games is injurious to the scholarly interests of which it has charge, urgently recommends to the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports that it shall seek, by means of agreement with competing colleges, or otherwise, to reduce considerably in the coming year the programs of intercollegiate contests." To this message the Athletic Committee replied, in a meeting in the second week in April, by passing and submitting to the Faculty the following vote: "That this Committee consider the desirability of abolishing intercollegiate contests from the date of the final football game until the spring recess and act on the same on or before May 1." At the same meeting the football schedule for 1908, precisely identical with that of last autumn, was approved entire. On April 29, the Athletic Committee met to take action in accordance with this vote, but decided on the request of the undergraduates to postpone such action in order to give the latter a chance to present to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences a petition in which disbelief in the effectiveness of a reduction of schedules as a cure for athletic evils was freely expressed and the request was made that the undergraduates be permitted to deal with the problem alone. This petition, forwarded by the *Crimson* and four mass-meetings of the different classes on the evening of April 29, had secured before May 2 (the present date of writing) more than 1100 signatures.

As usual opinions differ widely on the present situation, and the wisdom of the recent actions of the Faculty, students, and Athletic Committee. Discontent with the action of the Committee, in answering the recommendation of the Faculty for a reduction of schedules in *all* branches of sports by a proposal completely to abolish the winter sports, in order to save the spring and autumn sports entire, is freely expressed by both students and Faculty. The feelings of a large proportion of the former are sufficiently indicated

by the tenor of the petition; they desire a maintenance of the *status quo*, and feel that any plan to abolish winter sports (especially hockey, which, though undeniably rough, is probably the most exciting and fun-giving of all intercollegiate contests, and one which serves to keep a large number of men outdoors in winter) is a mistake. Many of the Faculty feel, on the other hand, that the Committee's proposal is an inadequate answer to their suggestion; football and baseball were the main objective points of their attack, and the Committee's proposal leaves these untouched. Most of all has the Committee been criticised for announcing publicly a possible policy and then failing to act upon it promptly; thus voluntarily inviting criticism, and allowing itself to be forestalled. To this the Committee can answer that the Faculty has repeatedly desired information concerning the Committee's proposed course of action in times past, and has shown its displeasure when the Committee has failed to notify it in advance of its policy and plans. As regards the Committee's proposal to abolish winter sports entire, in order to preserve spring and autumn sports entire, the line of defence is equally obvious. Realizing that a large reduction of the number of contests in any one branch of sport would inevitably render impossible competition with any fair chance of success, against other colleges whose schedules were not similarly reduced, the Committee decided that it would be wiser to withdraw entirely from competition in certain branches of sport, and retain a full schedule and reasonable chances of success in the rest, than to sacrifice every chance of winning by a general reduction all around. This line of reasoning is not, however, likely to find acceptance in the Faculty, where the average of interest in Harvard's success in intercollegiate athletics is low, and in some cases a minus quantity; while on the other hand, some members of that body believe that a reduction of schedules by Harvard would immediately be followed by a similar reduction on the part of her athletic rivals, a point which, despite the action of Western Universities and the inferences to be drawn from the vote of the Association of Colleges in New England last December, still remains to be proved. Furthermore there exists in all quarters, among the graduates and friends of the University as well as among the students, a widespread doubt as to how effective a forcible reduction of intercollegiate contests would be as a remedy for the excessive and hysterical interest in athletics which is so generally deplored. The views which President Eliot has expressed on this topic in his recent Report have certainly not found universal acceptance, nor have the analogies which he draws between the situation in rowing and that in other sports. Many believe that a curtailment of schedules will simply crowd into a smaller number of games, and so intensify, the interest which is now spread over a longer season, while it has been pointed out again and again that an abolition of intercollegiate

contests (which afford the chief stimulus for intra-mural athletics) will divert men into less desirable ways of spending their leisure hours, and not in any way increase the amount of scholarly work done. Altogether, the situation is at present highly complex and unsatisfactory; a universally acceptable solution seems impossible; but it is earnestly hoped that the deliberations of the members of the University on this topic will terminate speedily, and relieve Harvard from its present awkward predicament of divided councils and external helplessness.

Prof. William M. Davis, s '69, of the Department of Geology, has been elected by the German Government as the Visiting Professor from Harvard to the University of Berlin in 1908-9. His term at Berlin will fall in the second semester, and his lectures will probably be upon **Miscellaneous and Personal.** the Geography of the United States. — The Corporation have appointed Prof. G. L. Kittredge, Walter Channing Cabot Fellow for three years from Sept. 1, 1908, to succeed Prof. G. F. Moore, the present holder. This fellowship, established in 1905 by the widow and children of the late Walter Channing Cabot, '50, is intended to provide "an additional remuneration to some distinguished man in recognition of his eminence." — Pursuant to a suggestion of Henry W. Foote, '97, a Harvard Cosmopolitan Club has recently been established with comfortable quarters in Holyoke House. Its objects, as stated in the constitution, are "to unite for their mutual benefit, social and intellectual, Harvard men of all nationalities; to promote throughout the world knowledge of Harvard and its resources; to increase the resort of foreign students; and to help these, before and after their arrival, to fulfil the object of their coming." The club is accordingly made up of a certain number of students of foreign parentage, a number of American students, and also representatives of the Faculty. Upwards of a dozen foreign nations are already represented among its members. — Among the most interesting of the public lectures delivered at the University during the past three months were the Lane lectures on "The Early Greek Historians," by Prof. J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge; a series of five lectures on "A Democratic Religion," by Prof. Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago; and two lectures on "Edward Gibbon" and "Edward Lawrence Godkin," by Mr. James Ford Rhodes of Boston. — The present Senior Class proposes to present to the Harvard Union a portrait of the late Dean Shaler. Mr. Joseph de Camp of Boston has been selected as the artist, and hopes to have his work finished by Class Day.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL
REPORT FOR 1906-07.

[The President presented his 38th annual report to the Overseers on Jan. 8. It covers the academic year ending Sept. 26, 1907. In the following summary verbatim extracts are indicated by quotation marks. — Ed.]

The President describes the great assistance given by the Carnegie Retiring Allowances to teachers, and adds that its beneficent effects "on the institutions of higher education themselves are already plain. The Foundation makes possible the retirement in a considerate and satisfactory way of old teachers whose usefulness is impaired, and so keeps Faculties fresh and vigorous in their membership; and it attracts to college and university service capable young men who were formerly deterred by natural apprehensions concerning the means of properly supporting themselves and their families. Moreover, trustees need no longer be afraid to call to their service elderly men — men 50 years of age, for example. They used to feel that such a man could give them only 10 or 15 years of first-rate service, to be followed, in all probability, by a formidable number of years of impaired service. Since the Carnegie pensions, they need no longer apprehend the unprofitable appendix to the years of distinguished service. The Foundation, in its search for the means of executing the trust, is also giving the country trustworthy means of discriminating between schools and colleges, and between colleges and universities. It is also contributing to raising the standard of admission to college and to mitigating denominationalism in education."

The Appointments Office "found no fewer than 1452 jobs [for students] dur-

ing the year 1906-07. Of the temporary jobs procured in great variety, it will be noticed that fewer than one third have anything to do with teaching, or literary or scientific work. The great majority of the employments are engaged in merely for the sake of the wages, or pay. It is a good sign that students can make themselves useful in such a variety of ways, while they are giving a large portion of their time, either by day or by night, to study. The number of permanent positions filled is also large, and the sum of the annual salaries received by the 599 persons placed was more than \$450,000. Tutoring appears to be the most profitable occupation which a young graduate can take up immediately on graduating. The service of secondary schools yields for recent graduates the next best immediate return; while business, and the service of universities, colleges, and technical schools are about equally advantageous for the young newcomer."

Scholarships. "The endowed institutions of the higher education must look forward to formidable competition with a large number of strong State universities in which tuition is free. They may find encouragement in the fact that the endowment of a scholarship has proved to be an attractive form of educational endowment. It does not require a large sum of money, \$6000 being an adequate fund for a single scholarship, and it does offer to the giver the pleasing prospect that his gift will continue through centuries to contribute to the prolonged and thorough education of deserving young men who, without his aid, could hardly have attained that high privilege.

"In the figures of the following table, the holders of honorary scholarships, that is, of scholarships without stipend, are included:

	Scholarships of the First Group	Scholarships of the Second Group
From Public Schools	40	89
" Endowed "	5	44
" Private "	3	18
Total	48	151

In the first group there were seven John Harvard (honorary) Scholarships out of the total number 48; in the second group there were 81 Harvard College (honorary) Scholarships out of the total number 151.

"The honorary scholarship holders are one seventh of the first group, but more than half of the second; so that it is by no means true that the high scholars in Harvard College are all poor men. It is true, however, that the public schools deliver to Harvard College a large majority of the men who, during their college life, attain high standing as scholars. Out of 199 scholarship holders for the year 1906-07, 129 were prepared in the public schools. In all probability the boys who come from the public schools have a more vivid sense than the others, that they must acquire in college the capacity to earn a good living in some intellectual calling."

Admission Tests. The President devotes several pages to the question of admission. "The number of final candidates who made use of the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board trebled between 1906 and 1907, and the number of preliminary candidates doubled. Moreover, by means of these Board examinations the College was brought into connection with 21 schools new to our list, 19 of which are outside of New England. . . .

"Nearly 26 per cent, namely, 203 persons, of the 798 candidates for admission at the final examinations took more than the required number of examinations. These candidates presenting extra subjects represented 79 schools,

which were divided as follows: public schools, 40; private schools, 23; endowed schools, 16. The examination records of these young men were generally good. These facts do not bear out the contention of some schoolmasters that colleges in general require more work for admission than can be done well at school. Harvard College requires for admission more than any other college in the country, and yet a quarter part of all the candidates for admission by examination present extra work, and give evidence that they have done their work well. The difficulties of which some schools complain are not caused by the amount of work asked for by the colleges, but by lack of proper adjustment between the college tests and the school programmes, and by the distractions of contemporary school life, the reduced number of school hours per week, and the exaggerated sports and vacations.

"The Committee on Admission is much impressed with the local character of the Harvard Admission requirements by examination. It conceives that the rapid growth of the country and the rise of many other colleges necessitate corresponding changes in the Harvard regulations concerning admission, if close connection is to be maintained between the College and the public schools. Once the College could prescribe the programmes of neighboring high schools; but now the programmes of secondary schools, whether near-by or distant, are rightly settled by the needs of the communities in which the schools are situated. The existing scheme of admission requirements assumes that the College is closely related to the schools from which it derives its students, and is proposing to continue for almost all its students instruction in the subjects treated in those schools. This close relationship no longer exists; and a large proportion of

the students admitted to Harvard College to-day enter immediately upon the study of subjects new to them. Harvard College needs a scheme of admission requirements so broad and flexible that it will serve as a means of selecting for the College capable boys from all parts of the country. This scheme must recognize a great variety of school programmes, and must not attempt to compel the use of any particular method of teaching any subject in secondary schools. The present rules permit a division of subjects and of examinations between two years or more, and this permitted division is the way of escape from the considerable difficulty of passing simultaneously ten examinations in eight subjects. This way of escape, however, assumes that a student decides to come to Harvard College two, or even three, years in advance. This assumption is not a safe one. Families at a distance, or even near at hand, are often unable to make this decision so far in advance; and there are many young men who come near to the end of their school course before they feel a strong desire to continue their studies. For distant families and pupils the present scheme of admission to Harvard College is not favorable. The examination for admission to Harvard College, whether as a candidate for the A.B. or for the S.B., should, therefore, be made a convenient one for boys who take the complete examination in one year."

"Another difficulty with regard to Harvard admission examinations is that the question-papers are prepared each by some special Department interested in the teaching of one subject, and every Department has a theory as to what school preparation in its own subject should be. The men within the Department to whom is assigned the duty of preparing question-papers and reading

examination-books are seldom in position to know much about secondary schools, except those in the immediate vicinity of the College. It happens, therefore, that when a young man applies for admission from a school which has had no connection with Harvard, he is subjected to tests based upon school courses different from those he has followed; and he may fail for that reason, although he has done good work at school, and is fully capable of pursuing the College work. In short, the scheme of admission requirements for Harvard College ought to be based upon generally accepted school courses, and not upon the programmes of a few neighboring schools; otherwise the College will be cut off from a large body of students who have done good work at school, and are perfectly capable of doing good college work. A recent inquiry into the working of the requirement in Elementary Latin well illustrates these principles. The Harvard requirement called for some knowledge of Latin Poetry at the end of the third year of a school course. Two investigations on this subject were lately made, one by the Committee on Admission, and the other by an Overseers' Committee, and the results of both investigations were the same. They both showed that in the majority of schools, it was impossible for a boy to get instruction within the regular programme which enabled him to take the Harvard examination in Elementary Latin if he divided the admission examination. Out of 86 schools which had within the last ten years sent boys to Harvard, only 22 found no difficulty with the present requirement in Elementary Latin, and of these 22 schools, 19 were in Massachusetts, and only one was outside of New England. Sixty-four schools replied that they were unable to adjust their programmes to the Harvard requirement.

Among the schools in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 57 replied that they gave instruction in Latin Poetry before the last school year, and 147 replied that they did not give instruction in Latin Poetry until the last year. As a result of these inquiries, the Faculty, on recommendation of the Department of the Classics, has during the current year changed the definition of Elementary Latin. For four years this single Department of the Classics has seriously checked resort to the University by setting examinations at variance with the programmes of most American secondary schools. The lesson to be derived from this experience is that all the definitions of admission requirements should be carefully compared with school programmes and with the definitions of examination subjects at other colleges, and that all non-essential diversities, whose only effect is to obstruct access to Harvard College, or interfere with the liberty of schools in preparing boys for college work, should be done away with."

"The Harvard admission requirements assign to Greek a larger value than is assigned to other subjects which ordinarily occupy the same time in school programmes. One effect of this policy is to admit to College boys who present Greek, with one subject fewer than they would have to offer without Greek. This artificial stimulation of the study of Greek does not appear to be successful, unless perhaps in retarding the decline of the study. The selection of Greek in the June examinations for the last five years has been as follows:

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Elementary Greek	141	121	105	95	82
Advanced Greek	276	264	249	226	196

"Other subjects are assigned dispro-

portionately low values, and in consequence are not well provided for in the schools, or are studied there with less vigor than is desirable. Thus, Botany, Zoölogy, Civil Government, Economics, and Freehand Drawing can each be counted for only one point, and can be offered only by candidates for the S.B.

"School work and college work overlap each other to an undesirable extent, partly in consequence of the College policy of admitting applicants on condition that they make up certain defects in their preparation. The new Committee on Admission has increased sensibly the percentage of Freshmen admitted 'clear' (without conditions); but still about 55 per cent of those admitted to the Freshman Class in 1907 were admitted with 'conditions.' In other words, more than half the Freshman Class still have some school work to do while they carry on their College work, or must take in College courses which are in large part repetitions of instruction provided in their schools.

"There is no subject more worthy of the immediate attention of the Faculty and of the Governing Boards than the requirements for admission to Harvard College, which has become the only undergraduate department of the University; for on those requirements depend the future relations of Harvard University to the secondary schools of the country — public, private, and endowed. The new Committee on Admission has acquired much information on the subject, has already introduced important improvements, and is entitled to have its future recommendations treated with great respect. The usefulness of three measures seems to have been already demonstrated. (1) Establishing a practical identity of the Harvard requirements with those of the Board of College Entrance Examinations, with the view

of gradually withdrawing the Harvard June examinations; (2) re-adjusting the ratings of the languages at the admission examinations; (3) recognizing as admission subjects for candidates for the A.B. all subjects taught in both school and college that may be counted in college towards the A.B. The object should be to enable capable boys to enter Harvard College with credit from any one of the hundreds of good secondary schools which towns and cities or private resources have built up in the United States and Canada."

A.B. in Three Years. "The decrease in the number of the Senior Class, which has been decided in most years since 1900-01 and yet not steady, appears again in 1907-08, in which year the Senior Class numbers 292. Of this number, 17 had completed the requirements for their degrees in June, 1907, and 131 others could have so arranged their work as to complete the requirements in the middle of the present year. In other words, more than half the present Senior Class are staying in Harvard College longer than they need to in order to get their degrees. There can be no doubt whatever that any student of fair ability, who will work during at least half of two summer vacations, can get the degree of A.B. or S.B. in three years, or three and a half years, and do his work thoroughly well. The average student, as well as the good student, should therefore invariably aim to take his first degree in less than four years, and should then hasten into his professional school, or into direct work towards a livelihood and a useful and interesting career. This is clearly the way to get the most vigorous training, and also to advance most rapidly towards professional success and family life."

Divinity School. "The Dean of the School reports that a thorough examina-

tion into the subsequent history of the men who have been students in the School during the past ten years, made by the Secretary of the Faculty, shows that of the 49 students who have received our degree, 36 are now in charge of parishes, 3 are ordained ministers temporarily without settlement, 4 are teachers in theological schools, 2 are engaged in philanthropic work, 2 are still students, one is unaccounted for, and only one is in an occupation not related to the work of the ministry. Of the 180 who have been students at the School, but have not taken our degree, . . . 114 are now in charge of parishes, 6 are teachers in theological and 26 in other educational positions, 7 are ministers at present without settlement, 7 are still students, 3 have entered philanthropic work, 4 are unaccounted for, and 13 have entered unrelated occupations. Of the graduates who entered the active ministry, 65 per cent were called to Unitarian churches, and 35 per cent to churches of other denominations. Of the non-graduates, 38 per cent were called to Unitarian churches, and 62 per cent to churches of other denominations. This valuable investigation proves that the students of the School become as a rule parish ministers. Their distribution among 12 different denominations is what might be expected from a successful non-sectarian School."

Medical School. "The maximum number of students was 605, attained in 1901, the last year in which one could enter the School without possessing a degree in Arts or Science. The number rapidly and continuously declined, until it reached 287 in the year 1905-06. From that minimum it has risen to 320 in 1906-07, and 343 in 1907-08. The Faculty may reasonably anticipate a slow return towards the average number of the years 1896 to 1900, namely, 565."

Dental School. "There has been during the past two years a considerable loss of students in the School, which the Dean thinks is largely due to the advanced entrance requirements. It is probable that the School will now slowly recover from the effects of these increased requirements; but a new building is necessary in order to restore the prosperity of the School."

Library. "During the year 1906-07 an addition to Gore Hall was made on the north side of the large wing built in 1876, to supply a new stack, new work-rooms, and a catalogue and delivery room. This addition was about 94 by 25 ft. in area, and its external walls above the basement were constructed of concrete blocks. . . . With its fittings and furniture, the addition will cost nearly \$45,000; but, on the whole, the construction must be regarded as an economical mode of supplying the new rooms and the new facilities for conducting the work of the Library. The construction is also interesting as an experiment on enlarging Gore Hall by an extensive use of concrete walls, gradually enveloping nearly the whole of the original building, without destroying any part thereof, or interfering with its continuous use. Plans have been prepared by Professor H. Langford Warren for a great enlargement of the Library, as regards both stacks and reading-rooms, which would bring the south front of the building forward nearly to the north front of Boylston Hall. This enlarged building would hold quite as many books as ought ever to be stored within the College Yard, and would also provide ample reading-rooms, work-rooms, and rooms for small classes which might advantageously hold their meetings within the walls of the Library. This plan could be executed by the process of successive additions, without calling for a very large

expenditure at any one time. The addition made in 1906-07 has, therefore, a high value as indicating a practicable policy for the future in enlarging the Library, and a good material to use in such enlargement."

Botanical. "One of the contributions of the University to the great subject of Economic Botany is the supervision given by the Director of the Botanic Garden to the experiment station in Cuba, which is conducted on the sugar estate of Mr. Edwin Farnsworth Atkins, and at his expense. Mr. Atkins has made it possible to conduct there on a large scale difficult experiments, the results of which may be imperiled in any season by unfavorable weather, and at the best are likely to remain for several years in doubt. The station has lately obtained a striking success in its experiments on cane seedlings. The Director remarks that 'the cane seedlings are proving good in every way, and the last are the best.' The range of tropical and sub-tropical species cultivated at this station is being constantly widened. This coming winter renewed attempts will be made to bring in the new caoutchouc plants, and also to begin the study of certain new varieties of cacao. . . ."

"A special subscription was raised in order to begin during the year the systematic study of the trees and shrubs of Central and Western China, a mountainous region with a climate similar to that of the Southern Appalachian region of North America. The Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Prof. C. S. Sargent, states that this is the only part of the world remaining botanically unexplored, the trees of which may be expected to flourish in the northern United States, and that results of scientific and practical value may be expected from the study of the region and from the introduction of its plants into American and

European plantations. Seeds for a large number of plants new to cultivation have already been received from the collector in charge, and there is every reason to hope that this new enterprise will prove to be one of the most useful pieces of work undertaken by the Arboretum."

Observatory. "The Director [Prof. E. C. Pickering] remarks: 'The amount of valuable material contained in these plates is indeed vast. Every day examples occur of the ease and economy with which astronomy may thus be advanced. An admirable field of work for women has been opened, and a great increase in the number now engaged in this work is much to be desired.' As an illustration of this statement the 'Second Catalogue of Variable Stars' by Miss Canon may be cited, the most complete work of its kind yet published. Of the 3748 known variable stars, 2909 have been discovered at the Harvard Observatory. Again, Vol. 60 of the *Annals of the Observatory*, No. 4, gives accurate positions of 1777 variable stars discovered by Miss Leavitt in the Magellanic Clouds, and No. 5 of the same volume is a Memoir on Ten Algol Variables discovered and discussed by her. The Library of the Observatory — one of the finest of its kind in the world — is in constant danger of destruction by fire, being scattered through the rooms of the Observatory which is in the main a wooden building. A fire occurred in the residence on March 4, 1907, which would have destroyed the entire structure, together with the east wing, but for the efficiency of the fire department of the Observatory. A moderate sum would erect for the Library an extension of the detached fireproof building now used for storing the photographic plates."

University Museum. The Curator "calls attention to the permanent value

of Louis Agassiz's three ideas, on which the arrangement of the Museum was based — first, synoptic collections, exhibiting the principal types of form and structure; secondly, systematic collections with extensive series of typical specimens; and thirdly, faunal collections to illustrate the geographical distribution of the animals of the land and the sea. These ideas have the same interest and importance they had when the Museum was founded in 1859, and have given the Museum an individual character of its own. It is well to recall in this hundredth year from the birth of Louis Agassiz the indebtedness of the Museum to his genius."

Peabody Museum. "For twenty years explorers and collectors in North, Central, and South America have been zealously contributing to the stores of the Peabody Museum — some of them employed by the Museum, and others by friends and supporters of the Museum, and others again, moved by personal interest in anthropology, giving the fruits of their own labors in the field. The original building has once been enlarged; but there is urgent need of another enlargement which would close the gap between the present building and the southern corner-piece of the University Museum. The gap is one hundred feet long; so that large accommodations of various sorts would be obtained, such as more exhibition rooms and work-rooms, a laboratory, a lecture-room, and a proper library-room. The Museum works in a field which will soon be exhausted. It is for this generation to complete and arrange systematically collections to illustrate American archeology and ethnology; for future generations will not have the like opportunities."

The Stillman Infirmary "continues to be very useful, particularly for the treatment of the somewhat numerous surgical

cases to which the rough athletic sports give rise, and for the isolation of contagious diseases. Among the surgical cases it is to be observed that a relatively large percentage are injurious and septic wounds of the knee, ankle, and foot. There was no serious epidemic among the students of the University during the year. Diphtheria, which was the principal contagious disease in 1905-06, appeared at the Infirmary with only four cases in the year under review; and mumps was the only contagious disease which appeared in more than twenty cases. In a total of 467 medical and surgical cases at the Infirmary there was but one death, and that was from cerebro-spinal meningitis — a disease for which any hopeful treatment is yet to be discovered. The service of the Stillman Infirmary to the University it would be hard to overstate. It has relieved the administrative officers from constant anxiety about sick or injured students, and from no little labor in securing proper care for them; for a small annual fee it insures to every student in Cambridge the best possible care in case he is sick or injured; and it gives parents who live at a distance the assurance that if their sons fall ill, or are injured, they will immediately receive under the most favorable conditions the best treatment that medical or surgical skill can give."

An English College Plant. "Some good friends of Harvard College have manifested a strong desire to experiment in Cambridge on the introduction of the English college system, whereby a group of students are lodged together in chambers around a pleasant, open court, and are provided with a chapel, dining-hall, common rooms, and perhaps a library of their own, and there live in close contact with a warden, or master, and a group of older students called fellows. It is apparently an essential feature of

this English method that the group of associated teachers and fellows should hold property of their own, and, therefore, have a tolerably independent corporate existence; and this feature of the English system it would be very difficult to introduce into Harvard University, whose whole property is held by a single board — the President and Fellows. Nevertheless, the George Smith Bequest seems to offer a chance to try an experiment on a group of halls which might be placed in charge of a master supported by holders of fellowships, and might provide for the students that live there common rooms, a dining-hall, and a reading-room. . . . The balance of this fund on the 1st of August, 1907, was \$310,151.24, and the fund is chargeable with an annuity of \$900. In seven or eight years the fund will probably reach its limit of \$450,000. In the meantime, the following questions might be under consideration: (1) Should this group of dormitories be fenced and barred in the English fashion, and the English 'gateing' method be adopted for it? (2) Would American students choose to live in a quadrangle thus arranged? (3) Should any provision be made for a chapel and religious services, and if so, who should pay the cost of that establishment? (4) Should the students living in these halls receive instruction from the warden and fellows who also live there, and if so, who should pay for that instruction? In other words, should the attempt be made to imitate here the relations — pecuniary and friendly — of an English undergraduate to his college tutor? These questions certainly present considerable difficulty."

Finances. "The deficit of 1906-07 in the combined accounts of the University, College, Scientific School, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Library, was \$16,713.64 against \$59,296.31

in 1905-06, a material reduction due, not to diminished outlays, but to increased receipts. These increased receipts were derived from several sources: first, from the fees for courses which students elected in addition to the number of courses required of them; secondly, to a better renting of college rooms; thirdly, to a small increase in the number of students in the Departments named; and fourthly, to a slightly higher rate of interest on the general investments. It seems probable that the fees from additional courses will prove to be a valuable resource, until the number of courses required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science shall be a little reduced, and three years shall be the usual accepted residence for either of these degrees. When that time comes, the only way to keep the total of tuition-fees up to their present level will be to increase slightly the yearly fee of \$150. This advance has already been made for students who follow the old four-year programmes in the Lawrence Scientific School. The Corporation will charge the deficit of the year to the Henry L. Pierce Fund, a Fund unrestricted as to both principal and income. It seems to be impossible to reduce the sum total of general expenses in this account, at least so long as wages and the cost of materials remain at their present level. The only way, therefore, to prevent the recurrence of deficits in this Department is to diminish the number of salaried places. This policy the Corporation began to put into practice two years ago, and must continue to follow."

Miscellaneous. "The percentage of students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences born in New England has distinctly declined during the last eight years, and the percentage of students born in foreign countries has increased.

These facts illustrate the wide range of the educational service which this Department of the University is rendering." — "The demand for graduates of the Department [of Geology and Geography] to take positions in the United States Geological Survey and to teach geology and geography in other institutions was greater at the close of the year than the Department could supply. The Survey and the colleges usually prefer, however, young men who have obtained a Doctor's degree; and many meritorious young men lack means of support for so long a period of training. To such men scholarships or assistantships are indispensable aids. Many excellent students prefer assistantships to scholarships. This preference suggests that the endowment of assistantships in one or more departments of instruction would be an excellent form of educational endowment." — The Chairman of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy gives demonstration that nearly 90 per cent of the graduates of this Department, which was established only in 1895, "are continuing in the work for which they were trained, and that a fair proportion of them have already reached executive positions of responsibility. On the financial side, when it is considered that the average age of these men is about 27 years (the oldest being not yet 34), and that they have been at work on the average only a little more than four years, it is clear that they have done well, — probably decidedly better than the average young doctor or lawyer, and unquestionably better than the average young graduate in other branches of engineering." He prints in evidence a table of the earnings of 26 graduates who are earning from \$1000 to \$5000 a year. — The President's criticism of Athletics is printed on pp. 624-627.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, Treasurer of the University, shows in his Annual Statement for the year ending July 31, 1907, that the net income of the general investments was divided at the rate of 4.91 per cent., a gain of .17 per cent.

The general investments aggregated \$17,232,849.45 and produced an income of \$843,659.49. The special investments were \$2,659,799.97 and their income, \$101,517.75. Totals: investments, \$19,892,649.92; income, \$945,176.64.

The tuition-fees from students in the College, Scientific School, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Graduate School of Applied Science were \$601,654.66; the salaries for instruction were \$523,572.76.

The largest deficit was in the Library account, the receipts being \$33,934.30, the payments, \$50,204.27; deficit, \$16,269.97.

Gifts for capital account amounted to \$548,423.99; gifts for immediate use, \$165,791.18.

The Balanced Summary of the various accounts, which includes payments on capital account, is as follows:

	Receipts.	Payments.
University....	\$81,916.11	\$143,165.48
College.....	1,319,893.76	917,224.83
Library.....	72,389.59	80,364.42
Div. School...	40,897.43	39,510.71
Law School...	148,203.24	100,627.30
Med. School...	422,067.77	201,280.97
Dental School.	25,826.70	19,138.46
Bussey Ins....	20,420.16	18,515.57
Arnold Arboretum.....	44,075.27	33,803.85
Botan. Garden and Botan. Museum...	12,150.43	10,658.72
Gray Herbarium.....	60,197.47	11,483.70
Observatory...	65,591.84	60,886.46
Mus. of Comparative Zoology.....	36,779.33	39,993.69
Peabody Mus.	16,651.83	16,894.35
Semitic Mus...	10,678.53	7,193.29
Germanic Mus.	8,108.74	1,234.92

Fogg Art Mus.	7,068.03	5,711.19
Jefferson Physical Laboratory.....	9,984.84	8,598.00
Appleton Chapel.....	2,505.77	2,505.77
Phillips Brooks House.....	1,719.78	1,987.53
Hemenway Gymnasium	2,516.38	2,516.38
Stillman Infirmary.....	23,514.05	18,683.08
Sundry Funds for Special Purposes...	26,431.41	21,622.09
Construction Accounts...	935,661.93	472,757.94
Sundry Accounts.....	1,501,892.03	2,834,049.56
	<u>\$4,985,151.47</u>	<u>\$5,070,413.26</u>
Total amount of payments		\$5,070,413.26
Total amount of receipts..	\$4,985,151.47	
Less gifts for capital account.....	548,423.99	4,436,727.48
Balance, which is the net decrease of Funds and balances, excluding gifts for capital.....		\$636,685.78

CORPORATION RECORDS.¹

Meeting of Feb. 10, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$20,000, the second payment on account of his offer of \$60,000 to the Department of Forestry for the purchase of land in Petersham, Mass., and for equipment and repairs on buildings to be used by the Forestry School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their second quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1907-08 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor John E. Wolff for his generous gifts of minerals

¹ Extracts.

and apparatus for the Mineralogical Museum, amounting to \$1431.01.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 on account of his offer of \$15,000 towards the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of St. Louis for its gift of \$150, the first instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of San Francisco for its gift of \$150, the second instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the gift of \$215, through the Committee on the Shaler Portrait, being the unused balance of the above fund, to be applied towards the cost of the Shaler Memorial Tablet, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Ellis Loring Dresel, the fourth of a series of five annual gifts for the purchase of books on German Drama, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25 for additional copies of reference books in special demand in the library of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported that the addition to the North side of Gore Hall had been approximately completed and that the cost had been defrayed from the anonymous gift of \$30,000 for a new University Library Building and from gifts amounting to \$15,000 received

through the Committee of the Board of Overseers to Visit the Library: Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each contributor toward this important improvement of the facilities of the Library.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Feb. 10, 1908: Walter Wallace McLaren, as Assistant in Economics; John Edwards LeBosquet, as Assistant in Philosophy.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence to serve from Sept. 1, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Joseph Henry Beale, Jr., A.M., LL.B., LL.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint the President of the University, Godkin Lecturer for the year 1907-08.

Voted to appoint George Lyman Kittredge, Litt.D., Walter Channing Cabot Fellow for three years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Meeting of Feb. 24, 1908.

The Treasurer presented a letter dated February 20, 1908, from Mr. E. H. Wells with a check for \$9753.64, representing the subscriptions of sixty-two ladies and gentlemen toward a gift to the Harvard Medical School in memory of the late Charles Follen Folsom, A.B. 1862, M.D. 1870, Lecturer on Hygiene, 1877-1879, on Hygiene and Mental Diseases, 1879-1880, on Mental Diseases, 1880-1882, Assistant Professor of Mental Diseases, 1882-1885, and Overseer, 1891-1903. The desire was expressed on behalf of the subscribers that there should be established in the Medical School a Charles Follen Folsom Teaching Fellowship in Hygiene, or in Mental and Nervous Diseases, and that the incumbent should receive the annual income

of the fund or such part of it as might be consistent with the standing rules of the Corporation in such cases. Additional subscriptions were reported, amounting to \$1430, to be paid before January 1, 1909. It was thereupon *Voted* that this serviceable and appropriate memorial of Dr. Folsom be gratefully accepted on the terms of the letter of gift, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each subscriber.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Isidor Straus for his generous gift of \$1000 for expenses connected with explorations in Palestine.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$4758.86 from the estate of Edward M. Barringer, being the balance of his residuary bequest for the "Edward M. Barringer Fund" to maintain the Edward M. Barringer Scholarships in the Medical School, and for the general use and benefit of the School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1000 for immediate use at the Observatory.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Feb. 24, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$250, from Professor Edward D. Peters, his second gift of like amount for a scholarship in Mining and Metallurgy in the Graduate School of Applied Science for the year 1908-09, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Lawrence S. Butler, his fourth and fifth gifts of \$50 each for the purchase of books, etc., relating to Paris, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr.

John W. Hastings, to be used towards the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Howard P. Arnold, towards special equipment for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Honorable Charlemagne Tower for his generous gift of a cast of the antique bust of Julius Caesar in the Royal Museum of Berlin.

Voted to amend the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers concerning the regulation of athletic sports, as adopted by the President and Fellows at their meeting of March 11, 1907, and by the Board of Overseers at their meeting of March 13, 1907, by substituting the words "three members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers" for the words "the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, ex officio." *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The President presented a communication from the Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary proposing the removal of the Seminary to Cambridge and its affiliation with Harvard University in accordance with the following plan, upon which the action of the Governing Boards of the University was invited:

I. Autonomy and Independence :

1. The organization of the Seminary shall be maintained without changes, all its trusts being executed as at present.

2. The Faculty shall be appointed as hitherto by the Trustees, and confirmed, when so required by the trusts, by the Board of Visitors; and shall maintain a distinct

organisation for the conduct of the affairs of the Seminary for which they are responsible.

3. The requirements for the Andover degree of Bachelor of Divinity shall be determined by the Faculty of the Seminary, subject to the approval of the Trustees; and recommendations to the Trustees for the Andover degree of Bachelor of Divinity shall proceed from the Andover Faculty.

4. A separate catalogue or announcement shall be published by the Seminary.

5. Land shall be bought in Cambridge conveniently near the Harvard Divinity School, adequate to the present needs and probable development of the Seminary.

6. A scheme of building shall be laid out suitable and sufficient for the various uses of the Seminary. As a part of this scheme a building shall be at once erected containing provision for the Library, lecture and social rooms, and similar accommodation.

II. *Affiliation with Harvard University:*

1. In general the two institutions enter into mutual agreement to avoid all rivalry, competition, and needless duplication of courses; and to combine the resources of instruction in both institutions in an economical, harmonious, and comprehensive scheme of theological education.

2. The Theological Faculties of the two institutions shall arrange for some systematic method of mutual conference, to suggest, plan, and coordinate courses of instruction with a view to the harmonious enlargement of the opportunities for theological study given in the two institutions.

3. Courses given by teachers in Harvard University shall, if approved for that purpose by the Andover authorities, be accepted for the Andover degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and courses given by teachers in Andover Seminary shall, if approved for that purpose by the Harvard authorities, be accepted for the Harvard degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

For courses of one institution taken by students of the other fees shall be charged on the scale established in Harvard University, and each institution shall pay the other the fees it receives from its students for courses taken by them in the other institution. In order that students primarily registered in Andover Seminary may take courses given by teachers in Harvard University, they shall register in the University.

4. Professors in Andover Seminary whose courses are accepted for the Harvard degree of Bachelor of Divinity will receive appointment as Andover Professors in Harvard University, and their courses will be accepted for any Harvard degree for which they are approved by the Harvard authorities; but this office and title will not carry any stipend from the University, nor give a seat in any University faculty.

5. Students in Andover Seminary recommended for its degree of B.D., may at the same time, and without additional work, also

obtain from Harvard University the degree of B.D. on recommendation of the Harvard Divinity Faculty. Such students must have been registered for one year in Harvard Divinity School, and have completed under Harvard teachers not less than five courses approved by the Harvard Divinity Faculty, including the equivalent of at least three full Divinity School courses.

Students in Andover Seminary may obtain the degree of A.M. or Ph.D. from Harvard University on recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences under the same conditions as are required of students in Harvard Divinity School, provided such students are also registered for one year in Harvard University.

The Harvard statutory requirement for every degree, of "residence at the University of at least one year," can be fulfilled while the student is also at the same time in residence in Andover Seminary. But no course of instruction can be counted for the degree of B.D. and again for the degree of A.M. or Ph.D. from Harvard University.

6. Both institutions will endeavor to make and keep the standards of admission and graduation, scholarship aid, fees, and general charges equal in the two schools, as far as practicable.

7. The officers and students of Harvard University and of Andover Seminary shall have the use and enjoyment on equal terms of libraries, museums, and similar privileges, maintained or offered by either institution.

8. The catalogue or announcement published by Andover Seminary shall contain some statement of the relation between the Seminary and the University, of the resources, courses of instructions, etc., offered by the two institutions, and of the students not registered as Andover students who receive instruction from professors in Andover Seminary, and a similar statement with reference to Andover shall be made in the Harvard Catalogue.

9. Arrangements shall be made, if possible and necessary, with Harvard University for the use of rooms in the Divinity or other dormitory, and lecture-rooms and libraries, until the Trustees are able to provide such facilities in the Seminary building.

10. Any arrangement with Harvard University under this plan shall be terminable by either party with two years' notice.

11. It is the purpose of the Trustees to carry into effect the removal to Cambridge and affiliation with Harvard in the Fall of 1908.

Voted that the foregoing plan for the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge and its affiliation with Harvard University be adopted on the part of the University.

Voted to guarantee that the cost of "general board" at Memorial Hall for the month of March, 1908, shall not exceed four dollars a week under the system of charges for board recommended by the Directors of the Harvard Dining Association in a communication dated Feb. 20, 1908, and signed by Clarence C. Colby, President, and others.

Voted to grant leave of absence of Professor Edwin H. Hall for the second half of the academic year 1907-08 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Kuno Francke for leave of absence for the academic year 1908-09 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of Robert Swain Morison as Librarian of the Divinity School and Secretary of the Faculty of Divinity was received and accepted to take effect July 1, 1908.

The resignation of Walter Wallace McLaren as a member of the Board of Examination Proctors was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 18, 1908.

The resignation of Edmund Quincy Abbot as Proctor was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 22, 1908.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Economics to serve from Sept. 1, 1908:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Charles Jesse Bullock, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of History to serve from Sept. 1, 1908:—whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Archibald Cary Coolidge, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Eugene Abraham Darling, M.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Robert Swain Morison, Librarian of the Divinity School, Emeritus, from July 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Augustus Smith Cobb, Assistant in Economic Geography for the second half of the current academic year.

Meeting of March 9, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Gardiner M. Lane for his gift of \$1000 for lectures under the auspices of the Department of the Classics.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the gift of \$300, from Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, to be added to the appropriation for the Department of Architecture, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Jeremiah Smith for his second gift of \$250 to be credited to the account of Scholarship Money returned in the Law School.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Katherine Eliot Bullard for her gift of \$500 for the Department of Neuropathology "either toward the salary of an assistant or towards such other expenses as may be deemed wise in said department."

Voted that the gift of \$200, from Miss Rebecca W. Brown, towards defraying the expenses of the Bulletin of the Buckminster Brown Collection in the Warren

Anatomical Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$150, from the Central American Subscription Fund, toward the salary of an Assistant in the Library of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Frank Graham Thomson, for the purchase of books for the College Library, under the direction of Mr. Edgar H. Wells, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Messrs. Storey and Putnam, trustees, for the gift of \$500 for the Department of Neuropathology.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of San Francisco for its gift of \$100, the third instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, the third payment on account of his offer of \$50 a year for five years for the purchase of books on China, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$15, towards the payment of a temporary assistant at the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

The resignation of Reginald Heber Fitz as Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908.

The resignation of George Arthur Craigin as Clinical Instructor in Pediatrics was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 1, 1908.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Zoölogy to serve from Sept. 1, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Ernest Castle, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to

communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science to serve from March 9, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., S.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Julian Lowell Coolidge, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Alfred Marston Tozzer, Ph.D., Instructor in Central American Archeology from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Frederick Stephen Breed, Assistant in Philosophy for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Richard Hall Wiswall, Proctor for the remainder of the current academic year.

Meeting of March 23, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received March 23, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1908-09, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer presented two quit-claim deeds, executed respectively by Margaret G. Higginson and James J. Higginson, Jr., conveying to the President and Fellows of Harvard College certain tracts of land in the town of Petersham, Massachusetts, as a gift toward a woodland reservation for the

Division of Forestry in Harvard University: — whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. and Mrs. James J. Higginson and Mr. James J. Higginson, Jr., for this generous contribution toward the establishment of the Harvard Forest in Petersham.

The following communication was presented:

Boston, March 14, 1908.

The following vote was passed by the Council of the Massachusetts Historical Society at a meeting held on the 12th instant: "On the recommendation of the Cabinet-Keeper, it was voted that the ancient classical coins belonging to the Society be given to Harvard College."

Edward Stanwood,
Secretary for the Council.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the generous offer of the Massachusetts Historical Society be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Richard H. Troy for his gift of \$2, an offering for the benefit of Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Stadtmagistrat Nürnberg, Germany, for a cast of Adam Kraft's Relief of the Town-Weigher from the façade of the former Municipal Custom House of Nürnberg (1497).

The President reported the death of John Bertram Williams, Publication Agent, which occurred on the 16th instant, in the fifty-third year of his age.

The President presented a communication from the Clerk of the Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary, transmitting a copy of the following record adopted by the Trustees at their meeting of March 12, 1908:

Whereas Andover Theological Seminary has duly removed its domicile from Andover in the County of Essex, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Cambridge in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth aforesaid; and

Whereas in the judgment of the Trustees

of said Andover Theological Seminary it was deemed advisable to effect an affiliation with Harvard University in said Cambridge; and

Whereas at a duly called meeting of the Trustees of said Andover Theological Seminary held in the City of Boston on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1908, it was duly voted to submit to said Harvard University a proposal embodying the terms and conditions for such affiliation, which said proposal was as follows:

(Then follows the plan for the removal of Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge and its affiliation with Harvard University as adopted by the President and Fellows at their meeting of February 24, 1908.)

Whereas in pursuance of said vote of said Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary said proposal was duly submitted to said University; and

Whereas the duly constituted authorities of said University have duly voted to effect an affiliation with Andover Theological Seminary, and have duly accepted and adopted the terms and conditions of affiliation as contained in said proposal;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that said terms and conditions of affiliation with Harvard University be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, and that said affiliation be and the same hereby is established; and the clerk is hereby directed to spread this vote upon the records of the Seminary and transmit an attested copy thereof to said Harvard University.

A true copy, Attest:

Frank Gaylord Cook,
Clerk of the Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary.

Voted that Professor D. G. Lyon have leave of absence from April 25, 1908, until the end of the current academic year, and for such part of the academic year 1908-09 as shall be necessary for his participation in the excavations at Samaria.

Voted that Assistant Professor J. B. Woodworth be appointed to take charge of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America, and that he be given leave of absence for this duty from June 20, 1908, until the end of the first half of the academic year 1908-09.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Albert Sauveur for leave of absence for the academic year 1908-09 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the request of Assistant Professor C. H. C. Wright for leave of absence for the academic year 1908-09 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to appoint Henry Churchill King, Lecturer on the William Belden Noble Foundation for the academic year 1908-09.

Voted to appoint George Foot Moore, Acting Curator of the Semitic Museum during the absence of the Curator.

Meeting of March 30, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union for the additional gift of \$245.74 to the principal of the Newsboys' Harvard Scholarship.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. James Loeb, for the purchase of publications of Labor Unions, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$60, from Mr. Howard P. Arnold, towards special equipment for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. John W. Hastings, to be used toward the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to grant the request of Professor S. M. Macvane for leave of absence for the academic year 1908-09 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to appoint Howard Levi Gray, Instructor in History for the second half of the year 1908-09.

Voted to appoint Raymond Berguer Johnson, Assistant in English for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Philip Haskell Sylvester, M.D., Assistant in Pediatrics for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to establish a Graduate School of Business Administration, the ordinary requirement for admission to which shall be the possession of a bachelor's degree, and for graduation a course of study covering two years. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration to serve from April 8, 1908: — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted that the guarantee of this Board concerning the price of "general board" at Memorial Hall as determined by vote of Feb. 24, 1908, be continued to May 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Robert Matteson Johnston, Assistant Professor of Modern History for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Franklin Spilman Newell, M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint John Warren, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint David Cheever, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Hector James Hughes, S.B., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint James Houghton Woods, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Irvah Lester Winter, A.B., Assistant Professor of Public

Speaking for five years from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Henry Vincent Hubbard, S.B., A.M., Instructor in Landscape Architecture from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint William Clifford Heilman, A.B., Instructor in Music from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Frank Rodney Pleasonton, Instructor in Shop-Work from July 1, 1908, to the end of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Arthur Mitchell, Assistant in Philosophy for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Frank Miles Day, on Architectural Design; Ralph Adams Cram, on Architectural Design; Edmund Morley Parker, on Comparative Administration.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: William Curtis Farabee, in Anthropology; Huger Elliott, in Architecture; Andrew Garbutt, in Modeling; Herman Dudley Murphy, in Drawing from the Life; Harold Broadfield Warren, in Freehand Drawing; Latham Clarke, in Chemistry; Harry Louis Frevert, in Physical Chemistry; Lawrence Joseph Henderson, in Biological Chemistry; Francis Howard Fobes, in Greek and Latin; Carl Newell Jackson, in Greek and Latin; Arthur Stanley Pease, in Greek and Latin; Chester Littlefield Thorndike, in Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry; Edward Russell Markham, in Shop-Work; Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick, in Fine Arts; John George Jack, in Forest Botany; Benton MacKaye, in Forestry; Louis Allard, in French; Alphonse Brun, in French; Richmond Laurin Hawkins, in French; Ralph Hayward Keniston, in French; Philip Hudson Churchman, in Ro-

mance Languages; George Luther Lincoln, in Romance Languages; Chandler Rathbon Post, in Romance Languages; Alexander Guy Holborn Spiers, in Romance Languages; Arthur Fisher Whittem, in Romance Languages; Ernest Hatch Wilkins, in Romance Languages; George Rogers Mansfield, in Geology; Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller, in Philosophy; Bertel Glidden Willard, in Public Speaking; William Henry Nelson, in Public Speaking.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Edgar Oscar Parker, in Drawing; Raymond Everett, in Architecture; Arthur Johnson Eames, in Botany; Edmund Ware Sinnott, in Botany; Irving Widmer Bailey, in Botany; Harley Harris Bartlett, in Botany; Parker Hayward Daggett, in Electrical Engineering; Julian Tyng, in Electrical Engineering; Frederick Henry Lahee, in Geology; Burton Merrill Varney, in Meteorology; Winthrop Perrin Haynes, in Geology; William Gardner Reed, Jr., in Physiography; Emory Leon Chaffee, in Physics; Louis Angell Babbitt, in Physics; Harvey Cornelius Hayes, in Physics; Paul Hector Provandie, in Physiology; Newton Samuel Bacon, in Physiology; Fred Robert Jouett, in Physiology; Lyman Sawin Hapgood, in Physiology; Ray Madding McConnell, in Social Ethics; James Ford, in Social Ethics.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Herbert Joseph Spinden, in Anthropology; John William Hotson, in Botany; Paul Weidemeyer Graff, in Botany; Mason Thacher Rogers, in Civil Engineering; Horace Upham Ransom, in Applied Mechanics; Arthur Merle Hurlin, in Music; Herbert Eugene Merwin, in Mineralogy and Petrography; William Robert Parkhouse Davey, in Semitic Languages.

Meeting of April 13, 1908.

The Secretary presented the following communication from Mr. Arthur T. Lyman :

April 7, 1908.

Dear Mr. Adams: I hand you herewith a note of the Merrimack Mfg. Co. endorsed by Lawrence & Co., No. 531, April 7, '08, 12 mos. int. @ 5% which I wish to have added to the fund of \$25,000 I gave to the College several years ago (1904) — the principal to be held — the income to be used for the general purposes of Harvard College at the discretion of the President and Fellows.

Yours truly, Arthur T. Lyman.

Chas. F. Adams, 2d,

Treas'r Harvard College.

And it was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Lyman for his generous and welcome gift.

Notice was received that the Parkman Memorial Committee, being the trustees of a fund held for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Francis Parkman, had, upon their petition, been authorized and directed by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth to pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the unexpended balance of said fund, to be used by the President and Fellows for the establishment of a Francis Parkman Memorial Fund, the income only of which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to Canada for the College Library, with the object of building up in that Library a Parkman Memorial Collection relating to Canadian history; authority being given to the President and Fellows to add, in their discretion, a portion of the income to the principal of said fund. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the President and Fellows will gratefully accept the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund upon the terms decreed by the Court whenever the fund shall be transferred to them by the present trustees. *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Parkman Memorial Committee for

thus securing to Harvard University a permanent and appropriate memorial of Francis Parkman.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1000 for immediate use at the Observatory.

Voted that the gift of \$600, from Mrs. C. M. Barnard, her twenty-fifth annual payment for the Warren H. Cudworth Scholarships, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$500 for immediate use for the Department of the Ethics of the Social Questions, to be expended under the direction of Professor F. G. Peabody, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his additional gift of \$416.66 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the gift of \$30, from Professor George L. Kittredge, for the purchase of books illustrating the history of witchcraft, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Henry B. Chapin for his gift of two shares, \$2000, of the Harvard Riverside Associates Stock.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis B. Thacher for his gift of one share, \$1000, of the Harvard Riverside Associates Stock.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, for his gift of one share, \$1000, of the Harvard Riverside Associates Stock.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to His Excellency, the Brazilian Ambassador, for his val-

uable gift of the Memoirs supporting the claims of Brazil in 1893-1894 before the King of Italy as Arbitrator between Brazil and Great Britain in the question of the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana.

Notice was received that the Bussey Institution had been offered a gift of books, consisting largely of pamphlets relating to Agriculture and Horticulture, from the library of the late A. W. Cheever, Esq., through his son, Dr. C. A. Cheever, of Mattapan, Mass. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the above offer be gratefully accepted and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. C. A. Cheever for his welcome gift.

The resignation of Wallace Clement Sabine as a member of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports was received and accepted to take effect April 13, 1908.

Voted to appoint William Adams Brown, Lecturer on Theology for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Charles Wilson Killam, in Architecture and Civil Engineering; William Arnold Colwell, in German; Morton Collins Stewart, in German; Albert Wilhelm Boesche, in German; Hermann Julius Weber, in German; Frederick William Charles Lieder, in German.

Voted to appoint Robert Franz Foerster, Assistant in Social Ethics for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Ray Waldron Pettengill, Austin Teaching Fellow in German for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint Ernest Thompson Fraser Richards, M.D., Assistant in Neuropathology for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint William Lucas, M.D., Assistant in Pediatrics for the second half of the current academic year.

Meeting of April 27, 1908.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$633.33, received April 25, 1908, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University, on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Edward King for his gift of \$1000 for expenses in connection with the organization of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Professor Charles S. Minot, to be added to the annual appropriation for the Department of Comparative Anatomy, to be applied for scientific drawings, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, from Mr. John W. Hastings, to be used toward the expenses of the Peabody Museum South American Expedition, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the South End House Association for the gift of \$125, the second instalment on account of the offer of \$600 for the South End House Fellowship in Social Education for the year 1907-08.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward a fund for the erection of a building for the Germanic Museum.

The President reported that he had nominated Samuel Montefiore Waxman, A.B., as Fellow of the Ministry of Public Instruction of the French Republic for the year 1908-09.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1908: Albert Edward Shedd, as Instructor in Farming; Elbridge Gerry Cutler, as Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Voted to appoint Charles Chester Lane, Publication Agent from May 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Payson Jackson Treat, in Government; Arthur Truman Safford, in Hydraulic Measurement; William Hawley Davis, in Public Speaking; Evaristo Hurtado, in Spanish.

Voted to appoint Harrison Clifford Dale, Assistant in History for one year from Sept. 1, 1908.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1908: Theodore Francis Jones, in History; Corning Benton, in History; Edric Brooks Smith, in Engineering; Chester Couch Pope, in Engineering; George Thomas Hargitt, in Zoology; Edgar Davidson Congdon, in Zoology; Harold Eugene Bigelow, in Chemistry; George Leslie Kelley, in Chemistry; Emile Raymond Riegel, in Chemistry.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.¹

Special Meeting of Feb. 26, 1908.

The following 12 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, Gaston, Goodwin, Higginson, Peabody, Shattuck, Storrow.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Jan. 27, 1908, amending the vote of June 25, 1907, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon persons recommended for that degree, by inserting the name of Walter Nind Lacy, and that a diploma be issued to said Lacy in form appropriate to the above

date, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Feb. 24, 1908, conferring degrees upon various persons, recommended therefor by the Faculties of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board voted to consent to the conferring of said degrees.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Feb. 24, 1908, amending the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers concerning the regulation of athletic sports, as adopted by the President and Fellows at their meeting of March 11, 1907, and by the Board of Overseers at their meeting of March 13, 1907, by substituting the words "three members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers" for the words "the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, ex-officiis," and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented a communication from the Trustees of Andover Theological Seminary, proposing the removal of the Seminary to Cambridge and its affiliation with Harvard University, and after debate thereon, and upon the motion of Mr. Storrow, said communication and vote were referred to the following Committee, appointed by the President of the Board; Messrs. Storrow, Gordon, Warren, with instructions to report thereon at the Stated Meeting of the Board on March 11, 1908.

Mr. L. A. Frothingham gave notice that at the Stated Meeting of the Board, to be held on March 11 next, he would

¹ Extracts. Most of the concurrent action of the Board is omitted.

move to amend Section 4 of the Rules and By-Laws of the Board, so as to provide for a Stated Meeting of the Board, to be held upon the last Wednesday of February in each year, beginning with the year 1909, in place of the Stated Meeting of the Board, now regularly held on the second Wednesday of March.

Mr. Higginson presented the Report of the Committee to Visit the Arnold Arboretum, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Endicott presented the Report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts for the financial year ending July 31, 1907, with the recommendation that the Treasurer's Annual Statement for said year be accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed, and the Board voted to accept said Report, and the recommendation thereof.

Stated Meeting of March 11, 1908.

The following 21 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Cheever, Delano, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Gaston, Gordon, Higginson, Huidekoper, W. Lawrence, Peabody, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Warren, Weld.

The election of Wallace Clement Sabine, Dean of the Graduate School of Applied Science to serve from March 9, 1908, was consented to.

The conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, out of course, upon Henry Morrell Atkinson as of the Class of 1884 was consented to.

The elections of Charles Jesse Bullock as Professor of Economics; of Joseph Henry Beale, Jr., as Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence; of Archibald Cary Coolidge, as Professor of History;

and of Albert Andrew Howard, Ph.D., as Pope Professor of Latin were consented to.

Pursuant to notice, duly given by the Secretary of the Board, and upon the motion of Mr. L. A. Frothingham, the Board voted to amend Section 4 of the Rules and By-Laws of the Board, so as to provide for a Stated Meeting of the Board to be held upon the last Wednesday of February in each year, beginning with the year 1909, in place of the Stated Meeting of the Board, now regularly held on the second Wednesday of March.

Mr. Storrow presented the Report of the Committee, appointed by the Board, at its meeting of February 28, 1908, to consider and report upon the proposed removal of the Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge, and its affiliation with Harvard University, with the recommendation that the Overseers consent to the vote of the President and Fellows of Feb. 24, 1908, in relation thereto, and after debate thereon, the Board voted to accept the recommendation of said Committee, and to consent to said vote of the President and Fellows. Bishop Lawrence requested that his vote be recorded as given in the negative to that portion of the plan, set forth in Section 5 of the second part of said plan, relating to the affiliation with Harvard University.

Mr. Seaver, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented the resignations of Mr. Charles F. McKim from the Committee on Fine Arts and Architecture, and of Mr. Walter C. Baylies from the Committee to Visit the Bussey Institution, and they were accepted; and upon the motion of Mr. Seaver, Dr. John C. Phillips was added to the Committee to Visit the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

The report of the Committee on Philosophy was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Higginson presented the Report of the Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Condition of all Buildings.

Dr. Cheever presented the Reports of the Committees to Visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, to Visit the Medical and Dental Schools, and to Visit the Chemical Laboratory.

Stated Meeting of April 8, 1908.

The following 15 members were present: The President of the Board; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Cheever, Endicott, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Higginson, W. Lawrence, Loring, Markham, Peabody, Shattuck, Storow, Weld.

Various appointments were concurred in.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of March 30, 1908, establishing a Graduate School of Business Administration, the ordinary requirement for admission to which shall be the possession of a bachelor's degree, and for graduation a course of study covering two years, and after debate thereon, the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The election of Edwin Francis Gay, as Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, to serve from April 8, 1908, was consented to.

The election of William Ernest Castle as Professor of Zoölogy was consented to.

Mr. Higginson, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back various reports which the Board voted to accept, and they were ordered to be printed.

Dr. Shattuck presented the Report of the Committee on Italian, Spanish and Romance Philology.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS,
MUSEUMS.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND
SCIENCES.

The compiler of a delightful little book, lately issued, on the graduate and professional schools of Harvard University, outlines with some attempt at completeness the resources and work of the schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Applied Science. In the case of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, he uses a different method, giving merely a list of the subjects of instruction it includes, and some four or five samples, taken almost at random, of the kind of work it does: excusing himself on the ground that it is "obviously impossible," within moderate limits, "to give a detailed description of a school having such diverse activities." May the contributor of the following items to the *Magazine* ask that the same excuse avail for him, if in a few columns of print he can no more than touch, as it were, upon the borders of the rich, multifarious, and fruitful intellectual life of the School?

The report upon the School for the year 1906-07, by Professor W. M. Davis, '69, who served as Acting Dean for the year, has been reprinted from the President's Report. The Secretary will be glad to send copies to any interested. Professor Davis gives a view of the general condition of the School, and of its progress during the year. Of particular interest is his strong advocacy of measures for developing the entity of the School, and its distinct social organization.

"It ought to be recognized," he says, "that material advantage would come to the School if its officers and students had more frequent occasion to be impressed with the School as an entity; hence every influence which may contribute to im-

pressing the entity of the School upon the University public should be cultivated. . . . The reservation of Conant Hall for Graduate Students has been eminently successful. . . . It would thus appear that a natural segregation of Graduate Students would take place, if special dormitories were assigned to them; especially if the rooms were simply furnished so that they could be rented at moderate prices, ready for immediate occupation. If a large dormitory of this kind were built near Conant Hall, it would establish that district of Cambridge as the centre of Graduate residence. Of even greater attractiveness would be a Graduate refectory, situated in the same district or between it and the College Yard, where some three hundred men could conveniently have their meals together. This would bring a majority of the School into a natural and visible relation three times a day; if a reading-room could be added, so much the better. For the present the establishment of such a refectory might draw away students who could be ill spared from Memorial and Randall Halls, but with the increase in numbers that difficulty will disappear."

The statistical tables prepared for the Report for 1906-07 show the largest proportion yet recorded of resident students doing full work for the whole year, and the highest percentages of students holding no Harvard degree, and of students holding no Harvard first degree in Arts and Sciences, in the history of the School. Of 228 first-year students, 147, or 64 per cent, came from colleges other than Harvard. It is, indeed, in the number and quality of the new students whom it attracts from other colleges that the officers of the School are able to feel its pulse most surely, and to determine its condition of health or disease, its prestige, and its power to resist competition,

considered both as a whole, and with reference to its Divisions and Departments of study. For the School draws in both ways: through its general reputation, and the standing of the University; and also through the strength of the several Divisions. An experienced officer learns to distinguish, and also to correlate, the various influences and motives that suffice to draw graduates of other colleges. He sees certain Divisions so strongly attractive that their state occasions him for the present no anxiety. Others, particularly those sciences where the demand for numerous assistants puts an early pecuniary value on a graduate student's time, need special help from scholarships and fellowships. These points, and others, are illustrated by the following table, which shows the number of new students from other colleges at four-year intervals from 1891-92 to 1907-08 inclusive, for the School as a whole and for the several Divisions. The number of these students holding scholarships or assistantships is indicated in parentheses: the former figure in each case, where two are given, referring to scholarships, and the latter to assistantships. Where only one figure is given in a parenthesis, the reference is to scholarships.

Many interesting and valuable results of advanced investigations are presented from week to week at the meetings of the seminaries, conferences, and clubs connected with the several subjects of study in the Graduate Schools of Arts and Sciences. Among the papers read by members of the School at these meetings during the three months from February 1 may be mentioned the following: At the Classical Conference: "Aristophanes's Ideal Dramatic Poet," W. P. Dickey, p '07; "The Recognition Scene in the *Electra* of Euripides," R. V. Cram, '07. At the Modern Language Conference:

Division	1891-92	1895-96	1899-1900	1903-04	1907-08
Semitic	2	-	-	-	-
Ancient Languages	5 (1)	16 (3)	21 (1)	11	8 (1)
Modern Languages	10 (1+1)	21	29 (4+2)	49 (4+2)	49 (9+1)
Hist. and Polit. Science	9 (4)	13 (1)	20 (6)	25 (3+1)	30 (6)
Philosophy	5 (1)	10 (2)	16 (3+1)	15	20 (3)
Education	-	5	5 (1)	6 (1)	5 (1)
Fine Arts	-	-	-	1	1 (1)
Music	-	-	1	1	-
Mathematics	7 (3)	5 (1)	4 (3)	8 (2)	12 (2+1)
Physics	5 (3)	4 (1+1)	3 (2)	3 (1)	5 (2)
Chemistry	5 (0+1)	3 (1+1)	3 (0+1)	8 (1+1)	10 (3+1)
Engineering	-	-	1	1 (0+1)	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-
Biology	4 (4)	5 (3)	4 (3)	5 (4)	10 (3+3 ¹)
Geology	6 (3+1)	-	2	7 (1+1)	-
Mining and Metallurgy	-	-	-	-	1
Anthropology	-	1	1	-	-
Unclassified	4	5	5	4	4
Whole number	62(20+3)	88(12+2)	115(23+4)	144(17+6)	155(31+6 ¹)

¹ One assistant in Biology in 1907-08 holds a scholarship, and is therefore counted twice.

"Influence of Milton from Dryden to Keats," R. D. Havens, 4 G; "Addison as a Literary Critic," E. K. Broadus, 2 G; "Certain Julius Caesar Plays," H. M. Ayres, '02; "Relations of England and Scandinavia in Literature and History during the Middle Ages," H. G. Leach, p '06; "Modern German Märchen-Drama," H. Babson, 1 G. At the Circolo Italiano: "Football in Florence in the Middle Ages," R. Altrocchi, 1 G. At the Seminary of American Institutions: "The Commercial Relationship between the United States and the Philippines," R. McC. Story, 1 G; "Some Aspects of the Granger Movement," S. J. Buck, 2 G; "The Hartford Convention of 1814," G. N. Fuller, p '06. At the Seminary of Economics: "Factory Labor in Massachusetts," C. E. Persons, p '05; "The Causes of the Rise in Prices since 1898," H. L. Lutz, 1 G; "The Corn Law Policy in England up to 1689," N. S. B. Gras, 2 G; "Agrarian Conditions in Germany from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century," H. C. Dale, '07; "Proposed

Old Age Pension Legislation in England," R. M. Davis, '03. At the Philosophical Club: "Recent Tendencies in the Philosophy of Science," H. M. Sheffer, '05. At the Seminary in Educational Problems: "Vocational Training in the High School of Commerce," J. E. Downey, 2 G; "Educational Activities of the Settlement," D. H. Howie, '07. At the Physical Colloquium: "Magnetic Properties of Alloys," H. C. Hayes, '07; "Magnetic Properties of Crystals," T. T. Smith, '07; "Wood: On the Optical Properties of Sodium Vapor," W. O. Sawtelle, p '07; "Kirchoff's Law and the Radiation from a Black Body," G. C. Evans, '07. At the Zoological Club: "Reactions of Animals to Monochromatic Light," E. D. Congdon, 3 G; "Review of Morgan's 'Experimental Zoology,'" W. B. Herms, 1 G; "The Zoological Station at Roscoff, France," J. W. Mavor, 1 G; "The Basal Body and the Blepharoplast," H. N. Conser, 1 G; "The Chemical Changes involved in Various Methods of Silver Impregna-

tion of Nervous Tissue," R. C. Mullenix, 3 G; "The Trematode Family Aspidobothridae," H. M. Kelley, '91; "Observations on the Migration and Distribution of the Robin," S. C. Palmer, 1 G; "The Reactions of Amphibians to Light," A. S. Pearse, 3G. At the Geological Conference: "The Post-Glacial Shore-Lines of Northwestern Vermont," H. E. Merwin, 1 G; "Notes on the Canadian Rockies," B. M. Varney, '07; "The Geology of West Roxbury and Hyde Park," W. N. Lacy, 1 G.

The total enrolment for the year is 424, a gain of 17 over 1906-07. — Under the auspices of the Department of the Classics, and through the generosity of Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, '81, member of the Overseers' Visiting Committee for the School, Professor J. B. Bury of the University of Cambridge, England, delivered between March 23 and April 3 a series of six lectures on the ancient Greek historians. — Professor W. M. Davis has been selected by the Prussian Government as Harvard Visiting Professor at the University of Berlin for the academic year 1908-09. Professor Davis will give several lectures on the Geography of North America in the vacation course of the School of Geography to be conducted by the University of Oxford next August. In September, at a meeting of the British Association in Dublin, he will deliver a lecture entitled "The Lessons of the Colorado Cañon."

Ralph Conover Many, Scholar of the Harvard Club of Louisiana in 1904-05, and since 1905 Rhodes Scholar from Louisiana at Oxford, was drowned on March 23 at Port Isaac, Cornwall, England, being carried out to sea by a high wave. Mr. Many was contemplating a return to Harvard next autumn for further study. — Bliss Paisley Boultenhouse, fourth-year student of Philosophy, and principal of the Franklin School,

Medford, died at his home in Medford, of pneumonia, on January 29, after a short illness.

George W. Robinson, '95.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

By a recent vote the Governing Boards of the University have established a Graduate School of Business Administration, "the ordinary requirement for admission to which shall be the possession of a bachelor's degree, and for graduation a course of study covering two years." They have thereby practically completed the organization of professional technical education in Harvard University, since, like the other Harvard professional schools, the new School is to rest as a graduate department on the basis of a broad and liberal education. Furthermore, by undertaking to give specialized instruction leading up to a business career, they have recognized in the amplest manner the claim of modern business to be regarded as a profession, equally with the applied sciences, medicine, law, or divinity.

It is proposed to offer technical preparation for those branches of modern business in which a professional training may now suitably be given, such as transportation, banking, insurance, accounting, and auditing. The two years of graduate study, based upon the preliminary college course, with a few requirements in economics and modern languages, will comprise a series of new courses in general subjects, commercial law, economic geography, commercial organization, principles of accounting and the like, followed by the more specialized courses leading directly to the business for which the student is fitting. A large annual income has been secured to assure to the School the resources necessary for providing the new instructors to

whom will be intrusted the task of developing a wide range of advanced courses.

Unlike the older professions, with their well-established University instruction and tried methods, Business, as a department of University training, has still, to a large extent, to invent its appropriate means of instruction and to form its own traditions. From the mass of accumulating business experience, a science must be quarried. Not only must the fundamental principles guiding conservative business be elucidated, but the art of applying those principles in the various fields of business enterprise must be taught in a scientific spirit. What, for lack of a better term, may be called the "laboratory method" of instruction must be introduced, wherever possible, if the School is to fulfil efficiently the intention of its founders.

While the needs of certain specialized lines of business are to be kept prominently in view, the student planning for other business activities in commerce or manufacturing will not be neglected. In addition to the more general technical courses already indicated, especial attention will be given to the development of the work in business organization and system. Instruction in this branch, particularly in the second year, may be readily adapted to meet individual requirements. The courses in the School may be supplemented, furthermore, where advisable, by a wide range of electives in the other departments of the University. To those, for instance, who have passed satisfactorily the first year's work in commercial law offered by the School, and who may need to pursue further their legal training along certain lines, a number of courses in the Law School will be open. The training in transportation may be extended by the coöperation of the Division of Engineering. The future manufacturer may find it

advantageous to take other courses in the Graduate School of Applied Science, and for those intending to engage in foreign commerce, courses have been arranged in German, French, and Spanish correspondence. The method of instruction, seeking to meet individual needs, will facilitate that closer personal relation between teacher and student, so essential to the best work of both. And students will be brought into touch not only with the professional spirit characteristic of the graduate schools but with business men and, so far as possible, with actual business conditions.

The School, as at present organized, is primarily designed for those aiming to fit themselves for the ultimate attainment of posts of responsibility and leadership in the business world. This does not mean that there is any expectation of turning out captains of industry ready-made. The graduates of the School must be prepared to commence at the bottom of the ladder, and, though trained men, to accept such positions as are open to the untrained beginner. But it is confidently believed that, given the indispensable business ability, — which cannot be taught, — the professional training of the School, united with the broader outlook on business affairs which it should impart, will make probable a more rapid advancement. While the more efficient training for business is the service to the community which Harvard chiefly designs in the foundation of this School, it is intended that the instruction offered shall provide also, in certain directions, for those who aim to enter the Government service.

Instruction in the School will begin with the academic year 1908-09. Inquiries should be addressed to the Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration (Prof. E. F. Gay), 23 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The 38th session of the Summer School of Arts and Sciences will begin on Wednesday, July 1, and end on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1908. 92 courses are offered: including Anthropology, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, the Classics, Education, Engineering, English, the Fine Arts, Geology and Geography, German, History and Government, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy and Psychology, Physical Education, Physics, Public Speaking and Reading, and Romance Languages.

Some noteworthy new courses are: Life of the Ancient Greeks, Professor Gulick; the Roman Poets and their Influence on Literature, Professor Rand; Methods of Teaching History, Dr. Sullivan; Methods and Equipment of a Teacher of Mathematics, Mr. Evans; English Literature from Anglo-Saxon Times to the Present, Professor Hancock; the Chief English Poets of the Romantic Period, Dr. Hutchison; Design as Applied in the Arts, and Drawing and Painting in Representation, Dr. Ross; Physiographic Field Investigation in Northern Italy and Southern Switzerland, Professor Davis; Physiographic Studies in Central France, Professor Johnson; Geological Field Work in Brazil, Professor Woodworth; German Conversation, Dr. Boesche; German Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century, Dr. Weber; French Conversation, Mr. Brun; Seven Great French Authors of the Nineteenth Century, Professor Fortier; and a course in Metaphysics, Professor Royce. In Physical Education some special features are: American School Dances, Mr. Gilbert; Rhythmical Gymnastics (Dalcroze Method), Mr. Schrader; School Plays and Games, Mr. Burnett.

The Summer School adheres strongly

to its established plan of concentrating the student's attention, for the six weeks, on a single course of study; or, in exceptional cases, on two courses, generally limited to one field. But in some respects summer work has been profoundly influenced in recent years by changes which have been taking place in the secondary schools, and by the development of summer sessions in many of the foremost universities. In the secondary schools the demand has increased for teachers who hold a degree, and promotion in the best schools is dependent on either the possession of a degree, or the pursuit of summer courses recognized by the institutions offering them as acceptable for the bachelor's or master's degree. There has been, therefore, a great increase in the resort to summer schools. Harvard has shared noticeably in this increase, as shown by the fact that the average number of persons registered each year during the eight years 1900-1907 has been 841, contrasted with an average of 454 each year from 1892 to 1899. Nevertheless, the Harvard Summer School has not received its full share of the increase, owing, in part, to the reluctance in some Departments of Instruction to accept their summer courses for a degree. But the situation in this regard has been steadily improving; and the Summer School of 1908 is able to offer 65 courses which will be accepted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for the bachelors' degrees, of which 20 have been approved by the Divisions and Departments concerned as suitable, also, for the masters' degrees. (In 1907 there were 47 courses accepted for the bachelors' degrees, and 9 for the masters' degrees. In 1900 only 9 courses were accepted for a degree.)

This development of courses accepted for a degree does not indicate a radical change of method or purpose in the



JOHN BERTRAM WILLIAMS, '77.

Publication Agent, 1892-1908.



REGINALD HEBER FITZ, '64.

Harvard Medical School, 1870-1908.



EDWIN FRANCIS GAY.

Dean of Graduate School of Business Administration.

Summer School, or, that the courses formerly offered were not suitable for a degree. It indicates merely that the requirements in the secondary schools have made it necessary for the University to attach to its summer work such certification as is implied in accepting the courses for a degree. It is highly desirable that further progress be made which will enable young graduates of the University who are teaching to win a master's degree by summer study alone, — extending over several years, and combined, perhaps, but not necessarily, with work done in the regular academic year. There can be no doubt that many teachers would seize such an opportunity to do graduate work; nor can there be doubt of the advantages of such study to the teacher, or of the better chance that he will have in the summer to use the libraries, museums, and laboratories of the University, as well as to come in closest contact with his instructors. Such work could, in many instances, be started before the Summer School opens and continued after its close.

The Summer School Committee has made the usual arrangements for evening lectures, readings, receptions, historical excursions, and for the social welfare of the students, as well as for their recreation. Reduced railway fares, on the "Certificate Plan," have been provided from all important points in eastern Canada, east of the Ohio River, and north of the Potomac River. An innovation for 1908 is the provision for "Auditors" in courses. On payment of an additional fee of \$10 a member of the Summer School may secure the privilege of attending, at pleasure, the lectures in other summer courses as an auditor.

The Summer School of 1907 was distinguished by the organization of the Harvard Summer School Association, which is to include all past members and

officers of the School. Its object is to promote the interests and welfare of the Harvard Summer School and its members.

J. L. Love, p '90, Chairman.

JOHN BERTRAM WILLIAMS.

John Bertram Williams, the Publication Agent of the University, died of pneumonia at his home in Cambridge on March 16. He was born in Cambridge, May 17, 1855. His father, John McKeown Snow Williams, was a merchant in the East India business, who served two terms as a representative in Congress. His mother was Elizabeth Lucy Manning. The son was named after John Bertram, a Boston merchant friend of his father. He attended the Cambridge public schools; prepared for Harvard at the Cambridge High School; and entered College with the Class of 1877. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding and of other societies, and graduated A.B. in 1877.

He married on April 4, 1894, Olive, daughter of Joshua A. (H. C. 1846) and Sarah Hodges Swan; his wife's sisters married Gov. W. E. Russell, '77, and Frank Bolles, 1 '82. He lived in Cambridge, and of recent years he had a summer place at Ponkapog. He was one of the founders of the Oakley Country Club; a member of the Colonial Club, Cambridge, and of other social bodies. His wife and a son and daughter survive him.

Immediately after graduation, he became a clerk in the Boston office of Hurd & Houghton, publishers, a firm in which his uncle, H. O. Houghton, was a partner. A year or two later, when the firm of Houghton, Osgood & Co. was formed, he was transferred to the publishing department, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge. There he re-

mained until 1892 when, at the suggestion of Frank Bolles, President Eliot appointed him Publication Agent for the University. This position he held till his death.

Up to 1892 the task of overseeing the publication of the Annual Catalogue, the President's Reports, the circular of information, the examination papers, and other miscellaneous material had devolved on various persons. Mr. Williams at once took all upon his shoulders. He organized his office on business principles. He brought to the work of printing the judgment which had been trained by nearly 15 years' service in the best printing-house in America. Under the stimulus of his quiet energy the output of his office increased rapidly. In 1896 he took charge of the printing-press in the basement of University Hall, directly under the rooms occupied by him. In ten years the number of compositors had been doubled. Their product grew correspondingly. In 1896-97 there was very little so-called outside work done — that is work not strictly official, and pamphlets used as texts both at this and other colleges and at preparatory schools. Mr. Williams took more of such work each year, and the receipts of the Publication Office showing the largest gain are in money received for this kind of work. The cash received in 1896-97 was \$2859.18, against \$3273.70 in 1906-07.

At the Publication Office there are now 27 pamphlets for distribution descriptive of the courses offered by the Departments, and others of more general information. Ten years ago there were 16.

Mr. Williams's aim was always to keep the size of the Annual Catalogue down to the lowest limit, by compressing the matter contained in it. Notwithstanding the large increase in the lists of names, of scholarships, and descriptive matter,

only 200 pages were added to the Catalogue under his editorship, and the size of the volume increased very little in the ten years, owing to his care in getting the thinnest paper opaque enough to stand the printing. In 1896 the University Hymn Book was published by the University. Mr. Williams was not one of the editors, but he gave much attention to the selection of the music type used. He tried various styles that were to be had in Cambridge and in Boston, but in the end he had a special font made abroad for the book. In 1900 he undertook the publication of the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, up to that time issued by Messrs. Ginn & Co., and of the *Annals of the Observatory* which had been printed at the University Press.

In 1902 he arranged with the Post Office Department to accept the departmental pamphlets that are published each year, as well as the Annual Catalogue and the President's Report, as second-class mail matter which goes for a cent a pound instead of a cent for two ounces, the third-class mail rate. In 1907 he superintended the making of a new map of the College Yard.

The four World's Fairs held at Chicago in 1893, at Paris in 1900, at Buffalo in 1901, and at St. Louis in 1904, all had exhibits from Harvard University. The exhibit for Chicago was Mr. Williams's first work here. He conceived it, assembled it, in the face of hardly any encouragement and of much opposition, and went to Chicago to set it up. For Paris and for Buffalo, he prepared an exhibit consisting for the most part of charts. Those for Paris were descriptive statements of the various Schools and establishments of the University, arranged in double columns, one English, the other French. The charts for Buffalo were elaborately colored, showing the growth of the University in its endow-

ments, schools, departments, students, etc. For St. Louis, Mr. Williams made a collection of large photographs of the Yard and of several buildings. These photographs proved so attractive that copies of them have since been sold to many Harvard Clubs and preparatory schools.

Besides these additions to his routine work, Mr. Williams also attended to the details of publishing several text-books, by Prof. A. B. Hart and other officers of the University, and of the College Prayer Book; of the Official Guide, issued by the Harvard Memorial Society; of the weekly official *Calendar*, now the *Gazette*; of the tickets for Sanders Theatre; and of many other smaller matters. He was constantly consulted on questions of printing, paper, and book-making.

But his expert knowledge and industry would not alone have accounted for the great success with which he created and enlarged and filled his office. He had a temperament for dealing with writers who wish to see a proof without delay, or who have a fondness for some eccentricity of type or composition, or who incline to overload their proof with corrections. In his half-bantering manner he kept them all good-natured; cut down the printer's bills, and had each job done as nearly as possible in the way that he deemed best. If anybody mistook his quick, offhand reply, often accompanied by a friendly laugh, for indecision, he was quickly undeceived: for when Mr. Williams said no, he could not be moved.

His 16 years in the Publication Office coincided with the period of Harvard's expansion — a process which entailed a large amount of advertising. This advertising has taken the legitimate form of making known the University's resources through the distribution of circulars, catalogues, and reports. That he

contributed effectively in this work need not be said. Very modest, distrustful of his own ability even after he had proved it by years of successful management, he did his duty as a matter of course. He had contacts with persons of all sorts, and many friends in very different circles. His instinct was to be helpful. Those who served him felt deep affection for him, for he made it a pleasure to work with him. In all Harvard College there was no more complete, natural democrat than Bertram Williams. And at his death, many knew that they had lost a precious friend, and every one regretted a sterling companion. Not since Professor Shaler died has there been such general grief in the College and in Cambridge at the passing of a Harvard officer.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

The new Radcliffe College library building was opened to the students on April 27. During the afternoon of that day an informal reception was held by Dean Irwin in the large reading-room on the second floor, and the building was open for inspection to invited guests, and to a large number of students, past and present. At half-past four Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, made an address in the theatre of Agassiz House on the large "educational opportunities" of such a library, in the very broadest and most human meaning of that term. It is but a little over three years since Mr. Carnegie, in March, 1905, promised to give to Radcliffe College the sum of \$75,000 for a new library building, under the condition that another \$75,000 be contributed by other friends of the College for an endowment fund. This second sum was completed in March, 1906, and at the end of another year, that is, on March 4,

1907, ground was first broken for the erection of the building. Now, almost upon the third anniversary of the promise of the gift, the building is completed, and all the books transferred to it, so that henceforth all the library work of the College will be carried on within its walls.

The building itself is a dignified brick structure of simple colonial style, designed to be in harmony with the Gymnasium, and with Agassiz House. The interior is excellently lighted by its broad, high windows. An alumna describes it as follows :

The first floor has an attractive entrance-hall, a reading-room that will accommodate about 90 students, a large room as yet unassigned to any special use, and a room that is called the Whitman Memorial Room, devoted primarily to the uses of the students of art. This room in itself is very beautiful. It has been completely finished and furnished as a gift from friends of Mrs. Sarah Wyman Whitman, who are thus paying their tribute not only to her as a woman, but to her great devotion to the interests of Radcliffe College. The room is mainly Italian Renaissance in style, with walls of rough plaster, a beamed ceiling, and a flooring of small red tiles, and the furniture is of heavy, richly seasoned Italian oak, of old and careful workmanship. There are handsomely carved chests and dignified chairs, and in the centre of the room stand two very rare old Bologna tables, studded around the edge by large-headed, hand-made brass nails. The lanterns, in which the lights of the room are placed, are also of old Italian workmanship, hand-wrought and gilded.

In the window space at one end of the room is placed the stained-glass window which Mrs. Whitman exhibited at St. Louis, and which was there at the time of her death, and at either side of this

upon the wall is hung a long and beautiful panel strip of blue Flemish verdured tapestry. These form a rich frame of color for the more luminous blues and pale yellows of the window.

Two sides of this room are bordered by book-shelves, upon which will be placed the art books which the library has owned, and it is also hoped to place here some books bound after Mrs. Whitman's design in binding. All this is a most generous gift made by Mrs. Whitman's friends through Mr. J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. George Tyson, Mrs. Henry Parkman, and others, who hope that through the beauty of this room Mrs. Whitman's influence will still be felt among the students. With the exception of this room, which is so full of color, the finish of the first floor is of white paint and the walls are painted a cool gray. The lighting fixtures are of green bronze finish and are made from special designs to suit the architectural character of the building.

On the second floor is the large reading-room, 96 feet long, and in its widest part 50 feet wide, with tables and seats for 200 students. The height of this room is 18 feet, planned to allow the building of a gallery when, in the future, the College shall need more room. In this reading-room are the catalogue-cases and the delivery-desk. On this floor are also the librarian's room and some of the workrooms.

The wood finish of the rooms on this floor is of white wood, and of the long reading-room above them on the third floor of gum wood, all stained a rich brown; this finish is decorated by an applied flat-wood ornament of low relief, based upon the design of a simplified Greek border, which is very dignified and effective. The walls are painted on the middle floor a soft, neutral gray-green, on the top floor blue-

gray, and the fixtures and metal-work in the rooms on these two floors are finished in the tones of old brass.

At the north end of the second-floor reading-room is placed, on a broad pedestal, a sculptured figure of a seated woman, symbolizing Intelligence. This is the work and gift of Mr. F. Edwin Elwell of New York. It attracted great attention at the Buffalo Exposition.

The sides of these second- and third-floor reading-rooms are divided into alcoves by the book-shelves. These book-shelves have been planned upon an ample scale, making allowance for 60,000 volumes. Should the "open shelf" system pass away, or should the students at some future time need the entire space in the reading-rooms, the books may be removed to a stack which has already been provided for in the building. A solid wall has been built, cutting off the southern end of the building on the basement and the first floor. The temporary floor in the large first-floor study can be removed in case of need, and this cut-off portion of the building converted into a stack of three tiers, to hold nearly 100,000 volumes.

The architects of the building, Messrs. Winslow and Bigelow, and the contractors, Messrs. J. E. Warren & Co., have spared no effort to make the building an excellent piece of work. Also the lighting fixtures throughout the building, which were supplied by the Misses Harlow and Howland, interior decorators, were designed and made under the personal direction of Miss Howland, who is an alumna of the class of 1901, to harmonize with the general architectural scheme. The same is true of the window-shades which were specially made by them also. Thus, in every way Radcliffe College has reason to feel a sense of deep satisfaction in this new building, but most of all in the devotion

of her friends and students who have given it to her.

The Annual Meeting of the Radcliffe Auxiliary was held on April 8, in Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House. To this meeting the Radcliffe Union and the students of Radcliffe were invited. The President, Mrs. R. C. Cabot, presided, and after explaining briefly the work of the three organizations, the Radcliffe Auxiliary, the Alumnae Association, and the Radcliffe Union, she called upon Miss Irwin, who told of the gifts that have been made during the past year by generous friends of the College. Mrs. Cabot then introduced Mr. F. P. Fish.

Mr. Fish, after commenting on Mr. Owen Wister's recent address to the students of Harvard University, spoke of the general condition of scholarship in America, with special reference to the influence of women in developing a scholarly atmosphere. He said that to the scholars' class there belong not only the men who are specialists in one particular department and have succeeded in attaining high rank in the department in which they have specialized, but also those men who have not attained that great eminence but are, nevertheless, real scholars. This is the age of work. For many generations the gospel of work has been preached and taught, enormously to the advantage of the human race and of the individual. But it has been taught and preached to such an extent that it is to be feared that our sense of perspective is dimmed. A large number of people in this country, men particularly, who have greater capacity for scholarly attainment than those who become scholars either by profession or in fact, absolutely neglect that side of life because its value is not impressed upon them by their environment. To make a great scholar in the sense in which the men on Mr. Wister's list are

scholars requires the scholarly atmosphere.

Mr. Fish then pointed out the important part that the women of the country have in dealing with this difficulty. The women of the community have not the same reason for being distracted from scholarship that exists and is so effective with men of ability who might develop scholarship as a profession, or might at least become scholars as an incident to their business career. Since the women do not look forward to becoming distinguished in the professions or in business, they have the opportunity which the men never have to work upon questions that result in the development of scholarly tastes and attainment. Furthermore they have the opportunity to develop in the men of their acquaintance an interest in scholarship, and the desire to become scholars.

Mr. Fish expressed regret that in the conversation of young men and young women of the present day college athletics is more apt to come to the front than any other form of college activity, and he expressed as his personal view that it would be very difficult to impress upon the young men, what they need to learn to-day more than any other thing, that both from the point of view of their own material advantage and from the point of view of their own present duty, scholarship is more important than any temporary achievement in athletics.

Mr. Fish cited the fact that of the students of Harvard University who received honors of any kind at the annual meeting for the awarding of academic distinctions, the large majority were from public schools. This he accounted for partly by the fact that it is the picked men from the public schools who go to college, and chiefly by the fact that the boys in private schools are so overwhelmed with interests inconsistent with

their work that they never think how desirable a thing is scholarly attainment.

As to the part to be played by women themselves in American scholarship, Mr. Fish raised the question whether the graduates of the women's colleges of America have done as much as they might in the way of producing written work of scholarly character. He pointed out that in general, the standard of scholarship of a country is well indicated by the character of the articles in its magazines, and emphasized the opportunity of women to raise the standard of the American magazines by contributing to them articles embodying the results of historical or literary criticism, such as abound in English magazines.

The Treasurer has received \$100 from a graduate of Radcliffe for the Arthur Gilman Book Fund. Since the last report a second sum of \$1500 has been received, completing the bequest of \$3000 made by Mrs. Edward Wheelwright. This legacy is unrestricted. A second gift from the estate of Mrs. Wheelwright, made by the executor in accordance with a wish expressed by Mrs. Wheelwright, is a number of books of Rembrandt's etchings and other books on art.

Prof. M. A. Potter has offered to Harvard University for the year 1908-09, in memory of his mother, three prizes to be called the Susan Anthony Potter prizes. One of them, a prize of \$100 is to be given for the best thesis by a student in Harvard University or Radcliffe College, graduate or undergraduate, on any subject in the field of Comparative Literature approved by the Chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature.

The Cambridge Latin School Club of Radcliffe was organized in 1896, with the object of raising funds to found and maintain an annual tuition scholarship



FOUNDERS OF THE "MAGENTA."

Standing: W. A. Reed '75, H. C. Merwin '74, C. A. Mackintosh '74, E. Higginson '74, S. B. Clarke '74, J. O. S. Huntington '75, E. N. Aston '74. *Sitting:* F. R. Appleton '75, H. S. Van Inzer '75, T. Corlies '74, F. C. Faulkner '74, S. D. Warren '75, H. A. Clark '74. *Reclining:* W. Lowery '75.

for the benefit of some member of the club. Each year the club has presented a play, the proceeds of which have gone to make up this fund. This year, instead of a play, the club gave an original operetta entitled *The Urchin and the Crawfish*. The music was written by Emily Coolidge, Cambridge Latin School, '04, Radcliffe, '08; the books and lyrics were by Elizabeth Nichols and Mildred Selfridge, '08. The proceeds amounted to \$600, the largest amount that the club has so far made. At present there is in the treasury a fund of \$1700.

Three performances of *Much Ado About Nothing* were given on April 10 and 11 by a graduate and undergraduate cast for the benefit of the College Settlement Association and the Library Equipment Fund. The parts of Benedict and Beatrice were taken by Ruth Delano, '95-98, and Marion Hay, '05, respectively, who took the same parts when the play was given in 1904. The proceeds were \$400.

Mrs. R. C. Cabot, a member of the Radcliffe Council, has recently made speeches in the interests of Radcliffe in the South. At Atlanta she gave, on April 17, before a group of high school and private school students, gathered together by Christine Romare, '02, an account of the history and work of the College, and of the social and academic life of the students. That afternoon she talked informally with parents. She visited Agnes Scott College at Decatur, Ga. She also addressed the students at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md., where she was welcomed with great interest.

ALUMNAE.

In 1908-09 Florence A. Gragg, '09, A.M. '07, candidate for the Ph.D. degree in 1908, is to be instructor in Latin at Vassar College; Bertha M. Pillsbury,

A.M. '08, '06-07, is to be instructor in English at Simmons College; Clara D. Campbell, '07-08, is to be instructor in French at Simmons College. Grace H. Macurdy, 88, Ph.D. Columbia, '08, is to give in the Summer School of Columbia University in 1908 a course in the Greek Drama (Sophocles and Euripides), which may be counted toward the A.M. degree, and an elementary course which may be counted toward the first degree. At the open meeting of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, March 20, Elizabeth M. Gardiner, '01, holder of the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship in '05-06, presented a paper on "The Offering of Daedochos at Delphi." Miss Gardiner has been appointed instructor in Art at Wellesley College in 1908-09.

Elizabeth B. Demarest, A.B. Mt. Holyoke, '05, A.M. '07, Radcliffe graduate student '07-08, has been awarded the Fellowship offered by the Woman's Education Association of Boston. Edith G. Reeves, '07, has been awarded the fellowship of \$500 offered by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston to Radcliffe College.

Marriages.

1903. Mary Chandler Fabens to Edwin Dexter Boies, at London, March 21, 1908.

1896-98. Sallie Fox Acken to Allan B. Hendricks, Jr., at New York, Feb. 8, 1908.

1893-00. Laura Dana Puffer to Raymond Beveridge Morgan, at Cambridge, April 4, 1908.

Mary Coes, R. '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

New forms of the athletic question have occupied the undergraduate mind during the past month to the exclusion of

almost everything else. The discussion began this time when the Faculty passed a general motion, contained in the last issue, that in its opinion "the number of intercollegiate contests should be largely reduced." As this expression of opinion seemed to have no effect on the body immediately concerned, the Athletic Committee, the Faculty "urgently recommended" the Athletic Committee to take steps to reduce the number of athletic contests in all sports to a minimum. Such a direct hint was not to be disregarded; though the Athletic Committee announced immediately afterward the approval of the football schedule for next fall it announced also its determination to consider the abolishing of all intercollegiate sports between the date of the last football game and the end of the spring recess. Hockey, basketball, and water sports would have been sacrificed by this action.

It was early in April when the Athletic Committee announced its determination to take this course. As soon as the students had returned after the recess the *Crimson* started a general undergraduate petition to the Faculty protesting against interference with the existing conditions of intercollegiate sports. The petition was taken in a wholly serious manner by the students; in a few days it had received over 1600 signatures among the 2200 undergraduates. Early in May it was presented to the Faculty, since it was in that body that the discussion first arose. The chief articles in the petition recognized the evils existing in athletics and pledged the help of the students for their removal; they did not, however, acknowledge that an excess of games was one of the evils.

In accepting the petition the Faculty passed the following vote: "The Faculty warmly welcomes the cooperation of the students in checking the evils believed to result from intercollegiate games. It feels

that these evils have been in part due to an excessive number of games, but recognizing that the students appreciate that there are evils to be cured it gladly refers their petition to the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, requesting it to confer with the students or their representatives."

Though this attitude was regarded rather as a shifting of responsibility the students were glad to have the petition referred to the Athletic Committee, which is generally regarded as favorable to intercollegiate sports in their present forms. At the same time it is believed that the Athletic Committee will give up for the present its proposed action with regard to the abolition of winter sports and that conditions will remain practically unchanged.

In debating Princeton was again victorious over the Harvard team, giving her 6 victories out of the 14 contests. The debate was held in Sanders Theatre on March 20, and was on the subject: "Resolved, That further material increases in the United States Navy are undesirable." The Harvard team, which had the negative side, was made up of Isaac Dimond, '09, Isaiah L. Sharfman, 1 L., and Henry Hurwitz, '08. In the preliminary trials Hurwitz was awarded one of the Coolidge debating prizes of \$100. Better luck attended the University team that met Yale in New Haven on May 1, which won the 14th victory out of 18 contests by the unanimous decision of the judges. The subject was: "Resolved, That it will be for the best interests of Cuba if the United States, before the end of the next two years, cease to have any part in the government of that island, reserving only those rights included in the Platt amendment." The University team was made up of Joseph S. Davis, '08, Isaac K. Lewis, 2 L., and Simon Fillmore Peavey, 2 L. These men were coached by A. P. Stone, '93, of Boston, whose efficient

training showed in the debate, though all the men were new to intercollegiate debating. Davis won the second Coolidge prize of \$100. In the second Freshman debate between Harvard and Yale, held in New Haven on April 10, the Harvard team was given the decision. "Resolved, That a national divorce law is desirable" was the complex question which was argued. The Harvard team included Joseph W. Finkel, Barry S. Ulrich, and David Haar. A. H. Elder, 1 L., was the coach. Interclub and interclass debating has not flourished at all this year, though informal discussion clubs have arisen. Debating has fallen too much into the hands of a small set of men and needs more general participation to be made successful again.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society has elected five additional members from the class of 1908, as follows: Edward Sampson Blagden, Van Wyck Brooks, Edward Rieman Lewis, Reginald Lindsey Sweet, and John Hall Wheelock. Dr. H. H. Furness, '54, of Philadelphia, has been chosen to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration, and the poem will be given by Percy W. Mackaye, '97. The exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre on June 25, the day after Commencement.

Early in the spring in the absence of other absorbing interests a wave of political enthusiasm passed over the University, creating much amusement for the outside public and a good deal of discussion among the students. The visit of Sec. Taft to Boston brought about the formation of a Taft Club; a week later the Hughes Club was started, and on the occasion of Gov. Hughes's speech in Tremont Temple on March 10 he had an enthusiastic escort of 300 Harvard men. The Democrats, not to be left behind, organized a Bryan Club and a Johnson Club, which were later fused in the Democratic Club, revived after a

four years' sleep. A Republican Club was also organized and the Political Club, which has long been a potent force in the College, renewed its activities. Shingles were hastily prepared for each of the organizations and the Yard was gay with several "headquarters" signs. Several instructive speeches in the Union were the serious result of the whole movement.

Under the auspices of the Political Club a straw ballot for President of the United States was taken, viz:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Hughes,	435	454	119	52
Taft,	406	475	130	150
Bryan,	122	87	222	603
Johnson,	88	145	580	241

Total number of votes cast, 1161.

Besides the above votes, which are given in order of preference, there were a few scattering votes for other candidates, and nearly 100 thrown out on account of some technicality. In answer to the question "Do you favor a third term for Roosevelt?" there were 254 affirmative answers and 700 negative. If nominated for a third term 560 were in favor of voting for Roosevelt and 585 not in favor. A special count of the ballots showed that if the nominees had been Bryan and Hughes, Bryan would have received 130 votes and Hughes 886. Johnson, if nominated, would have received 178 votes to Hughes's 838. Bryan would have had 115 to Taft's 901, and Johnson would have had 265 to Taft's 751. This appears to show that Johnson would stand a better chance than Bryan against either of the Republican candidates. The funny side came out in the publication of the *Harvard Democrat*, a four-page sheet filled with red-hot political opinions and good-humored flings at the Republican organizations. To cap the climax there appeared one day in the streets a red sheet, named the

Harvard Anarchist. This proved to be the work of a well-known student in the Law School, who gave amusement to the whole University and no doubt to himself, for several days. After a few weeks the political contagion died out, but it is to be aroused more warmly than ever in the fall.

The *Crimson* celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding by a dinner in the Union on May 1, at which about 90 undergraduates and graduates were present. Representatives were present for the *Yale News*, the *Daily Princetonian*, and the *Cornell Daily Sun*. The principal speeches were delivered by W. F. Garcelon, '95, graduate manager of the Athletic Association, on "Athletics"; Professor A. L. Lowell, '77, on "The Faculty"; and Dean W. C. Sabine, '88, on "The University." Athletic conditions formed the chief subject of discussion. — The *Lampoon* has elected H. D. Walker, '09, W. B. Durant, '10, and E. G. Mears, '10, as regular editors. — H. V. Morgan, '10, and C. P. Mason, '11, have been elected literary editors of the *Advocate*, and C. O. Mason, '10, is a business editor. — The *Monthly* has elected the following officers for the coming year: President, R. E. Rogers, '09; secretary, J. T. Addison, '09; business manager, H. M. Pitman, '09. — E. L. Lincoln, '08, is editor-in-chief of the *Engineering Journal* for 1908-09; its other officers are: Business manager, R. P. Smith, '10; circulating manager, W. B. Strong, '10; secretary, C. C. Rausch, '09. — L. C. Christie, 2 L., is president of the *Law Review*.

The Senior Class has undertaken to raise from its members \$1500 to defray the expense of having a picture of the late Dean N. S. Shaler, s'62, painted for the Living Room of the Union. The commission for the painting has been given to DeCamp and the picture is expected

to be ready for hanging at Commencement. The committee in charge is composed of Marston Allen, C. W. Burton, E. W. Fay, C. V. Imlay, and M. de S. Verdi.

This year, following the precedent of the classes of the past three years, the Juniors secured a special assignment to them of all the rooms in Holworthy, Hollis, and Stoughton Halls. The custom of having the Seniors grouped in the three buildings has proved of great value to this year's class, and its popularity is proved by the fact that many more applications were received from 1909 than could be filled. Departing from the precedents of former classes with which it has been a custom to hold an annual dinner in a Boston hotel, the Sophomores this year substituted for a dinner a "pop night" in the Union which was an entire success. Over one half of the class were present, a much larger proportion than could have been expected. The Junior Class also established a precedent in giving their dinner in the Living Room of the Union, which was reserved for their exclusive use on the evening of May 5. This was the first time in the history of the Union that a class dinner has been held there. The Freshman dinner was held on March 28 at the American House, with very slight disorder attending. The guarantee of \$300 which the proprietors of the house demanded to provide against destruction of property was returned almost intact.

The Pierian Sodality is celebrating this spring the centennial anniversary of its founding. On April 10 the annual concert was given in Sanders Theatre with a fair audience present; afterward there was a ball in Memorial Hall. The Faculty gave permission for the orchestra to take a trip in the Easter recess. This was less successful than had been expected; concerts were given in Syracuse,

Manlius, Oswego, and Rochester, all in the western part of New York State. At the centennial concert in Sanders Theatre on May 22, the University Glee Club also joined in celebration of its 50th anniversary. The music consisted entirely of compositions of Harvard men, including one of the pieces of the late Prof. J. K. Paine. N. H. Dole, '74, read an original poem in honor of the occasion. The whole celebration is expected to arouse interest in the ambitious plans of the Musical Department, the most important item of which is a new building to be erected on Holmes Field for the exclusive use of the classes in music and the musical organizations.

In April and May there was the usual interest in the undergraduate plays. Musical comedy by the Hasty Pudding Club and the Pi Eta Society, Elizabethan comedy revived by the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, foreign comedy by the Deutscher Verein and the Sociedad Española are what we have become accustomed to expect every spring. This year there was in addition an original musical comedy, written and produced by the students in the Architectural Department, the first that they have ever given.

The Fake Fakirs, given by the Hasty Pudding Club, was written by C. L. Hay, '08, with music by Reginald L. Sweet, '08. The plot is based on the adventures of two young Americans of modern times, one of them boasting of *Mayflower* descent, the other of no descent in particular, who are projected back into Puritan times. The ancestor of the first youth is discovered as a porter of shady reputation violently attached to a German maid, while the other American discovers his great-grandmother in Priscilla of "why don't you speak for yourself" fame.

The graduates' night performance was

given on May 2 in the club theatre. There was an undergraduates' night on May 4. The public performances were at the club theatre on May 5 and 6, and in Copley Hall, Boston, on May 8 and 9. The cast follows:

The Fake Fakirs.

John Beacon Winton, of Back Bay.
W. G. Wendell, '09
James McGraw, of Anywhere, U. S. A.,
H. Butt, '08
John Winton, C. D. Moss, '09
Gov. Breadfruit, N. S. Simpkins, Jr., '09
Biggs, his shadow, A. P. Loring, Jr., '08
Miles Standofish, warrior, B. Parker, '08
John Alldone, LeR. J. Snyder, '08
Pocahontas, C. L. Hay, '08
Priscilla Melons, G. Ware, '08
Gretchen Spootspleiffer,
E. F. Hanfstaengl, '09
Chorus.

Indians — C. S. Brown, '08, H. G. de Fritsch, '09, C. L. Despard, '08, P. Grant, '08, W. H. Y. Hackett, '08, H. W. Hyde, '08, H. Inches, '08, C. C. Pell, '08.

Pilgrim Men — J. W. Brown, '08, S. Fahnestock, '08, E. M. Gilbert, '09, S. Hoar, '09, R. T. Lee, '09, A. E. Newbold, '09, B. Stephenson, '08, P. E. Wood, '09.

Pilgrim Maidens — H. R. Watson, '09, J. P. Galatti, '09, A. L. Hoffman, '08, T. T. Clark, '08, F. S. Montgomery, '08, J. R. Suydam, '09, G. S. Taylor, '08, E. Wigglesworth, '08.

Ballet — F. M. Blagden, '09, T. T. Clark, '08, J. P. Galatti, '09, J. P. S. Harrison, '09, F. S. Montgomery, '08, G. S. Taylor, '08, M. B. Whitney, '08, H. R. Watson, '09.

The Title Seekers, with book and music written jointly by R. D. Murphy, '08, and R. J. de Golyer, '08, was the annual play of the Pi Eta Society. The plot was a very slight one, only enough to give excuse for the songs and dances that were the best features of the show. It was a tale of an American seeking a titled match for his eligible daughter, and a penniless American suitor. The scenes were in Paris and Switzerland, where the title-seeking was prosecuted and the heiress was wooed by the American lover. More performances than usual were given of the play; there was a graduates' night on April 17 and public performances on April 28 and 29 in the club

theatre. A Boston matinée was given on April 20; outside performances were also given in Newton on April 21 and in Springfield on April 22. The principal characters were taken as follows:

The Title Seekers.

Mr. Grumble,	L. W. Hill, '10
Maria Grumble,	L. M. Potter, '08
Marjorie Grumble,	R. D. Murphy, '08
Philip Hathaway,	G. L. Yocum, '07
Billie Burt,	P. P. Marion, '08
Bertie Bill,	H. G. Tomlin, '09
Herr Weider,	W. K. Bradbury, '10
Heinrich Weider,	H. L. Murphy, '08
Arethusa Johnson,	H. H. Hemingway, '08

For the tenth year an Elizabethan comedy was revived by the Delta Upsilon players and successfully adapted for modern presentation. *Bartholomew Fair*, by Ben Jonson, required more adaptation than most, but in its revised form it proved quite as successful as any of its predecessors. A. S. Hills, '00, formerly of the Department of Public Speaking, prepared the play for performance and was largely responsible for its success. The comedy presented a lively picture of a London fair three centuries ago. There was little plot but abundance of action and horse-play galore. The cast was a long one and of uniform excellence. The list of players was as follows:

Bartholomew Fair.

Induction,	C. B. Wetherell, '08
John Littlewit,	T. Eaton, '08
Zeal-of-the-Land Busy,	J. C. Bills, Jr., '09
Winwife,	F. Isard, '08
Tom Quarulous,	O. L. M. H. Lyding, '09
Bartholomew Cokes,	F. A. Wilmot, '10
Humphrey Waspe,	H. R. Shepherd, '08
Adam Overdo,	C. B. Wetherell, '08
Lanthorn Leatherhead,	J. A. Eccles, '10
Ezekiel Edgworth,	L. R. Martineau, Jr., '09
Nightingale,	R. M. Middlemass, '09
Moonealf,	C. W. Burton, '08
Dan Jordan Knoekem,	A. W. Sampson, '09
Val Cutting,	G. A. McKay, '08
Trouble-All,	R. H. Smith, '10
Haggise,	C. W. Burton, '08
Bristle,	F. S. Howe, '08
Filcher,	C. E. Hale, '10
Sharkwell,	J. W. Baker, '08
Northern,	C. E. Hale, '10
Puppy,	C. C. Rausch, '09

Pocher,	F. I. Baker, '09
Costardmonger	J. W. Baker, '08
Mousetrap-Man,	F. S. Howe, '08
Cornoutter,	R. H. Smith, '10
Citizens at the Fair,	{ R. E. Hoguet, '08
	{ H. C. Broun, '10
Mrs. Littlewit,	L. B. Packard, '09
Dame Purecraft,	N. B. Cole, '09
Dame Overdo,	L. F. Black, '09
Grace Wellborn,	L. E. Matteson, '08
Joan Trash,	P. E. Illman, '09
Ursula,	H. P. Breed, '08

R. K. Fletcher, '08, was primarily responsible for the giving of the play by the students in the Architectural Department. The book was the work of J. F. Hudnut, '10, and the music was written by Fletcher. *The Mummy and the Lulu Bird* was the attractive title of the musical farce. The central figure of the play was Rameses II, King of Egypt, who gives up his throne and consents to be put to sleep for 3000 years if at his awakening he may have the love of every girl on earth. His awakening comes in modern times in Robinson Hall at Harvard and is accomplished by Professor Scarabs. The complications attending the manifestation of his unique charm over the girls of Cambridge and Boston are many and amusing. A single performance of the play was given in Brattle Hall on May 12, and was highly successful. The cast was as follows:

The Mummy and the Lulu Bird.

Rameses II, King of Egypt,	P. W. Brown, '08
Professor Scarabs, professor of Egyptology at Harvard,	R. Wheelwright, 2 G.
Mrs. Beacon Hill, president of Browning Club,	S. H. Rathbun, '08
Mr. Elliott, assistant professor of architecture,	D. B. Somes, '08
Mr. Thomas, instructor in architecture,	R. S. Hoar, '09
Hollis, Harvard 1908,	G. K. Downer, 1 G.
Stoughton, Harvard 1908,	H. Hoyt, 1 G.
Matthews, Harvard 1909,	A. R. Clas, Sp.
Hastings, Harvard 1910,	T. S. Ross, '10
Green, new student,	W. I. Phillips, '08
Newman, new student,	R. M. Robinson, Sp.
Young, new student,	H. R. Stiles, Sp.
Rose Window, niece of Mrs. Hill,	H. L. Olmstead, '08
Geraldine, her cousin,	G. R. Bunker, '10
Lolla,	W. D. Owen, '11

Kicka. G. R. Bunker, '10
 Tum-tum, M. M. Mann, 2 G.
 Page, B. W. Pond, 2 G.

Prologue.

Rameses II, King of Egypt. P. W. Brown, '08
 Professor Scarabs, professor of Egyptology
 at Harvard, R. Wheelwright, 2 G.
 Isis, an Egyptian genie.

F. L. Trautmann, Sp.
 Captain of Guard, R. S. Hoar, '09
 Grand Visier, E. F. O'Brien, Sp.
 Master of Ceremonies. W. L. Phillips, '08
 Chorus of Scribes, Soldiers etc.

There was an unusual amount of general interest in the Deutscher Verein play of this year, *Der Neffe als Onkel*, a comedy translated from the French by Schiller. It was given in Brattle Hall on April 9 and 10, and in Boston on April 13. The parts were taken as follows:

Der Neffe als Onkel.

Oberst von Dorsigny, H. von Kaltenborn, '09
 Frau von Dorsigny, C. O. Mueller, '11
 Sophie, ihre Tochter, A. Vonnegut, '10
 Franz von Dorsigny, ihr Neffe, K. Delbrueck, 1 G.
 Frau von Mirville, W. S. Blakeslee, '09
 Lorneuil, E. F. Hanfstaengl, '09
 Valcour, F. C. Wellmann, '11
 Champagne, P. M. Piel, Sp.
 Ein Notar, J. Loewenberg, '09
 Zwei Unteroffisiere, { M. T. Ackerland, '09
 Ein Postillon, { R. M. Lane, '10
 Jasmin, { O. L. Lyding, '09
 { A. Lewis, '10
 { H. R. Gilbert, '09
 Drei Lakaeni, { H. J. Sachs, '11
 { E. Angell, '11

Two modern Spanish comedies, *Los Tres Ramilletes*, by Breton de los Herberos, and *El Cochero y M. Corneta*, by Ramon de la Cruz, were given at a single performance in Brattle Hall by the Spanish Society. Most of the actors were native Spaniards; all had a good knowledge of the language. The casts:

Los Tres Ramilletes.

Juana, A. G. de Almeida, Sp.
 Don Narciso, G. Rivera, '09
 Don Ramon, M. H. Woolman, '09
 El Capitan, G. J. Giles, Sp.
 El Boticario, E. Machado, '09
 Un Quidam, H. W. Packer, 2 L.
 Pascual, W. Horn, '10

El Cochero y M. Corneta.

Nicodemus, E. N. Bray, '09
 M. Corneta, G. Rivera, '09
 Tio Paco, F. M. Ryan, '10
 Pepa, J. M. Wright, '09
 Lola, J. O. Patterson, '09
 Andres, H. Y. Masten, '09
 Carlos, F. E. Moir, '09
 Un Moyo, C. T. Allen, '09
 Un Lacayo, G. Lawton, '10

A new plan is being followed at Memorial Hall this spring by which the number of articles charged to general board has been greatly increased and now covers everything except meals. The price of \$4 per week for a general charge was guaranteed by the Corporation. Another acceptable provision of the plan was for transient members, who pay for only the service that they get. — Hon. J. H. Choate, '52, and Gen. Horace Porter, L. S. S. '57, have been two of the most distinguished speakers heard in the Union this year; they spoke in the Living Room in March on "The Hague Conference." — Harvard is to be represented at Oxford University next year by another Rhodes scholar, Carroll A. Wilson, 1 L., having been chosen for one of the Massachusetts places. President Eliot was chairman of the selection committee. — Prof. W. R. Spalding, '87, has been elected president of the Musical Club for next year; the other officers are: Sec., E. F. Hanfstaengl, '09; treas., P. G. Clapp, '09; librarian, T. Lynes, '10. — The \$100 prize for an original musical composition, founded by Francis Boott, '31, and known by his name, has been awarded this year to P. G. Clapp, '09, leader of the Pierian. — Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Storrow gave the annual reception to the scholars of distinction at their Boston home on March 27. — The graduating class in the Law School has chosen the following officers: Marshal, J. H. Iglehart; sec., J. S. Stone; toastmaster, H. Otis; dinner committee, E. W. Broder, A. T. Carton, and Harold S. Deming.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York has given the Menorah Society the funds from which an annual prize of \$100 will be awarded for the best essay on a subject connected with the work and achievements of the Jewish nation. This prize will be given for the first time this year. — The Coöperative Society is having one of its most successful years. Up to the middle of February there had been a total volume of business of \$181,683.23 as compared with \$167,152.01 for the same period last year. The membership is 2132. — The University Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo clubs will give their fourth annual joint concert with the Cornell musical clubs in Sanders Theatre on May 29, the evening before the boat-race on the Charles.

R. L. Groves, '10.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

The Athletic Committee appointed as head coach of the Football Team for next year Percy D. Haughton, '99. The selection was made by Capt. Burr's committee of graduate advisers. Haughton played on the University teams in 1896, 1897, and 1898. In 1898 he was at full-back, but both of the other years he was at right tackle. The last team on which he played defeated Yale 17 to 0. He also played four years on the University Nine, of which in his Senior year he was captain. After graduating from college, Haughton was at Cornell for two years as head coach in football, turning out a victorious team in his second year. For several years he has assisted in coaching the Harvard teams; last year, however, he did very little work. The appointment met with the unanimous approval of the undergraduates and hope has revived that a more successful season may result from the im-

proved spirit and changed coaching methods.

In spite of much discussion over athletics the Athletic Committee showed no inclination to change the football policy for next year and ratified Capt. Burr's schedule of games without change. The schedule has the same games as last year; the only changes are that the Springfield Training School comes a week earlier and Annapolis a week later in the season.

All of the games listed below will be played at Cambridge unless otherwise specified:

- Sept. 30. Bowdoin.
- Oct. 3. University of Maine.
- 7. Bates.
- 10. Williams.
- 17. Springfield Training School.
- 24. Annapolis at Annapolis.
- 31. Brown.
- Nov. 7. Carlsale.
- 14. Dartmouth.
- 21. Yale at New Haven.

In order to get an idea of the material available Coach Haughton and Capt. Burr decided to revive the custom of spring practice. The men were called out immediately after the spring recess. Forty-five men responded to the first call; this was later increased to 60. During the first week kicking, falling on the ball, and other rudimentary practice was held, followed in the second and third weeks by daily scrimmages and scrub games, for which the squad was divided into four teams. C. D. Daly, '01, and N. L. Hall, '07, were the principal assistant coaches, and C. Apollonio, '08, H. E. Kersburg, '07, M. L. Newhall, '08, and H. R. Snyder, '05, were present from time to time. Considered as spring practice it was very stiff football and showed Coach Haughton's determination to take the best advantage of the time. It is easy to see that there will be more businesslike and efficient coaching on Soldier's Field next fall under his direction.

Baseball.

Seldom has a Harvard team begun a season with brighter prospects than this year's Baseball Team had. Of last year's successful Nine only Capt. Dexter in left field was missing, and from the 1910 class team there were at least three men of unusual ability in Hicks, Lanigan, and Aronson. Two pitchers of the first order were available in Hartford and Hicks. Lanigan, Slater, and Brennan are good second string pitchers. In the field, Aronson and Lanigan have both showed up exceptionally well.

Up to the present writing the Nine has not carried out its brilliant promise. Six defeats out of 11 games played is not a good record; it is still worse when it is considered that most of those games have been against minor teams which should have been defeated without the least difficulty. Even in its victories there has been hardly a sign of first-class baseball as yet. It is hard to place the fault definitely, but the most important thing seems to be a feeling of carelessness that has permeated the men and has badly affected their playing in the early games. Possibly Capt. Dexter was more responsible than was generally known for the success of the team last year; certainly his playing and leadership were wonderful inspiration to any team. Capt. Leonard has been out of the game for two weeks, which may account in part for the bad showing at present.

On the vacation trip one victory and one defeat against the Annapolis team and a tie game with Georgetown was the record. R. H. Aronson, '10, who had been playing very well in centre field, received an injury which may keep him out of the game for the rest of the season. Capt. Leonard also received a minor injury that kept him out of the game for two weeks; his place at third base was, however, well cared for by Harvey, who

has improved in every way over his last year's form. The indication of the team at the present time is that it is a nine of great possibilities if it can be got into shape; up to the present a slight weakness at the bat and totally inexcusable errors in the field make a dark outlook.

The following is a list of the games played, with scores:

April 11.	H., 5; University of Vermont, 9.
16.	H., 4; Bowdoin, 3.
18.	H., 7; Fordham, 9.
21.	H., 7; Annapolis, 0.
23.	H., 3; Annapolis, 5.
25.	H., 2; Georgetown, 2.
28.	H., 4; Bates, 0.
29.	H., 4; Exeter, 3.
30.	H., 0; University of Maine, 2.
May 2.	H., 2; Holy Cross, 3.
6.	H., 3; Williams, 4.
13.	H., 0; Amherst, 3.
16.	H., 4; Dartmouth, 6.

In regard to the 1911 Nine a slight weakness in pitching appears to be the principal defect in an otherwise well-balanced team, though it is still too early to hazard a guess as to its final success. Defeats by Cambridge Latin and St. Mark's Schools, a tie game with Andover and a victory over Browne and Nichols's School, is the record at the present writing. A new diamond which has been constructed behind the baseball stands on Soldier's Field will give room for the resumption this spring of the Leiter Cup baseball series, which had to be omitted last year for lack of playing space. 25 teams have been entered for the series. F. A. Harding, '09, has been appointed captain of the second team.

Rowing.

In rowing the preliminary season has been satisfactory. The crews were able to get on the river on Feb. 21, nearly a month earlier than last year, and this added period of training has had its good effect. Coach Wray began the season with only three men missing from the crew that rowed at New London last June—

Farley at stroke, R. L. Bacon, 7, and Tappan, bow. There were two promising candidates for stroke, Sargent, who was at 2 in the Freshman boat last year, and Morgan, who filled the place for some weeks last year. Sargent was first tried there and then Morgan was put in for two weeks. Sargent soon got the place back again and up to the present writing has held it. Though he is not an ideal man for the place, being inclined to make the stroke too short, he has great strength, endurance, and fight. With Capt. Richardson at No. 7 to steady him he seems likely to develop very well. The other vacant places were easily filled. Eliot Bacon, '10, captain and stroke of the 1910 crew, was given the place at No. 6, while Lunt was moved to No. 4. Bacon is a strong and fairly smooth oar. J. E. Waid, '10, who was at No. 6 in the 1910 boat, seems to have won a permanent place at No. 5 in the first boat. The other places are filled by veterans. Capt. Richardson is rowing splendidly at No. 7, Lunt is at No. 4, Severance has been moved to No. 3, Fish is again at No. 2, and Faulkner at bow. Blagden is coxswain for the third season. It is a heavy crew, with good endurance and fighting spirit.

The principal event of the early season was the victory over Annapolis on the two-mile Severn course on April 22. Harvard got a poor start, not being ready when the gun was fired, and the Navy crew led for nearly the whole distance. Harvard rowed at about 33 to the minute, while Annapolis maintained a much higher stroke throughout. A quarter-mile from the finish the Annapolis eight seemed exhausted and in a fine finish Harvard led the way across the line, winning by a half-length in 10 m. 31 s. Annapolis finished in 10 m. 33 s.

The crews were:

Annapolis: Stroke, Kinkaid; 7, Rich-

ardson; 6, Rockwell; 5, McKee; 4, Bagg; 3, Leighton; 2, Ainsworth; bow, Davis; cox., Roberts.

Harvard: Stroke, Sargent; 7, Richardson; 6, Bacon; 5, Waid; 4, Lunt; 3, Severance; 2, Fish; bow, Faulkner; cox., Blagden.

The crew remained at Annapolis for the entire vacation week, rowing daily on the Severn. Since their return to Cambridge, the practice has been in preparation for the annual Cornell race, to be rowed over the one and seven-eighths mile course on the Charles on May 30. Quick starts and a higher stroke have been most insisted on. June 25 has been set as the date for the New London races and the crew will leave Cambridge the first week in June.

Secondary rowing has sprung out a large number of men this spring and full use is being made of the facilities of the Newell and the new Weld boat-houses. C. L. Despard, '08, O. G. Wood, '09, and H. Morgan, '10, are captains of the upper class crews. O. G. Wood, '09, has been elected captain of the Weld Club and George Putnam, '10, secretary. It is too early yet to tell much about the Freshman crew, but as most of the men have had experience in preparatory school rowing a fast eight should be turned out. At present the Freshmen are being coached by Wray and are doing very well. The second 'Varsity crew and the winning class crew have been entered in the Henley regatta, to be held at Philadelphia, on May 29.

Track.

Track athletics commenced with very fair prospects of a successful team. There remained from last year men who won 36 points in the Yale Meet, besides several men of promise from the Freshman team. The team is well balanced and is more than ordinarily strong except

in the pole-vault and the hammer-throw, in which the majority of points are conceded to Yale. The indoor carnival held in the Gymnasium early in March repeated the success of last year and drew a large number of entries. The handicap games were held on Soldier's Field on April 11 under unusually bad weather conditions which prevented any good performances. Better weather prevailed for the class games on April 17 and some good performances were the result. The Seniors won the meet with 48 points, and the other classes followed in their order. The following is a list of the men who won firsts, with their performances:

120-yd. hurdles, W. M. Rand, '09. Time, 15½s.

100-yd. dash, L. P. Dodge, '08. Time 10¼s.

Mile run, H. F. Miller, '08. Time, 4m., 37½s.

440-yd. run, F. M. deSelding, '10. Time, 52s.

880-yd. run, H. Jacques, Jr., '11. Time, 2m. 1½s.

220-yd. hurdles, W. M. Rand, '09. Time, 24½s.

220-yd. dash, L. P. Dodge, '08. Time, 21½s.

2-mile run, M. H. Whitney, '09. Time, 10m. 14½s.

High jump, G. E. Roosevelt, '09. Height, 5ft. 9 in.

Pole-vault, S. C. Lawrence, '10. Height, 11ft.

16-pound shot, L. W. Bangs, '08. Distance, 42 ft., 11½ in.

Broad jump, B. T. Stephenson, '08. Distance, 21 ft. 8½ in.

16-pound hammer, J. C. Jones, Jr., '09. Distance, 125 ft. 6 in.

In a special competition in the quarter-mile event for the Wells Cup F. M. deSelding, '10, won in 51½s., and therefore will have the possession of the cup for the year.

On May 9 Harvard easily won the annual dual meet with Dartmouth on Soldier's Field by the score of 68 to 49.

The principal event of the year, however, was the Yale Meet, on Soldier's Field on May 16, which Harvard lost by the score of 68½ to 43½. The result of the

Yale Meet was a great disappointment, as Harvard had been counted on to win. On the day of the games several of the men, including Captain Dodge, were not in the best of condition and points were lost in the track events which had been counted on to win the meet. In the field events Harvard was slightly superior. By the victory Yale secured permanent possession of the nine-year cup. On the same day the Yale Freshmen defeated Harvard 1911 in the second dual track meet in New Haven by the score of 62½ points to 41½. Twenty-five men have been retained on the 'Varsity team for the intercollegiate meet in Philadelphia on May 29 and 30. Harvard's team, composed as it is of a large number of excellent performers with almost no men of really unusual ability, is not one to figure largely in an intercollegiate meet, though it should win more points than last year.

Minor Sports.

In basketball the season was conspicuously unsuccessful, the final games being almost all defeats. The trouble has been the lack of material caused by little interest in the games. The poor facilities offered by the Hemenway Gymnasium are doubtless also to blame. The scores of the final games follow:

Feb. 19. H., 19; Andover, 18.

22. H., 13; Dartmouth, 28.

24. H., 17; Princeton, 25.

28. H., 12; Yale, 16.

March 6. H., 11; Wesleyan, 33.

7. H., 12; West Point, 36.

E. S. Allen, '09, has been elected captain of the team for next year. As there was an exceptionally good Freshman team this year the prospects for next season are rather brighter.

The vacation trip of the lacrosse team was unsuccessful, only one victory being won out of five games played. As these were the first games of the season for the

Harvard team too much importance should not be attached to the result, particularly as the Southern teams are the strongest of the intercollegiate league.

The scores to date have been:

April 18. H., 3; Johns Hopkins, 6.
 21. H., 2; Mt. Washington, 5.
 22. H., 2; Lehigh, 3.
 23. H., 7; Annapolis, 1.
 25. H., 2; Stevens, 6.
 May 15. H., 14; Cornell, 11.

In soccer football a short series of games was played to complete the schedule, which could not be finished in the fall. On the whole it was a good team that represented the University, though in the Yale game it was beaten 1 to 0 by a chance goal. Two tie games were played with the Everett Soccer Club; the scores were 0 to 0 and 4 to 4. The team was beaten 1 to 0 by Haverford, the intercollegiate champions. — Golf prospects are bright this year with five of last year's successful team still in college. These are Capt. H. H. Wilder, '08, W. W. Hickox, Jr., '08, A. F. Shaw, '09, W. F. Morgan, '10, and C. H. Burton, '09. — Four men from last year's tennis team are eligible for the spring season, A. S. Dabney, '09, N. W. Niles, '09, E. P. Pearson, '09, and C. C. Pell, '08. G. P. Gardner, '10, the intercollegiate champion, will not play this spring, being engaged in track work. — Princeton won the intercollegiate gymnastic meet this spring; Harvard secured only a single point. — The Seniors won the class shooting championship with a score of 181 to 178 for the Sophomores. — The swimming team won from the College of the City of New York by the score of 35 to 13; from Columbia by 27 to 26; but lost to Princeton 39 to 13 and to Yale 32 to 20. The Freshmen won the class championship in swimming.

R. L. Groves, '10.

An Undergraduate on Curtailing Athletics.

It is now a year since the question of curtailing the intercollegiate athletic schedules was first brought directly to the attention of the Athletic Committee. The Joint Committee for the Investigation of Athletic Sports urgently recommended, among other things, "that the Athletic Committee . . . reduce the number of intercollegiate athletic contests." Little or no notice was taken of this at the time, for the undergraduates were heartily in accord with most of the very sane proposals of that Committee, and had faith in the Athletic Committee not to reduce the number of games to a point that would endanger competition.

As matters turned out their faith was well justified, for the Committee did no more than consider the feasibility of the scheme; and was on the point of concluding that a few schedules, notably basketball, could stand a material reduction. The Committee never considered ignoring the recommendation: it is too sane a body for that. It merely considered it and rejected it, as unwise and for the present absolutely impossible.

In the meantime the Faculty was becoming more and more convinced that intercollegiate athletics were attracting too much attention. Some little resentment toward the Athletic Committee was perhaps felt for its apparent neglect of duty; but as yet the undergraduates were not aware of any imminent danger from a Faculty source. Affairs never seemed to be calmer. The eruption that followed the football season had entirely blown over; prospects for the spring sports were exceptionally bright; the Athletic Committee was doing everything in its power to promote intercollegiate athletics; and was about to appoint Mr.

Garcelon as general manager of Harvard Athletics, in accordance with one of the Joint Committee's recommendations.

On Jan. 18, like a bolt from a clear sky, the Faculty passed the following expression of opinion: "That in the opinion of this Faculty the number of intercollegiate contests should be largely reduced." And instantly the undergraduates flew to arms. The Faculty was criticised on every side, accused of interfering with the Athletic Committee's duties and rights, attacked on the general proposition of reducing intercollegiate athletics. Despite many assurances that the Faculty had no serious intentions of interfering with the Athletic Committee, despite statements that there was no understanding among the undergraduates of the relative powers of the Governing Boards, the College was really alarmed. As developments have shown, there was good cause.

On the evening of March 20, at a special meeting of the Faculty, a motion to kill intercollegiate contests unless the schedules could be reduced was rejected; but a compromise vote was passed urgently recommending "to the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports that it shall seek, by means of agreement with competing colleges, or otherwise, to reduce considerably in the coming year the programs of intercollegiate contests." No doubt was left, in the undergraduate mind at least, that the Faculty intended to force the Committee into compliance with its views.

By this time the students were aware that the Committee was opposed to any extensive curtailment, and resigned themselves to its decision. They did not have to wait long. The Athletic Committee came out with a proposal to abolish intercollegiate winter sports entirely, at the same time leaving the major schedules intact.

Instantly the student body arose *en masse* to protest. The College publications were filled with criticisms, aimed chiefly at the Faculty; for every one realized by this time that the Faculty, and not the Committee, was responsible. First came a well justified defence of the winter sports. But it had little effect. The Committee never once expressed itself as hostile to hockey, basketball, or swimming. The whole proposition was a compromise to prevent the necessity of curtailing the major schedules, which the Committee, as well as the undergraduates, knew would mean the death-blow to those sports, both inter- and intracollegiate.

Why intracollegiate, asks the Faculty? In answer I quote from a letter received from a young Harvard athlete who has just returned from a course at Oxford: "The English system of intracollegiate athletics would not continue or even exist, were it not that the best men of each college are continually sent up for a trial on the 'Varsity. Their athletics would fail in spite of the strong feeling between the colleges were it not for these trials."

Then the undergraduates settled down to their strong argument, which is briefly as follows. We believe that there are only two ways in which the standard of scholarship can be raised: either by a concentrated effort on the part of the Faculty to raise the general interest taken in the courses by making them more attractive, or by a movement among the undergraduates themselves to make it a matter of honor to attend more strictly to duty, and not to allow athletics to stand between them and their work. We believe that the Faculty's remedy for athletic distraction — extensive curtailment — will be absolutely ineffective. Not only will more interest be taken in the few games that are left to us (despite the small chance of victory), but the

average student will turn from his athletic interests to interests far less desirable. He cannot be legislated into studying harder than he cares to. "You can drive a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink." We believe that abolition of winter sports is no remedy at all for the distraction of which the Faculty complains. There is no distraction except in the fall and spring, and that is to a certain extent inevitable, whether we have intercollegiate athletics or not. We are, however, ready to admit that at present this distraction — now an athletic one — is greater than need be, and we want to be given a chance to start an undergraduate sentiment against it.

For this purpose a petition has been drawn up and class meetings have been held. Although the petition is at this writing but two days old, over one thousand undergraduates have already signed and the list of names is increasing rapidly. The Athletic Committee, feeling itself under compulsion to curtail, has refused to accept the petition, which has therefore been directed to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. If that body is willing to give the undergraduates a chance to see what they can do, the Athletic Committee will in all probability reject the pending vote. Otherwise, it may feel compelled to exercise its authority and to attempt the Faculty's remedy of curtailment.

It is safe to say that undergraduates are unanimous in their hope that nothing will be done. They are willing to make any sacrifice to preserve their intercollegiate athletics on a sound competitive basis, thus leaving the Athletic Committee free to make the internal reforms that we are all agreed are wise and necessary.

Allen W. Hinkel, '08.

The Undergraduate Petition.

To the Faculty of Arts and Sciences:

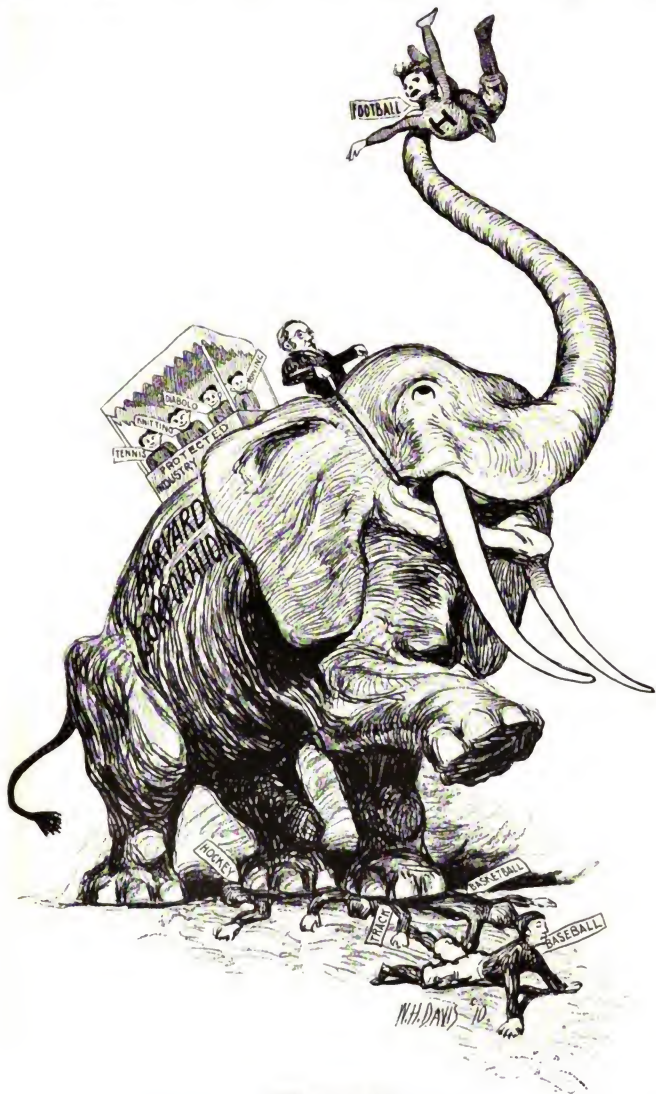
We the undersigned members of the undergraduate departments of Harvard University, desire respectfully to express our opinion upon the proposed legislation with regard to the abolition of intercollegiate sports during the winter, and the extensive curtailment of intercollegiate schedules in general.

We appreciate the fact which has of late been a matter of concern to the Faculty that the standard of scholarship in the University has not improved in recent years, and we are in entire sympathy with any measures that will have the effect of permanently bettering the standard of scholarship. We also realize that in intercollegiate athletics as conducted at present there are certain elements detrimental to scholastic interests. The most important of these is the feeling among the undergraduates that athletics take precedence over studies; which manifests itself in cutting lectures on the days of important contests, in the distraction from studies previous to these, and in wholesale vacations after them.

We are, however, convinced that the present proposal does not meet the situation, because without some form of intercollegiate athletics to interest the undergraduates, the latter would look for other outside interests which, we believe, would be far worse than the evils caused by intercollegiate contests. But we believe that any permanent remedy lies rather in the direction of a development of a public opinion among the undergraduates which will discountenance the evils and make them impossible.

Hitherto, the proposals for the elimination of the objectionable elements in athletics have been in the shape of regulations by the supervising bodies of the University, and little real effort has been made to apply a remedy from the inside. The realization that the conduct of athletics can and ought to be improved has, we think, been lately brought home to the College as a whole, and we believe that the time has come when the undergraduates are ready to deal with the problem alone, and solve it in a more permanent way than can be done by the enforcement of regulations from without.

This sentiment has been already strongly developed and will, we believe, grow in strength in the future. The extensive curtailment of athletics by regulation we believe to be unwise, and request that before the enactment of any radical regulations the undergraduates be given opportunity to attempt the solution of the problem themselves. We are confident that this is possible and give our assurance that we will do what we can in this direction.



"Not soon — but yet!"

THE "LAMPOON" ON THE ATHLETIC SITUATION.

Athletic Expenses.

Below is a synopsis of the report of the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics for the year 1906-07 in comparison with a similar synopsis for the year 1905-06.

The table shows many changes. The first item, "Care of Buildings and Grounds," is considerably greater than in 1905-06, owing to the fact that the cost of painting the Stadium has been transferred to this account. Expenses on the general account are also larger because of certain increases in salaries and of the maintenance of two extra hockey rinks. Increase in receipts may be attributed to the interest account and

collection of outstanding bills. Permanent improvements include chiefly the cost of building 16 new tennis-courts, and the continued construction of the cinder road inside the iron fence.

The improved showing in the baseball account is due entirely to an increase of \$2613.61 in receipts. The University Boat Club saved \$500 on repairs to the *John Harvard*, but the amount spent for shells and oars shows a substantial increase, as the University crew bought two new eight-oared shells. The increase in receipts under this account is explained by the fact that the railroad companies allowed the Association ten cents more on each seat sold

	1906-07		1905-06	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
Care of buildings and grounds,		11,781.05		9,888.08
General account,	3,735.46	7,835.33	2,201.08	6,157.36
Permanent improvements,		6,077.71		6,791.75
University Baseball,	18,506.89	10,161.37	15,893.28	10,356.19
University Boat Club,	3,202.65	10,770.56	2,926.00	11,266.51
Newell Boat Club,	1,416.00	2,572.67	1,301.00	1,889.32
Weld Boat Club,	842.00	2,541.91	835.00	4,165.97
University Football,	64,960.14	24,216.50	85,335.66	29,627.87
Track Team,	4,150.76	8,325.11	6,721.26	7,065.32
Association Football,	83.65	193.10	95.25	85.50
Basketball,	1,414.47	1,643.04	1,326.25	1,480.69
College Nine,	184.00	379.41		167.72
Fencing Team,	435.57	435.57	317.77	421.66
Gymnastic Team,		51.24		
Hockey Team,	2,901.72	2,311.14	1,629.64	1,698.61
Lacrosse Team	246.45	567.90	589.50	803.29
Lawn Tennis Association,	236.25	441.17	202.50	292.01
Lawn Tennis Courts,	3,272.70	1,768.07	3,560.14	2,160.04
Rugby,			124.61	215.20
Swimming Team,	63.60	92.60		103.62
Freshman Baseball,	1,120.91	905.25	1,208.98	1,049.95
Freshman Basketball,	145.50	131.77	75.78	75.78
Second Basketball,	102.40	110.80		
Freshman Crew,	1,575.25	3,116.60	1,927.38	2,617.05
Freshman Football,	1,395.35	1,689.32	1,148.75	1,259.79
Freshman Hockey,			8.50	20.00
Freshman Lacrosse,	116.84	50.00		75.00
	\$110,110.56	\$98,470.09	\$127,559.40	\$99,743.28
Credit balance,		11,640.47		27,816.12
	\$110,110.56	\$110,110.56	\$127,559.40	\$127,559.40

than ever before. Collections from the student body were very much less than in 1905-06.

The University Football Association cut down expenses enormously, but receipts were also much smaller, as the Yale game was played at New Haven. Harvard's share of the receipts was \$10,000 less than the previous year, when the game was played at Cambridge. In the track account the same fact explains the poorer showing.

As was to be expected, the two boat clubs were not self-supporting. Their only source of revenue is locker fees, and these are wholly insufficient to meet the expense necessary to the usefulness of the clubhouses.

Minor sports were again unable to support themselves, hockey and tennis being the only ones to finish the year with a credit balance. The Freshman baseball, basketball, and lacrosse teams were self-supporting, but the balance for Freshman sports as a whole shows that they are behind \$1539.09.

Athletic Committee Minutes.

Meeting of Feb. 10, 1908.

Mr. Burr appeared before the Committee and submitted the following report from the Football Committee:

With the approval of the Athletic Committee there was appointed a body to advise and assist the captain in matters relating to the coming football season. This football committee at a number of meetings has given the matter extended consideration. After serious and careful deliberation it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that Mr. P. D. Haughton should be put in charge of the football coaching. The committee, however, intends to keep advised of the situation and reserves the right to exercise a general supervision and control.

I am requested by the members of the football committee to present this plan to you and ask for its ratification.

I submit herewith the approval of the football committee to this plan and request that the same be approved by the Athletic Committee.

F. H. Burr.

The undersigned members of the Football Committee appointed, with the approval of the Athletic Committee, by the Captain of the Football Team, hereby endorse the above plan and request that the Athletic Committee approve the same.

J. W. Farley.
Andrew Marshall.
Wm. F. Garcelon.
Francis H. Burr.
Morton L. Newhall.
George R. Fearing, Jr.

Voted that the above plan submitted by Mr. Burr be approved.

Mr. William F. Garcelon was appointed Graduate Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences January 7, 1908, *Voted*: To send to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Committee on Athletic Sports, and to each college represented in the Association of Colleges in New England the following expression of opinion:

That in the opinion of this Faculty the number of intercollegiate contests should be largely reduced.

A true copy of record.

Attest: John Goddard Hart,
Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

The above communication was presented by Chairman Briggs.

Voted that the reports of Mr. Thompson, Graduate Manager, of the receipts and expenses of the Harvard Athletic Association for the year ending July 31, 1907, be accepted.

Meeting of March 11, 1908.

Voted that the appointment of B. A. Merriam, '09, as Captain of the Water-Polo Team be approved.

Voted that the appointments of Oliver Iselin, '11, as Assistant Manager of the Freshman Crew, and W. R. Morrison, '10, as Assistant Manager of the University Lacrosse Team be approved.

Voted that the bill of the Freshman Hockey Team of \$63 for a dinner and theatre tickets be not approved; also that the request of the Manager of the University Hockey Team for funds to defray the expenses of a post-season dinner be refused.

The schedule of the Association Football Team was approved.

Meeting of March 16, 1908.

Voted that the University Fencing Team be allowed to arrange a fencing exhibition with Amherst to be held at Amherst on Saturday evening, March 21.

Meeting of March 18, 1908.

Voted that the schedule of the University Shooting Team be approved, that none of the contests with the exception of Princeton, Intercollegiate Shoot, and Yale involve absence from recitations.

Meeting of March 25, 1908.

Voted that the Harvard Athletic Association do not contribute to a general fund to send an American Team to the Olympic Games to be held in London in the summer of 1908.

Voted that this Committee send a delegate to the next conference of the association of New England colleges, but that Harvard do not join this association at this time.

Voted that Mr. Garcelon be granted permission to send three men to the Pennsylvania Relay Races on or about April 25.

A communication from Mr. Brooks, Captain of the Association Football Team, requesting permission to play Messrs. Parker, Fish, and Newhall, was read. *Voted* that no exception to Article II, Rule 6, in reference to representing the University in more than two of the three periods of sport be made in the case of these three men.

The following communication from the Faculty was read:

March 21, 1908.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on March 20, 1908, the Faculty adopted the following recommendation:

This Faculty, believing that the present frequency of intercollegiate games is injurious to the scholarly interests of which it has charge, urgently recommends to the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports that it shall seek, by means of agreement with competing colleges, or otherwise, to reduce considerably in the coming year the programmes of intercollegiate contests.

Very truly yours,

John Goddard Hart,

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Professor L. B. R. Briggs,

Chairman of the Committee
on the Regulation of Athletic Sports.

Voted that permission be granted the Harvard Second Varsity Crew and the Crew winning the Class Races to enter the American Henley Regatta at Philadelphia on Saturday, May 23.

The schedules of the Second Baseball Team and of the Freshman Baseball Team were approved.

Meeting of April 3, 1908.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be instructed to pay \$20,000 to the Corporation on account of the Stadium debt.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$1000 in preparation of Soldier's Field for scrub baseball games.

Voted that this Committee consider the desirability of abolishing intercollegiate contests from the date of the final football game until the spring recess and act on the same on or before May 1.

Voted that the following schedule of the University Football Team for the Fall of 1908 be approved:

- Sept. 30. Bowdoin, at Cambridge.
- Oct. 3. University of Maine, at Cambridge.
- 7. Bates, at Cambridge.
- 10. Williams, at Cambridge.
- 17. Springfield Training School, at Cambridge.
- 24. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
- 31. Brown, at Cambridge.
- Nov. 7. Carlisle, at Cambridge.
- 14. Dartmouth, at Cambridge.
- 21. Yale, at New Haven.

The schedule of the University Lacrosse Team was approved.

Voted that managers be informed to

obtain permission from this Committee before arranging training-tables.

Voted that free passes to the baseball games be issued by the Harvard Athletic Association to poor boys' clubs under the supervision of the Phillips Brooks House in the same way as football passes were issued last fall; that these passes be issued under the direction of the Graduate Treasurer and the Baseball Manager and only upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Phillips Brooks House.

Meeting of April 16, 1908.

Voted that Mr. Garcelon be authorized to put in a new hot-water tank at the Locker Building.

Meeting of April 28, 1908.

Voted that Mr. Thompson be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$1350 for the purpose of painting the iron fence around Soldier's Field, and the steel work under the baseball stands.

The schedule of the University Golf Team was approved, provided, however, that the approval of this schedule does not include authority to be absent from recitations.

Voted that this Committee postpone action on the question of the desirability of abolishing intercollegiate contests from the date of the final football game until the spring recess, until a later meeting.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED CLUBS CONVENTION.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held at Philadelphia, May 8 and 9, with an attendance of 440 men hailing from every part of the United States, three delegates coming from Hawaii. Out of the 37 constituent clubs now included in the membership of the Association, 28 had representatives present at this meeting. Great credit is due the Philadelphia Club for the splendid manner in which this meeting was handled. The committee's plan of holding all meetings at the headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford, proved to be a very good thing, because all men in attendance were constantly mingling. There was a general consensus of opinion on the part of the visiting delegates that the perfect smoothness with which each event was carried off and the completeness of the

entertainment provided, is a lesson for the Clubs which are to entertain the Association in the future. One or two new events were introduced. The "Pop" concert which took place on Friday afternoon, and the dinner which followed the concert and preceded the smoker, really resulted in extending the smoker from 2 o'clock Friday afternoon until 12 o'clock Friday night. No one who has ever attended a meeting of this Association need be told that genuine Harvard enthusiasm reigned supreme during these ten hours.

The arrangement of the men at the first two of these events and at the dinner Saturday evening in classes proved a great success, and the result reminded one of the old days at Cambridge when class would cheer class, each striving to out-do the other. It was certainly bringing Commencement from Cambridge to Philadelphia to have the Class of '98 cheering for the Class of '69, and to have

the old fellows of '57 cheering for the young fellows of '06.

The business meeting held on Saturday morning, it is significant to note, was altogether the most largely attended of any business meeting in the history of the organization. The importance of the Association in the Harvard world, and indeed in the college world in general, now that it has come to have over 4000 members, has impressed itself upon not only the old original workers, but also the younger men, in such way that they all feel that the Association has a real work to do for the old University we love, and that these meetings are equally as important from a standpoint of hard work as from a standpoint of jollification.

Through G. B. Leighton, '88, the founder of the Association, the Council recommended an amendment to the Constitution to be made at the next annual meeting, whereby all past presidents and secretaries of the Association should become *ex-officio* members of the Council. This was thought to be wise in that it would keep the old and the new in touch.

The Alumni Association was represented by H. L. Clark, '87, who spoke very entertainingly on the excellent work being done by that organization. H. M. Williams, '85, spoke for the Class Secretaries' Association, and told of the work that organization was doing for the University. These gentlemen were received with much enthusiasm by the Associated Harvard Clubs, as all three organizations are working for the one common end, the keeping of Harvard, what she has always been, the great national university.

The most important business that came before the Association was suggested by President Eliot, and consisted of two lines of work. The first related to

the administration of the public schools in the different communities represented by constituent clubs; particularly to the laws under which the schools are administered; the methods of choosing officers and teachers; the character of the men chosen; the compensation of teachers; the number of pupils under the care of each teacher; provisions for pensions; the attitude of the press; the preparation for college by the high schools, and suggestions for the betterment of school administration.

The following constituent clubs presented reports: Cincinnati was represented by E. H. Pendleton, '82, who spoke pointedly on the conditions of the schools in his city resulting from an unfortunate political situation which obtains there. T. C. Howe spoke for Indianapolis, and E. M. Grossman presented a paper for the St. Louis Club. F. B. Brandt read a very entertaining paper for the Philadelphia Club, in which he attacked the political leaders of Philadelphia for the manner in which they interfered with the proper administration of the public schools.

Reports from the following Clubs were handed in: Kentucky, covering the school system of Louisville; Detroit, Keene, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Omaha.

A motion was carried directing the President of the Association to appoint a committee of three to whom these reports should be referred, that committee to collect further data and report their doings at the annual meeting next year.

The second proposition suggested by President Eliot is included in two questions: First. Along what lines of development may Harvard work to maintain her now undisputed primacy? Second. How keep the appeal for sup-

port along broad national lines? The meeting voted to direct the President of the Association to appoint at once a committee of three, whose terms of office shall expire in one, two, and three years successively, and to appoint one member each year hereafter, such committee to consider the questions coming up under President Eliot's suggestions and report to the Association from year to year the work it should take up.

V. M. Porter, '92, of St. Louis, reported that the Committee on Appointment of Overseers had decided to make no suggestion of names to the Alumni Association, as it thought two Western men now on the Board sufficiently represented the West.

The newly elected officers for next year are: Robert J. Cary, '90, of Chicago, pres.; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, of New York, vice-pres.; Graham Hunt, '96, of Cincinnati, sec. and treasurer.

The business session was closed upon the receipt of an invitation from the Cincinnati Club to hold the meeting of 1909 at that city.

The host Club had provided a cruise on the Delaware River. So promptly at 12.30 o'clock Saturday, nearly 400 men boarded the boat *Burlington* and after an hour's cruise landed at Essington, where luncheon was served at "The Orchards," the Summer Clubhouse of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia. When the 16-foot Harvard banner was raised in front of the clubhouse, a deafening cheer for old Harvard went up from the 400 lusty throats. After luncheon, ball teams were organized and old and young alike entered into the games with enthusiasm.

The annual dinner which was served in the beautiful banquet hall of the Bellevue-Stratford, with its appropriate Harvard decorations, the immense Glee Club on the stage, 36 eminent Harvard

men at the speaker's table, and 440 less eminent, though equally true Harvard men, on the main floor, arranged in classes, made a sight that no man present will ever forget, and made every heart bound with genuine pride at the thought of claiming Harvard for its own.

Edgar C. Felton, '79, president of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, introduced Owen Wister, '82, who with exquisite skill and good taste, acted as toastmaster. Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, of Boston, spoke to the toast "Harvard," while Dr. H. H. Furness, '55, who was introduced as the "Nestor" of Harvard, gave some most charming reminiscences of Harvard in 1854, telling us how such men as Phillips Brooks and Major Higginson conducted themselves when boys. Charles Francis Adams, '56, who has been 24 years on the Board of Overseers, referred to the elective system at Harvard, which he is known always to have opposed. Major Higginson, ['55], who was introduced as "Bully Higg," a name by which he was known by his classmates, spoke, as only he can, on the subject "Harvard Honor," citing the lives of many Harvard men who have given themselves unselfishly for the good of their fellowmen.

Gov. A. E. Willson, '69, of Kentucky, was most enthusiastically cheered when he declared that the spirit of Harvard is the spirit of the Nation to-day, the spirit which knows no North, no South, no East, no West. A. G. Fox, '69, of New York, told us that there were two important events connected with the history of Philadelphia, the first being the meeting of the Constitutional Convention for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the United States, and the second the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, which he affirmed was the more important. This was enthusiastically received. Pres. H. McK.

London, '92, spoke very entertainingly on the Associated Harvard Clubs' and its work; and the newly elected president, R. J. Cary, '90, was very effective in his analysis of the real mission of the Association, most particularly when he referred to the organization as a movement to develop and unify graduate public opinion, which opinion, he declared, when born and expressed 700 miles from the University, has much greater force than when born and expressed at Cambridge.

Each speaker was received and dismissed by a rousing "Harvard Three Times Three" led by the old warrior, Kellogg Fairbank, '87, of Chicago, and the music was provided by the Association Glee Club, led by Elliot Pendleton in the "Pendletonian Style," which is a style, as affirmed by Major Higginson, the secret to which no one has the keys but Pendleton, himself. The Glee Club, from Cambridge, which is a new feature of the Association meetings, was very well received both at the smoker and the dinner.

On Sunday, May 10, the Philadelphia Club, not being satisfied with having outdone all previous meetings, took the delegation on a special train to Atlantic City for the day. Over 200 men availed themselves of this opportunity to extend the meeting to a three-day session. This outing was very enjoyable as a kind of after-session to the main event.

The absence of our beloved President Eliot from whom a telegram was received at the last moment, stating that on account of illness he could not be present, was the only shadow that intruded itself to mar the completeness of this, the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. It was universally expressed as the opinion of the delegates that the wisdom of coming East for this meeting was more than

justified; that although the Associated Harvard Clubs originated in the West and was intended for a Western organization, yet it has become completely national, and no longer knows any section. That the splendid delegations of 100 from New York, and 60 from Boston and of delegations proportionately large from all other parts of the country, mingled together in the common spirit as Harvard patriots at Philadelphia, is conclusive evidence of the national character of this organization, and makes it certain that the meetings may safely be held at any place in the civilized world where Harvard men assemble.

Hugh Shepherd, '98, Sec.

ALBANY, N. Y.

A dinner was held at the Fort Orange Club of this city Tuesday evening, March 3, by the Harvard graduates connected with the State Government in Albany. The following were present: C. H. Keep, '82, T. M. Osborne, '84, members of the Public Service Commission of the second district, appointed by Gov. Hughes; Assemblymen J. L. O'Brien, '96, from Erie County; Augustus Allen, '96, from Chautauqua County; Artemus Ward, Jr., '99, from New York City; and M. K. Hart, from Oneida County; F. H. Simonds, '00, correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, and G. D. Boardman, '03, secretary to Hon. T. M. Osborne. R. H. Fuller, '88, secretary to Gov. Hughes, was at the last moment unable to attend.

Gerald D. Boardman, '03, Sec.

ANDOVER.

The Club held its annual meeting and dinner at the Phillips Inn, on Feb. 12. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Rev. Frederick Palmer, '69; vice-pres., W. G. Goldsmith, '57; sec. and treas., H. G.

Tyer, '07. The special guest of the Club at the dinner was Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Law School, who spoke interestingly about the different activities of the University and the opportunities it gave those who attend it.

ARIZONA.

On Feb. 1, a small delegation from our club gathered on the platform at Tucson, to cheer Dean Briggs on his Western trip. When the train stopped, the delegation climbed aboard and roused a sleepy porter, who, in spite of a telegram and careful questioning, "Show us to Dean Briggs, a tall, gentle gentleman, to give us a breath of the New England atmosphere," denied him, saying, "I know not the man." Then the delegation searched the darkened sleeper, walking back and forth and whispering, and got off at length, as the Overland started on. Outside they looked at one another in the gray dawn, and sorrowfully dispersed. From Cambridge ten days later the Secretary received the Dean's letter, by which he learned that the Dean had not only been in the train, but that the delegation had passed and re-passed him, so close that they could have touched his sleeping person.

J. H. Page, s '00, has been appointed by Pres. Roosevelt, Secretary of Arizona, with office in Phoenix. The position is an exceedingly honorable and responsible one, in administrative importance standing next to that of governor. It comes, as well, in the way of promotion. In 1903 Page was elected to the upper house of the Legislature, and was later appointed territorial auditor, and bank comptroller. He has continued in public office since, his secretaryship dating from April 1.

Pres. Roosevelt has also appointed G. D. Christy, l '00, assistant federal district attorney. The work includes

prosecutions over the whole of the northern part of the territory.

S. C. Newsom, '95, for some years professor in the University of Arizona, at Tucson, has undertaken the work of superintending the public schools of the city of Tucson. The appointment is effective June 1.

Guy L. Jones, '03, Sec.

BERLIN.

The permanent address of the Harvard Club of Berlin is care of Dresdner Bank, Berlin. As letters to the Harvard Club at that address will be always immediately forwarded to the Secretary, any Harvard man can come in direct touch with the Harvard Club as soon as he gets to Berlin. At present the Club has no permanent quarters. Every month there is a meeting and supper, and so far they have been very successful. The object of the Club can only be fully realized if every Harvard man in Berlin or intending to come to Berlin will put himself in communication with the Club. A. W. Locke, '05, Sec.

BOSTON.

55 members of the Club, headed by Pres. H. L. Higginson, attended the celebration of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Philadelphia May 8, 9, 10. The trip was a grand success in every way.

The Harvard Club of Boston has now about 700 members and many are being proposed every day. There is at present no limit to the membership. The more we have, the better we shall be able to carry out our work. Those who wish to join should be regularly proposed and seconded by a member of the Club on a blank form to be obtained of the Secretary at his office, 112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

CLASS SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

Secretaries are reminded that they may obtain application blanks for Class Day tickets at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston. It is desired that as far as possible these blanks be sent out by Secretaries with the usual announcements they propose to make to the members of their classes concerning the Commencement period, so that graduates may make application in this way to the Class Day Committee. This method will, it is hoped, make the public sales much more agreeable than formerly.

A. J. Garceau, '91, Sec.

CONNECTICUT.

Last December, 18 Connecticut Harvard men, representing 9 towns and cities, met in Hartford and voted to take steps to form a club in that state. A committee consisting of J. C. Brinsmade, '74, of Washington; Prof. F. W. Nicolson, '87, of Middletown; E. A. Harriman, '88, and Rev. J. DeW. Perry, '92, of New Haven; F. B. Williams, '88, and C. C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford; Rev. L. F. Berry, '92, of Stamford; and Pres. R. W. Stimson, '95, of Storrs, was appointed to organize the club and arrange for a dinner.

In response to circular letters sent out 143 men enrolled themselves as members of the club, and over 50 of these were at the dinner on Feb. 21, at the New Haven House, New Haven, — just across the street from Yale University.

J. DeW. Perry, of New Haven, was toastmaster; the music was under the direction of L. F. Berry, of Stamford. Lieut. Gov. E. J. Lake, '92, of Hartford, responded to "The State of Connecticut"; C. H. Beckwith, '94, of Springfield, responded to "The Connecticut Valley Harvard Club," of which he was the president. A. P. Stokes, Jr., Secretary

of Yale University, spoke of the many traditions and ideals that Harvard and Yale have in common. President Eliot made the principal address.

At the business meeting a constitution was adopted and the following officers were chosen: Pres., E. A. Harriman, '88, of New Haven; vice-presidents: Dr. S. M. Garlick, *m* '77, of Bridgeport, Lieut.-Gov. E. J. Lake, '92, of Hartford, and Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett, '99, of New Haven; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Hyde, '92, of Hartford. The next annual dinner will probably be in Hartford.

DAYTON, O.

The Harvard Club of Dayton was formally organized at a meeting at the Dayton Club on Feb. 29. The following officers were elected: Pres., J. B. Hayward, '97; vice-pres., J. G. Patterson, '03; sec. and treas., D. H. Morris, '97. A constitution was adopted and signed by those present, including, in addition to the above, C. F. R. Hochdorfer, *p* '88; Holmes Whitmore, '95; R. E. Kline, '93; J. B. Coolidge, '08; and J. E. Hooper, '08. Others have signified their intention to join and the Club expects to start with about 20 charter members. Committees were appointed to prepare for the visit of President and Mrs. Eliot on April 23.

FALL RIVER.

The 21st annual dinner of the Club was held at the Quequechan Club on Feb. 20. More than 60 men were present. Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86, president of the Club, was toastmaster. The others at the head table were Prof. W. C. Sabine, Dean of the Scientific School; Hon. L. A. Frothingham, '93, of the Board of Overseers; A. D. Hill, *l* '94, of Boston; Hon. J. M. Morton, *l* '61, Justice of the Mass. Supreme Court; Hon. J. M. Swift, District Attorney of Bristol County; Dr. J. B. Blake, '87; J. M. Morton, Jr.,

'91, Police Commissioner of Fall River; and E. A. Thurston, president of the Sons of Brown University of Fall River.

Pres. Wilbur introduced J. M. Morton, Jr., who presented to Dr. S. M. Gordon, '85, the chorister, a gold-lined silver loving-cup, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Club. Dr. Gordon has been chorister of the Club since its organization in 1887, and during these years has given a great deal of hard and conscientious work for the benefit of the Club. Dr. Gordon, in acknowledgment, made a most happy speech of acceptance. The cup bears on one side the inscription: "Harvard Club of Fall River to Samuel M. Gordon, M.D., Chorister 1887-19—. A loving tribute to efficient service. Feb. 20, 1908."

Letters of regret were read from Milton Reed, '68, who is in Egypt; from Waldo Reed, who is in Florida; from Hon. James F. Jackson, '73, and P. D. Haughton, '99. The other speakers were: R. P. Borden, Dr. Michael Cummings, Dr. G. L. Richards, and Winward Prescott, '09, president of the Fall River Club of Harvard, an organization of the Fall River men who are now in the University. The singing, under the direction of Dr. Gordon, was one of the features of the evening; E. B. Remington, R. W. Thurston and Dr. M. B. Swift sang solos.

HAWAII.

A. F. Griffiths, '99, has been reflected to a second annual term as president of the Civic Federation of Honolulu. R. B. Anderson, '03, and C. H. Olson, '04, have been elected to membership in the executive committee, of 15, of the same organization. S. M. Ballou, '93, succeeds A. S. Hartwell, '58, as president of the University Club of Honolulu. Dr. W. R. Brinkerhoff, '97,

is chairman of the executive committee of the Hawaiian Branch of the National Red Cross Society.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.

KEENE.

The club dined and enjoyed a smoke talk, at the casino of Mrs. Batchelder, on April 24. The arrangements were in charge of R. E. Faulkner, '90.

In the absence of President H. S. Mackintosh, '60, Rev. J. L. Seward, '68, was chosen chairman for the evening.

At the request of Pres. Mackintosh, the chairman, Mr. Seward, gave a few of the recently discovered facts in the life of John Harvard, and an account of the Harvard dinner, last November, in Memorial Hall. There were informal remarks by others who were present.

Owing to the fact that most of the members of the Keene Club had joined the newly formed New Hampshire Harvard Club, which had joined the Associated Clubs, the Keene Club voted to withdraw from the Associated Harvard Clubs.

There were eight members and one invited guest present.

Bertram Ellis, '84, Sec.

LOUISIANA.

The 17th annual dinner of the Harvard Club was given Feb. 6 at the Louisiana Restaurant in honor of Dean L. B. R. Briggs. The dinner was a delightful one and a great success. There were present 26 men: Col. Thomas D. Boyd, president of the Louisiana State University; Dr. E. B. Craighead, president of Tulane University; and President B. V. Dixon of Newcomb College, were the guests. Major B. M. Harrod, president of the Club and one of its organizers, acting as toastmaster, occupied the chair at the head of the table, with Dean Briggs

on one side of him and Dr. Craighead on the other. Those present were: Dr. S. E. Chaillé, R. B. Montgomery, F. S. Weis, C. L. Wells, M. A. Aldrich, Carleton Hunt, Chapman Hyams, Jr., E. C. Palmer, E. C. Moore, L. W. Moore, S. E. Beer, William Stauffer, Walter Denègre, E. L. Weil, S. I. Hyman, B. M. Harrod, I. I. Lemann, E. S. Hatch, A. L. Derby, S. W. Stern, M. F. Lemann, J. C. Ransmeier, Armour Caldwell, Herbert W. Kaiser, Edgar Stern and J. Lemann.

Major B. M. Harrod, of the Class of '56, spoke very feelingly of his affection for and interest in the University. He then introduced Dean Briggs, who was unusually happy and entertaining in his address. In closing he said: "Harvard is an inspiration. Harvard represents sound learning, responsible freedom, quiet services and devoted services, and fearless truth."

Dr. Craighead of Tulane spoke upon the friendly relationship that existed between Harvard and Tulane. He said that some of the strongest supporters of Tulane in this section are Harvard men. In speaking of Harvard men in general, Dr. Craighead said that "Harvard men stand for whatever is good wherever they go."

Dr. Dixon of Newcomb also added a few words of praise to what had already been said. "We rejoice in Harvard's greatness because it is distinctly of American growth and is doing unique work." In commenting upon the relation in general of women to higher education, Dr. Dixon called attention to the fact that no Newcomb graduate had yet reached the age of thirty-five, yet about 6270 of them are married.

Mr. Carleton Hunt, Harvard '56, thanked the guests of the evening for their presence. He spoke most interestingly of the days over fifty years ago when he was at college.

The committee in charge of the dinner was the officers of the Club: Major B. M. Harrod, pres.; Carleton Hunt, first vice-pres.; E. C. Palmer, second vice-pres.; R. B. Montgomery, sec.; Monte Lemann, Prof. M. A. Aldrich, and Fred Weis.

R. B. Montgomery, '90, Sec.

MARYLAND.

The 26th annual dinner of the Club was held at the Hotel Stafford, Baltimore, on March 5. Prof. J. H. Ropes, '89, represented the University and told what is going on in Cambridge. C. T. Bond, '94, president of the Club, and Prof. Kirby Smith, of Johns Hopkins University, also spoke.

MICHIGAN.

The Club held its annual spring dinner at the Fellowcraft Club, Detroit, April 18. 30 members were present and good fellowship and enthusiasm prevailed. The Club was very fortunate in having two exceptionally delightful guests in Dean W. C. Sabine and Dr. H. C. Ernst, the former coming on purpose to be our guest and the latter happening to be where we could get our hands on him. Dean Sabine told of the plans for the Graduate School of Applied Sciences and of the Graduate School of Business Administration, while Dr. Ernst told us of conditions at the Medical School.

This seems a proper place to tell the administration how much the visit of those active in the work of the University is appreciated. While the results may not be susceptible of accurate tangible measurement, nevertheless it is the consensus of opinion among us that they do a vast deal of good. The glimpse one gets of the immensity of the field of the University's activities and the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of those engaged

in the work, makes one fonder than ever of one's Alma Mater. It is a continuation of the liberal education begun at Cambridge.

There were no set speeches, except by the guests of the evening, but a loving cup was passed round which gave everybody an opportunity to reminisce or to propose a toast. It was delightfully informal and Old Eli did not escape the usual toast.

It was decided to send to the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs a report on the educational system in vogue in Michigan. This is in compliance with the suggestion of President Eliot.

D. W. Duffield, '93, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

The annual dinner was held on March 7, 1908, in the Red Room of the Hotel Pfister. The guest of honor at the dinner was Edwin H. Abbot, of Cambridge, the founder of the Milwaukee Harvard Club. Mr. Abbot came out purposely to attend the dinner, and spoke entertainingly of the early days of the Milwaukee Harvard Club, when the meetings and dinners were held at his home in this city, and were attended by only four or five men. He expressed himself as greatly gratified at the progress of the Club, and to see before him 49 Harvard graduates.

Dr. A. T. Holbrook presided as toast-master, and the following responded to toasts: F. C. Thwaites, '93, recently appointed Regent of the University of Wisconsin; Dean C. R. Bardeen, of the University of Wisconsin Medical School; Dean H. S. Richards, of the University of Wisconsin Law School; M. D. Follansbee; H. A. DeWindt, K. Wood, and Robert Cary, representing the Chicago Harvard Club; F. J. Carr, representing the Harvard Club of Minnesota; and Nathan Pereles, Jr., who spoke as the

most recent graduate. Vocal music was furnished by F. H. Gade of Chicago, and C. R. Falk.

The dinner was preceded by the annual business meeting, at which the following officers were elected: Dr. William Thorndike, pres.; W. K. Flint, vice-pres.; H. B. Wells, sec.-treas.; W. H. Cameron and F. T. Boesel, members of the executive committee. Two new members were elected: Rabbi Samuel Hirschberg, and A. R. Burrill.

The Milwaukee members present were: F. T. Boesel, W. H. Cameron, W. K. Flint, Charles Friend, Dr. G. A. Harlow, R. G. Kellogg, J. W. Mariner, H. J. Schlesinger, F. C. Thwaites, Dr. William Thorndike, G. A. Chamberlain, J. K. Ilsley, Elliot Bright, Nathan Pereles, Jr., C. R. Falk, S. H. Markham, the Rev. W. A. Smith, A. H. Vogel, H. B. Wells, A. A. Schlesinger, Henry Schoelkopf, the Rev. S. P. Delany, and E. J. Knapp. Those present from Madison, Wis., were: O. L. Keith, E. B. Schlatter, F. O. Reed, C. R. Bardeen, H. S. Richards, R. P. Ferry, and A. S. Flint. Those present from Chicago, Ill., were: F. H. Gade, Robert Cary, K. Wood, M. D. Follansbee, H. Gillette, W. A. D. Short and H. A. DeWindt. From Cambridge, E. H. Abbot. From Hudson, Wis., F. J. Carr. From Ironwood, Mich., Pearson Wells.

The event was the most successful in the history of the Milwaukee Harvard Club.

Frank T. Boesel, Sec.

MINNESOTA.

A smoker of the Club was held on April 25 at the house of E. B. Young, '85, St. Paul, at which there were about 30 men present. The affair was so extremely pleasant that it was informally voted to hold another in Minneapolis in the near future.

E. P. Davis, '99, Sec.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION.

The Federation has largely increased its membership this past year, including now the following 11 clubs: Bangor, Boston, Connecticut, Connecticut Valley, Fall River, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, Maine, Rhode Island, Worcester. The following officers and committees have been chosen:

Officers: Pres., C. T. Billings, 73 Mansur St., Lowell; vice-pres., Nathan Clifford, Portland, Me.; sec. and treas., F. W. Aldred, 295 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. Committee on Relations with the University: F. W. Aldred, chairman; Dr. J. F. Burnham, E. A. Harriman. On Relations with Secondary Schools: Joseph Shattuck, Jr., chairman; Nathan Clifford, H. I. Wallace. On New Organizations: H. J. Wilbur, chairman; John Wilson, C. T. Billings. On Nominations for Overseers: S. H. Longley, chairman; F. W. Aldred, Nathan Clifford.

At the annual meeting in Boston in March, S. H. Longley was elected a delegate to the Associated Harvard Clubs Council to arrange the terms of an alliance. The following associate delegates were also appointed to attend the annual meeting of the A. H. C. in Philadelphia, May 8 and 9: Nathan Clifford, F. W. Aldred, E. A. Harriman, G. H. Spalding, J. R. Hamblen, John Wilson, R. T. Whitehouse, Dr. W. C. Mason, S. W. Thaxter, J. M. Glidden.

The membership of the Federation is now over 1000 and rapidly increasing with the formation of new clubs and increased activity on the part of the clubs already formed. Its possibilities for usefulness may be more easily imagined when it is understood that there are today in New England several times this number of Harvard graduates.

By encouraging the formation of local

Harvard Clubs all over New England and thereby bringing Harvard men together more frequently, the Federation is fostering closer relations between the University and alumni. Other activities are indicated by the titles of its committees.

F. W. Aldred, '00, Sec.

The annual luncheon was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on March 12. Representatives of six clubs were present. Prof. Sabine and Mr. E. H. Wells were guests of the Federation. The annual reports were adopted, and the following elected as officers for the ensuing year: Pres., C. T. Billings, of Lowell; vice-pres., Nathan Clifford, of Portland; sec. and treas., F. W. Aldred, of Providence. S. H. Longley was elected to represent the Federation at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Philadelphia in May.

Mr. Wells and Prof. Sabine suggested new lines of work and there was much interest in the plans for the future.

C. T. Billings, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

The monthly meetings of the Club during the last three months have been well attended, and the entertainments have been of considerable interest.

In February, A. H. Woods, '92, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner of the City of New York, in charge of the detective service, gave an informal and a most interesting talk on the police department.

In March, Major Charles Lynch, '90, now connected with the General Staff of the U. S. Army in Washington, and formerly Military Attaché in Tokyo, gave a very interesting talk, illustrated with stereopticon views, on the Russo-Japanese War in Manchuria.

On April 18, the Harvard Glee, Mandolin and Banjo Clubs gave their annual

concert in Harvard Hall to a most enthusiastic audience of about 400. The concert was especially good and is regarded now as an annual event in the Club year.

The Club is preparing for the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Philadelphia on May 8 and 9, and it is expected that well over 100 men will go from New York City. The Boston contingent is to join us in New York, and we are to proceed together on a special train to Philadelphia. This will be the first meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs that the New Yorkers, with a few exceptions, have attended, and we are looking forward to it with great interest.

At the April meeting of the Club the Nominating Committee reported the following nominations for the Club year beginning in May.

For pres.: A. G. Fox, '69. For vice-pres.: C. G. Kidder, '72. For treas.: D. I. Mackie, '89. For sec.: L. P. Marvin, '98. *For the Board of Managers:* Eugene Treadwell, '72; R. Burnham Moffat, '83; F. C. Huntington, '87; Thomas W. Lamont, '92; Nicholas Biddle, '00. *For the Committee on Admissions:* H. A. Curtis, '96; J. H. Iselin, '96; J. W. Prentiss, '98; H. B. Clark, '01; Crawford Blagden, '02; F. D. Roosevelt, '04; F. R. Dick, '07.

It had been the general hope of the Club as expressed by Mr. Fox at the March meeting, that J. H. Choate, '52, would continue as president, and it was with great regret that the Club learned that he would be unable to do so. Mr. Fox, who is nominated to succeed Mr. Choate, is president of the Harvard Alumni Association, and was president of the Harvard Club of New York prior to the return from England of Mr. Choate.

L. P. Marvin, '98, Sec.

SEATTLE.

Since the first of the year the Harvard Club of Seattle has held three meetings: The annual dinner, Feb. 24, a smoker April 7, and another smoker May 6. All of these meetings have been well attended, 35 members being present at the dinner, and the attendance at the smokers being about 45 and 60 each. At the smoker held April 7, the Club was the guest of Walter Oakes, the president.

The second smoker was held at the University Club. The Club voted to invite the Associated Harvard Clubs to hold a special meeting in Seattle during July or August, 1909, and this invitation has been duly communicated to the Associated Clubs. The Seattle Club has a membership of more than 140 members, and is very desirous of entertaining the members of the associated organizations.

The Club accepted a challenge from the Yale Club of Seattle to play the annual ball game between the graduates of the Universities sometime in June. The Harvard men have been victorious regularly for some years past, and the candidates for the team are practising in order that another victory may be added to the record this year. Oliver Cutts, '03, is captain of the team.

Samuel Hill, '79, former Overseer, delivered a stereopticon lecture on May 13, to the boys of the several high schools of the city, in which he described Harvard life and affairs. The Club has offered a scholarship of \$300 to be enjoyed by some Seattle or Washington boy during his first year's residence at Harvard, the intention being to send a new holder of the scholarship to Harvard yearly with the hope that the person who has enjoyed the scholarship will continue his work at Cambridge the following years, and that thus a large number of Seattle and Washington boys

may be sent to Harvard. Mr. Hill's lecture was given under the auspices of the Club's Scholarship Committee, and was attended by a large number of high school boys. The Scholarship Committee consists of O. D. Cutts, '03, H. F. Blake, '93, Howard W. Waterman, '97.

Among those present at the meetings held this year have been the following: A. F. Bailey, '01, W. H. Beatty, '99, H. F. Blake, '93, L. M. Brackett, '05, J. A. Best, '04, Carl Brill, '09, R. H. Bollard, '05, O. D. Cutts, '03, Dr. F. N. Chessman, '00, H. Canfield, '96, F. W. Catlett, '94, H. Chapin, '79, R. Christenson, '02, V. Custis, '01, E. B. Day, '96, E. P. Dearborn, '98, J. P. Dabney, '2d, '05, A. Dickinson, '94, J. W. Eddy, '95, Rev. G. N. Edwards, '94, R. Eskridge, '95, C. A. Ewald, '88, H. C. Force, '01, G. Folsom, '96, Dr. F. J. Fassett, '06, S. E. Goodwin, '07, P. Gardner, '05, J. E. Gould, E. B. Herald, '97, Dr. S. B. Hooker, '02, W. Hilton, '95, R. Hayter, '96, J. W. Hall, '87, W. V. Hawkins, '06, D. Kelleher, '85, F. S. Kent, '06, Prof. Trevor Kincaid, Gr. '06, V. J. Lamb, '02, Dr. M. A. Lazarus, S. Lowery, '07, H. Landes, '92, L. E. Marple, '91, V. H. May, '96, Walter Oakes, '87, F. S. Palmer, '86, N. Paschall, '07, P. L. Pratt, '06, F. M. Roberts, '03, J. F. Roosevelt, '07, A. J. Russell, '95, A. P. Redman, '04, G. L. Sawyer, '98, W. Savery, '99, J. Shippen, '60, E. O. Sisson, M. G. Sturgis, '03, G. O. Swazey, Frank S. Southard, '90, L. B. Stedman, '87, D. B. Trefethen, '01, J. F. Tenney, '05, E. P. Trott, '05, W. H. Van Nuys, Dr. K. Winslow, '83, R. G. Wright, '07, G. E. Wright, '89, W. C. Woodward, '04, Dr. P. R. Waughop, '90, H. W. Weitzel, '05, W. H. Wright, '92, Dr. W. T. Wooley, '04, W. M. Watson, '78, M. H. Wildes, '91, B. W. Young, '06,

D. B. Trefethen, '01, Sec.

SPOKANE, WASH.

The Harvard Club of Spokane was most delightfully entertained on April 11 by J. D. Sherwood, '83, at his home on Summit Ave. The following were present: J. D. Sherwood, '83; C. F. Adams, '56; Henry Adams, '58; Judge J. Z. Moore, '68; J. E. Blair; H. M. Brooks; W. A. Monten, '04; S. H. Wentworth, '07; E. R. Crane; A. F. Gooding, '08; J. H. Lothrop, '87; J. O. Bailey, '05; R. B. Harris, '99; T. B. Higgins, '83; Dr. J. C. Graves, Jr.; F. W. Dewart, '90.

Charles Francis Adams gave a very interesting talk about the work of President Eliot and the interests of Harvard University. Toasts were also responded to by Messrs. Blair, Monten, Crane, Harris, Henry Adams, Lothrop, and Sherwood, Mr. Dewart being toastmaster. Mr. Sherwood was unanimously reelected president of the club and Mr. Dewart secretary. The former was authorized and requested to represent the Spokane Club at Cambridge during the coming Commencement exercises, as he will be there for the 25th anniversary of his class.

After a fine dinner the evening was spent in having a good time. Mr. Sherwood sang with convincing emotion, "I Never Drink Behind the Bar," a song of his without which no Spokane Harvard dinner is thought to be a success, and which would certainly make a hit with the anniversary ceremonies of '83.

The Club aims to get together a couple of times a year. A very pleasant, quiet dinner and social evening was had on Dec. 13, at the Spokane Country Club.

The University now holds its examinations in Spokane: there are three young men already who have spoken of taking the examinations here this spring.

F. L. Clarke, '83, has spent the winter

with Mrs. Clarke on his yacht cruising in the Mediterranean; they were called home by cable by the serious illness of their son. — W. A. Montan, '04, was married last year to Jenny Helena Johnson, University of Minnesota, '04. — W. A. Montan, '04, J. O. Bailey, '05, and S. H. Wentworth, '07, are practising law in Spokane. — E. R. Crane is in charge of manual training at the Spokane High School. — Judge J. Z. Moore, J. E. Blair, H. M. Brooks, R. B. Harris, and F. W. Dewart are all practising lawyers in Spokane. — J. D. Sherwood, '83, has returned home to Spokane after spending the winter in California looking after his large real estate interests there. — J. H. Lothrop, ['87], is general freight agent of the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Company.

F. W. Dewart, '90, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

Senior Alumnus. By the death of Charles Henry Parker, '35, the Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, '38, who was born in Boston, Nov. 1, 1817, became the Senior Alumnus. The Class of '38 has four other survivors — W. I. Bowditch, of Boston; Rev. E. A. Renouf, of Keene, N. H.; Dr. H. O. Stone, of Framingham; and Dr. J. L. Wellington, of Swansea.

Dr. E. E. Hale is the sole survivor of '39, and Dr. W. O. White, of '40. In less than two years the class of the Senior Alumnus has dropped from 1828 to 1838.

1835.

The Senior Alumnus of Harvard College, Charles Henry Parker, died at his home on Chestnut St., Boston, on April 9. He was born in Boston, May 2, 1816. His father, Samuel Dunn Parker, H. C. 1799, was district attorney of Boston in 1838 and a prominent member of the bar. His grandfather, Rt. Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D., H. C. 1764, was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and was elected Bishop of Massachusetts in 1804. His mother was Eliza Mason, daughter of Jonathan Mason, a United States Senator in 1800 and later a representative in Congress. Mr. Parker was educated at the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard in 1831, and graduated in 1835. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and the Porcellian Club. He was elected class secretary at the class meeting in March, 1835, and continued to hold office till his death. He read law in his father's office, and being admitted to the bar in 1838, began the practice of his profession in partnership with Thomas B. Pope, '33, which lasted until the year 1853. Mr. Parker was then elected secretary and treasurer of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, succeeding S. H. Walley, which position Mr. Parker held until 1899, when he became vice-president. In 1846 he served in the Common Council of Boston, representing Ward 6. He also was a delegate to the Whig National Convention in Baltimore in 1840, which nominated W. H. Harrison for President. Mr. Parker was for several years on the board of examiners of the accounts of Harvard College; he was director in the

National Bank of Commerce of Boston, of the Columbian National Bank, before its consolidation, and was treasurer of the Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Bible Society. He also was president of the Boston & Roxbury Mill Corporation and vice-president of the Home for Aged Women. He was for 30 years warden and vestryman in Trinity Church, Boston. In June, 1853, he married Charlotte, daughter of David Greenough. She died in January, 1859, leaving a son and three daughters. In January, 1864, he was married to Laura Walcott Jackson, daughter of John P. and Elizabeth W. Jackson of Newark, N. J., by whom he had four children. Five of his children survive him. His son, Samuel D., was in the Class of 1891 and is now Fire Commissioner of Boston; his second son, Charles H., Jr., graduated in 1896. — The Class of 1835 which became extinct at his death, had 57 members. Of these the most distinguished was Judge E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General of the United States, and member of the Joint High Commission that negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871; Edward Lander was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; Amos A. Lawrence was treasurer of Harvard College, 1857-62; George Bemis, an international lawyer of distinction, bequeathed to Harvard \$50,000 to found in the Law School a chair of International Law, of which the late E. H. Strobel, '77, was the first incumbent.

1836.

Israel Munson Spelman was born in Boston, Dec. 30, 1816, and died Aug. 7, 1907, at Marblehead. He was the son of Phineas Spelman and Elizabeth Austin Chamberlain. His father was a member of the firm of Stanton & Spelman, of Boston, engaged in the East India trade

at 15 Central Wharf. After his father's early death in 1817, his boyhood was passed with his mother and sister on Columbia St., William St. and Bulfinch Place, in Boston. He attended the Boston Latin School and the private schools of Gideon F. Thayer and F. P. Leverett. He entered Harvard College in 1832 and roomed on Appian Way; he was among the first eight of the Φ . B. K. from his Class, and was chosen Φ . B. K. Marshal in 1835. After his graduation in August of the following year, he at once took up the study of civil engineering and began work in the field under James Hayward in laying out a short line of railroad near Haverhill, to connect what was then the Wilmington & Andover R. R. with one running to Exeter, N. H. He continued his studies until 1839, when he left the employment of the Boston & Maine R. R. to spend the next few years with his mother and sister at Pomeroy, O., and soon after his return abandoned the practice of civil engineering. He was married on June 4, 1846, to Martha H. Choate of Boston, who still survives him. For some years after his marriage he lived in West Cambridge on the shore of Spy Pond; later he removed to Cedar St., Roxbury, and in 1856 moved to Cambridge, where he continued to reside on Sparks St. until the time of his death. In the same year that he came to Cambridge he became interested in the Boston & Maine R. R. and was chosen a director; he acted as its president from 1862 to 1865 and helped to solve some of the trying questions of transportation occasioned by the Civil War. He was also actively interested in the then unsolved problems of reorganization which confronted some of the Western railroads in the early seventies, and for many years as trustee for the bondholders of the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R. Co., made

frequent journeys to Ohio. In 1872 his office at 31 Milk St. was blown up and destroyed to stem the course of the great fire in Boston. He was chosen a trustee of the Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn in 1874 and in the same year became its president; he retained an active interest in the corporation and continued to act as its president and trustee until his resignation in 1905. For several years in the early eighties he took an active part in the management of the Cambridge Street Railroads, during the time of their consolidations and until their final absorption as a part of the Boston system. Two daughters and a son, Henry M., '84, survived him, and one classmate, who has since deceased.

1845.

DR. J. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.,
416 Marlboro St., Boston.

Thomas Joseph Davidson, born in Ponce, Porto Rico, died there Nov. 9, 1890. In his later years he married a wife of Spanish descent, who bore him three children, two girls and a boy. The son died at about ten years; the mother earlier than her husband.

1850.

JOHN NOBLE, Sec.,
2 Court House, Boston.

Dr. Gustavus Hay died at his home, in Jamaica Plain, on April 26. He was born in Boston, March 8, 1830, the son of Joseph and Bathsheba (Whiting) Hay. He was educated at Harvard, taking his A.B. degree in 1850. He then entered the Scientific School, from which he graduated in 1853. Afterwards, fixing on medicine as his profession, he studied at the Medical School, graduated in 1857, and went to Europe, where he studied at Vienna. On his return he practised medicine in Boston, and be-

came prominent as a specialist in eye and ear cases. For some years he was a surgeon of the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and member of the American Ophthalmological and other medical societies. He married (1) Maria Crehore, by whom he had one son, Gustavus, Jr., '58; after her death, he married, in 1881, (2) Miriam Parsons, who bore one son, Charles Channing. Owing to ill health, Dr. Hay gave up practice several years ago and moved from Boston to Jamaica Plain.

1851.

PROF. H. W. HAYNES, Sec.,
239 Beacon St., Boston.

The alumni of the Medical Department of Tulane University, La., are planning to celebrate the anniversary of the 50th year of teaching service of Dr. Stanford E. Chailé, professor and dean of the Medical Department. The exact form which the memorial is to take is not as yet definitely determined, but it is hoped to establish a chair in some department of medicine. — William Czar Bradley died at Brattleboro, Vt., on May 2.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.,
49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

President C. W. Eliot is chairman of the Cooper Statue Association, which has been recently formed to place a statue in Cooperstown, N. Y., in memory of James Fenimore Cooper. — Francis Wales Vaughan died at Capri, Italy, on April 2, 1908. He had reached Naples from Boston a day or two before, expecting to spend several months in Europe. He was born in Cambridge, June 5, 1833. In College, he was a member of the "Med. Fac." and other

societies. After graduation, he studied two years in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. Being invited to become civil assistant to Capt. A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbot, U. S. engineers, he assisted them in the preparation of their report upon the Mississippi River and Delta. When the Civil War broke out he continued with them as civil assistant upon the engineering staff of the Army of the Potomac and followed its fortunes during the entire war. Returning after the war to Cambridge, he accepted the invitation of the trustees of the Social Law Library to become librarian. He was appointed on Jan. 1, 1870, and devoted the rest of his life to building up that institution. He resigned that post only last February. The Social Law Library, which had been formed in the days of Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, occupied, in 1870, one small room on the top floor of the old Court House in Court Sq., and had been, for years, under the charge of Mr. Boyle, one of the criers in the Supreme Judicial Court. Upon the death of Mr. Boyle the trustees desired to make the library adequate to the needs of the profession, and sought the assistance of some scholarly lawyer and gentleman to coöperate with them in building it up. The library, soon after Mr. Vaughan's appointment, was removed to the old insolvency court room, which occupied the south end of the second floor of the old Court House, nearest to city hall; and a new era began. Under Mr. Vaughan's care, during the past 38 years, the library has become one of the best professional collections in the United States. When the new court house was built, quarters which seemed ample were provided for it, under his supervision. They seemed sufficient, but they are already outgrown. Mr. Vaughan never was married. He lived at 21 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

1854.

DR. B. J. JEFFRIES, *Acting Sec.*,
15 Chestnut St., Boston.

Amory Thompson Gibbs died at Boston, Feb. 26, 1908. He was born in Boston, Oct. 17, 1830, eldest son of Ira and Susan (Piper) Gibbs. From four to 17 years of age he was in the Grammar, High and Latin schools of Boston. He was then assistant in the Clerk's Office of the Police Court. Such a position, as a permanent one, was most repulsive to him. "A brighter day dawned" when at 19 he was fitted for college by Rev. E. J. Young, '48, and entered Harvard in 1850. He lived in Boston, and during his entire four years in college walked to and from Cambridge. Of the disadvantages of this he was by no means ignorant, "a necessary separation from the society and familiar intercourse of one's classmates and fellow students." Still it was his "happy lot to secure many pleasant friends at old Harvard." He entered the Law School, Sept. 4, 1854, and in 1855 the law office of Hon. P. W. Chandler. He was admitted to practice in Boston, Feb. 24, 1857, when he commenced business for himself. He was with G. S. Hale, '44, up to 1870. He was then appointed assistant secretary of Harvard College in place of J. W. Harris, deceased. He held this office until it was abolished in 1880. For a time he was United States weigher and gauger, and was clerk of the United States Board of Steamboat Inspectors at Boston from 1885 to 1889. He married at Newport, R. I., June 4, 1856, Miss Augusta Hoyt, daughter of Capt. Charles A. Hoyt of Augusta, Maine. He had three sons and a daughter. — Charles Edward Stetson died in Cambridge, March 22, 1908. He was the son of Amos W. and Susanna Curtis Stetson, and was born at Braintree, Oct. 1, 1835. At ten years of age he was at the Acad-

emy at East Braintree, which was supported mainly by his father and uncle. While there he took up the study of French and Latin "as a pleasure, not intending to go through college," but he was induced to prepare himself and came under Mr. Asa Wellington. Oct. 9, 1850, he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., being admitted to an advanced class, and went to Cambridge in Sept., 1851, entering as Sophomore. At the commencement of the senior year he lost some time from an affection of the eyes, which did not however prevent his graduating seventh in the class at the age of 19. He was at once appointed a teacher in the High School at Charlestown, and from 1860 to 1864 was a master there. For one year he was a mining superintendent in Colorado. From 1866-70 he was Professor of Latin at the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O.; 1871-94 Master of the High School at Braintree; 1872-1900 he held a special grade Boston evening High School certificate; and was assistant in the evening High School, 1880-1903 inclusive. In August, 1894, he was granted a High School, Class A certificate, and in Nov., 1894, was appointed junior-master, sixth year, English High School. From this position he resigned Feb. 1906, with leave of absence on half-pay from Sept. 1, 1905. — Thomas Jackson Lothrop died in Brookline, April 23, 1908. He was born in 1834 in Taunton, son of Cornelius W. and Eleanor Lothrop, attended a district school till 1847, then entered Bristol Academy in Taunton, where he remained till 1850, when he entered the Freshman Class at Harvard. During sophomore, junior, and senior years he taught school "in different districts in Taunton." On graduation he went to Fayal, and for three years was tutor in Mr. Francis Dabney's family. He returned and in 1858 was admitted

to the Iowa Bar at Lyons, where he settled in practice. Aug. 24, 1858, he married Katherine P. Webster at Medfield. He studied law with the Hon. E. H. Bennett and was admitted to the Mass. Bar Jan., 1859, commencing practice in Taunton. He was a partner with Hon. John Daggett, Register of Probate and Insolvency, till 1862. Then he was appointed quartermaster of the 4th Mass. Reg., Dec. 6, 1862. In 1864 he was a member of the Mass. House of Representatives for the city of Taunton. For nine years, 1865-74, he was treasurer of Bristol County, and 1868, treasurer of Taunton Tack Co. During the Rebellion, 1861-62, he joined the Taunton Light Guard, and with the company went into the U. S. Vol. Service and so to New Orleans. Was in the Banks Expedition, brigade quartermaster and port commissary at Brashear City. His valuable horse and equipments, given him by his Taunton fellow citizens, were captured by the rebels under Gen. Dick Taylor. He was mustered out Aug. 28, 1863, and resumed his law practice in Taunton. In 1866 he was advised to give up a sedentary life and took in consequence more interest in manufacturing. In 1888 for more than a year he went to Europe. He was several times a candidate for Governor of Mass. of the Prohibition Party. President of the State Convention, 1881, and received many nominations for state and national offices; was vice-pres. of the Woman's Suffrage Ass'n; also vice-pres. of the Mass. Temperance Alliance; member N. E. Hist. Geneal. Soc. and some years treas. of the Old Colony Hist. Soc. He was interested and active in genealogical matters and published a volume on the Nicholas White family, 1643-1900. He had three sons and two daughters: Arthur P., '82, Thomas M., Inst. Tech., and Harriet E., physician. — An important meeting

of the Class will be held Commencement Day, June 24, at 12.30 P. M., in No. 9 Matthews, when the luncheon will be served.

1855.

E. H. ABBOT, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Joseph Willard, who died in Boston on April 27, was born there Dec. 6, 1834. He was the son of Joseph (Harv., 1816) and Susanna Hinckling (Lewis) Willard. His family has been represented at Harvard for six generations, in direct descent from father to son. This is believed to be the only instance of such unbroken record of direct descent, as, in the six generations of Saltonstalls, the line was, it is stated, broken by an uncle. Major Simon Willard, the earliest New England ancestor, led, about 1638, a hardy band of Puritans from Kent, in England, and finally planted the little town of Lancaster upon the Indian frontier, in Massachusetts. Samuel Willard, Vice-President (1700-07), and Joseph Willard, President (1781-1804) of Harvard College, were among Joseph's ancestors. Major Sidney Willard, '52, of the 35th Mass. Volunteers, who died on Dec. 14, 1862, of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg, in the Civil War, was his elder brother. Joseph entered the Boston Latin School, in 1845, and Harvard College in 1851. He received his A.B. in 1855. He was for three months principal of the Derby Academy, in Hingham, but in December, 1855, joined Rev. S. R. Calthrop, a noted English teacher, in a private school at Bridgeport, Conn. Returning to Cambridge in December, 1856, he began his professional studies in the Law School, and in 1858 took his LL.B. During the next five years, he was employed in private teaching and in assisting some of the law professors in the

preparation of law books. In 1862, he entered the law office of Hon. George S. Hillard, '28, in Boston, and on Jan. 29, 1863, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, and became Mr. Hillard's partner. He acted for about two years as successor to his father, who had long been clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards of the Superior Court, preceding Joseph A. Willard, a cousin who held that office so many years. In May, 1865, Joseph resumed the active practice of law, and continued it without interruption until his last illness obliged him to give up business cares only a few weeks before his death. The line of his family on the College books ends with Joseph Willard. His brother, Major Sidney, had no children. His brother, Dr. Robert, '60, who died in 1892, left only a daughter. Joseph was never married, and his unmarried sister alone survives. This brief record of facts is quite insufficient to mark his place at the bar and in the community. He was one of the few lawyers who maintained at the present day the ancient reputation of the profession for learning and intellectual pursuits. He was not only a scholar, whose classical tastes were early developed and grew with years, but he acquired, by way of recreation, an extensive knowledge of Oriental and Slavic languages. Indeed, his attainments in this direction were so extensive and varied that he became an authority, and was frequently applied to by librarians and others for aid. He loved literature for itself and its own delight. He was, probably, the only member of our class who amused himself with reading Sanskrit. At the bar, his trained habits of mind and extreme accuracy made him a favorite referee and arbitrator in litigations. His quick sense of wit and humor gave to his familiar talk the rare literary flavor of a bygone day.

He lived among his books, and made them friends and companions in a way which few men do in this commercial age. The charm of his conversation, and his strong affections, rendered his friendship a great privilege. Having neither wife nor child, his relations with his classmates were of the closest. He was one of three, who, nearly 20 years ago, took the lead in starting the bi-monthly class meetings which the Class of 1855 has ever since kept up. These meetings have been held regularly on Saturday afternoons, and have transformed the class into a most delightful social club, whose meetings are the more prized as the number which attends them grows gradually less. Willard used at each meeting to take the signatures of all those who were present, and his own name is understood to be on every sheet. Although the homes of the 32 surviving members are scattered over the country from Maine to Texas and California, 12 of them met at his funeral to pay the last tribute of honor and affection they could render to Joseph Willard. — E. H. A.

1856.

PROF. JEREMIAH SMITH, Sec.,
4 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Daniel Angell Gleason died in West Medford, on Feb. 16, 1908. He was born in Worcester, May 9, 1836; the son of John Fiske and Maria (Tourtellotte) Gleason. He prepared at the Worcester High School. After spending one term at Yale, he joined the Harvard Class of 1856 at the beginning of the second term of the freshman year. He attained excellent rank as a scholar, having an oration at Commencement. From 1856 to 1859 he taught as a family tutor in Meadville, Pa. He entered the Harvard Law School in 1859, received the degree of LL.B. in 1860, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1861 and began practice

in Boston. In his earlier years at the bar, he served as an assistant to the attorney-general of Massachusetts; and also edited new editions of Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," Bouvier's "Institutes," and "Phillips on Insurance." In 1864 he drafted a new law for taxing corporations; and was appointed the first commissioner under this law, serving from 1864 to 1880. He was also commissioner of corporations from 1870 to 1880. In 1881 he was elected by the people treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, and was re-elected for the four succeeding years; serving as long as the State Constitution allowed. From 1866 to 1887 he drafted many important statutes. In 1887 he became treasurer of the Fitchburg R. R. Co.; and held the position until his death. His conduct of the important public and corporate trusts committed to his care was a model for his successors. He was a member of the school committee of Medford twenty-one years, serving for eighteen years as chairman. In 1886 a new school-house was named in his honor, the Gleason School. He was for some time chairman of the Medford Water Board; and president of the trustees of the Medford Savings Bank. He was also a member of the Union Club of Boston. He was chairman of the class meeting held in the second term of the senior year; and was elected a member of the class committee. Upon the death of Burrage, in 1901, he was chosen class secretary; and, despite ill health, rendered good service; especially in arranging for the semi-centennial reunion in 1906, and in editing the elaborate class report issued in that year. In consequence of increasing infirmity, he resigned the secretaryship in July, 1907. He was the last survivor of the originally elected class committee. Several years ago his eyesight began to fail, and at the

last he was practically blind. The defective eyesight was accompanied by a gradual failure of the physical system; but his strong mental powers remained unimpaired. He was married, Jan. 7, 1863, to Anne Louisa Hall, who, with five children, survives him. Two sons are graduates of Harvard: Sidney, '88; and Charles Bemis, '94. — Richard Harding Weld died in Boston, March 30, 1908. He was the son of Aaron Davis and Abby (Harding) Weld, and was born at Roxbury, Oct. 22, 1835. He prepared at the Boston Latin School. At the Latin School he received a Franklin medal, and in college he attained Phi Beta Kappa rank. He was one of the marshals on Class Day. He served in the Civil War as captain in the 44th Mass. Volunteers. With the exception of his military service, his whole life after graduation was spent in mercantile pursuits. His business career was prosperous, as he well deserved it should be. He was a partner with his brother, A. D. Weld, Jr. (H. U. 1853), under the style of Aaron D. Weld's Sons. The firm carried on a general export and import business with Russia, and was agent for hemp and sugar houses of Manila. He was a director in various corporations; and was a member of the Union, Athletic, and Country Clubs. He was married July 3, 1866, to Laura Townsend Winsor, who survives him with two sons: Richard Harding Weld, Jr., '90, and Alfred Winsor Weld, '91. — A gold loving-cup has been presented to Hon. Carleton Hunt by members of the Louisiana Bar; the occasion being the 50th anniversary of his admission to practice. In addition to his extensive labors as a practitioner, Mr. Hunt served for years as professor and dean of the Law School of Louisiana (now Tulane) University. In 1879 he was tendered, but declined, an appointment to the Su-

preme Court of Louisiana. He was one of the founders of the American Bar Association.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.,
28 State St., Boston.

Edmund Rowland was born at Springfield, May 24, 1835. His family was of Welsh origin, and embraced on his father's side a line of Presbyterian clergymen in Connecticut; on his mother's side he was descended from Dr. Joshua Frost, H. C. 1793. He left college on account of ill health about the middle of the sophomore year. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1857 and received the degree of A.M. in 1860; Kenyon College gave him that of D.D. in 1882. He studied theology under Bishop Williams in the Berkeley Divinity School. He officiated as the minister in charge of the American Church in Rome, returning to assume the rectorship of Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; in 1864 he became rector of St. James's Church in Goshen, N. Y.; in 1869 of Graal Church, New Bedford, and in 1884 of St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., remaining in active service there till his retirement in 1901; from that time he was rector emeritus till his death on March 22 last. A man of unusual literary ability, he wrote many essays and many sermons expressing vigorous power and ripe scholarship. He was considered by those who knew him as a splendid type of the clergyman of the old school, combining the elements of both the scholar and the Christian gentleman. — Franklin Haven, the son of Franklin and S. A. (Curtis) Haven, was born in Boston, Oct. 11, 1836. He was a pupil of the Boston Latin School under Francis Gardner. He was graduated with the class and then spent some time abroad with Sowdon. On his

return home he began the study of law. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. McDowell and later served as his lieutenant-colonel in the Second California Cavalry up to April 12, 1865, when he resigned. He opened a law office on Court St. with Lewis Stackpole and was aide on the staff of Governor Bullock. In 1868 he was appointed United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston. In 1884 he became actuary of the New England Trust Co. In 1883 he was elected vice-president of that company; vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co.; treasurer of the Massachusetts General Hospital; a director of the Bay State Trust Co. and of the Guarantee Co. of North America. His wife, who survives him, was Mrs. Florence Davis, and she still remains in their house on Beacon St.

1858.

S. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class will celebrate its semi-centennial by a reception in Phillips Brooks House on Commencement and by a dinner. — Dr. H. P. Walcott, chairman of the Mass. State Board of Health, has been re-elected president of the National Association of Hygiene. — Among the members of '58 were B. L. Cilley, of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Dr. J. L. Cilley; Dr. R. T. Edes, professor in the Harvard Medical School; Rev. H. W. Foote, minister of King's Chapel, Boston; A. S. Hartwell, Chief Justice and Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands; G. A. Wentworth, acting principal of Phillips Exeter Academy; Samuel Pasco, U. S. senator and member of the Isthmian Canal Commission; F. G. Brombaugh, member of Congress; Rev. E. G. Porter, antiquary and historian;

G. W. C. Noble, Overseer, and head of Noble's School, Boston; Winslow Warren, Overseer, collector of Boston, and publicist; Dr. H. P. Walcott, Overseer and Fellow of Harvard and acting president; and Henry Adams, historian.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Albert Stickney, a resident of New York City, died in Greenwich, Conn., May 4, 1908. He was born in Boston, Feb. 1, 1839, the son of William and Lucy (Burgess) Stickney. He finished his preparation for college in the Cambridge High School. After graduation, he taught school for a few months, and then entered the law office of Sohier & Dexter, Boston. He took the degree of LL.B. in the Harvard Law School in 1862. He was commissioned captain in the 47th Mass. V. M., in Sept., 1862, and lieutenant-colonel a year later. In June, 1863, he was appointed acting inspector-general on the staff of Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, Department of the Gulf. Was commissioned colonel in the 11th U. S. Colored Troops, but illness intervened and he was mustered out Sept. 1, 1863. Was admitted to the New York Bar in 1864, and remained in practice in New York City as long as he lived. He took a leading part in 1870-72 in the breaking-up of the "Tweed Ring," and in the impeachment of Judges Barnard and McCann. He wrote "A True Republic," "The Lawyer and His Clients," "Democratic Government," "The Political Problem," "The Transvaal Outlook," "Organized Democracy." Sept. 21, 1868, he married Elizabeth Hart Weston, of New York. Mrs. Stickney is living, and also three children: Mrs. Sergeant Kendall, Albert, '97, and William, 1900. The eldest child, Weston, '91, died in 1898.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*,
5 Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

Horace Howland died in New York City on March 31, aged 69. He was born in Charleston, S. C., son of Benjamin J. Howland, philanthropist. After graduating with the Class of 1860, he took up journalism, was a representative of the Associated Press, and subsequently musical critic for the *New York Times* and *World*. He was one of the first members of the Union League Club of New York City, and founded and was president of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. He was also president of the board of education at Orville, N. J. The last years of his life he lived at Hohokus, N. J. He leaves a widow, a son, Francis H. Howland, and a daughter.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*,
30 Court St., Boston.

Dr. Charles Follen Folsom died at a hospital in New York City, shortly after his return from Europe, on Aug. 20, 1907. He was born at Haverhill, April 3, 1842, the son of Nathaniel S. and Ann Wendell (Penhallow) Folsom. After graduating at Harvard he was with the Freedman's Bureau in the South, 1862-65. Returning to Massachusetts he studied medicine, took his degree at the Harvard Medical School, in 1870; subsequently he was a student at Vienna and Berlin, 1873-74, and at Munich, 1879. 1877-82, he was lecturer on hygiene at Harvard; 1879-88, lecturer and asst. professor on mental diseases. He practised in Boston, and won the reputation of being one of the foremost of American alienists. At various times he was visiting and consulting physician at the Boston City Hospital; member of the Mass. Medical Society, of the Boston Natural History Society, of the

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and other learned bodies. He was the author of reports, essays, and editorials on medicine and hygiene. 1891-1903 he was a Harvard Overseer. To Vol. I, No. 1, of the *Graduates' Magazine* he contributed a sketch of Dr. H. I. Bowditch, '28. He married at Middleboro on May 12, 1886, Martha Tucker Washburn. — Frederic Wolters Huidekoper died at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1908. He was born at Meadville, Pa., Sept. 12, 1840, the son of Edgar and Frances (Shippen) Huidekoper. After graduating from Harvard he was captain in the 58th Penn. Volunteers, and took part in the capture of Gen. J. H. Morgan, the raider. He was for 14 years in charge of the Holland Land Co. of Penn. In 1877, he became president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R.; 1881-82, he was president of the Evansville & Terre Haute R. R., and for the next 20 years he was president or receiver of nearly a dozen railways. Since 1901, he had been president of the United Land Co., of Florida. He was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars (Dist. of Col.), president of the Sons of the Revolution (Dist. of Col.); and a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Country, and Harvard Clubs of Washington, and of the Harvard and University Clubs of New York. He married at Meadville, Pa., Jan. 22, 1867, Anna Virginia Christie, who survives him with two sons, Frederic L., '96, and Reginald S., '98.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

The Class will dine at the Parker House in Boston at 7 P. M. on Tuesday, June 23, the evening before Commencement Day, to celebrate the 45th anniversary of their graduation. The Class

Committee hope for a large attendance, and would urge upon every member of the Class the importance of being present if possible. Room 19 Holworthy will be open as usual for the Class on the morning of Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 24. Business meeting promptly at noon. — John Murray Brown died of pneumonia on April 23 at his home in Belmont after a week's illness. He was born in Belmont (then Watertown) May 4, 1842, and has lived in or near that town all his life. He was the son of James and Mary Ann (Perry) Brown. He fitted for college at the school of Epes S. Dixwell, '28. He had been associated with the firm of Little, Brown & Co., publishers, ever since graduation, and a partner since Feb. 1, 1868, and active in the conduct of the business to the end, his father having been the founder of the present firm. Brown was a trustee of the Belmont Public Library. He was married Oct. 30, 1873, to Caroline Lamson, daughter of Charles Lamson of New York City. They had six children, all now living. His wife also survives him.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

John Ward Taylor was born in Hebron, Me., Aug. 17, 1840. When he was eight years old, his father died and thereafter he was obliged to take care of himself. He fitted for college at the Hebron Academy. In college he was a member of the second Sophomore crew and of the Junior crew. After graduating he taught for a few months at Stafford Springs, Conn., then for several years at Montclair, N. J., where he was married to Mary Amelia Benedict. He then went to San Francisco, where he engaged in business, and afterwards was superintendent of Common Schools for the city

and county of San Francisco. In 1891 he was raising cattle on a ranch in Utah. For the next five years he lived in New York, Chicago, and Colorado engaged first in insurance and later in mining. From 1895 to 1899 he was mining in Colorado. 1899-1901 he was in the Philippine Islands. The next five years he spent largely in Siam, developing tin mines for which he had concessions from the Chinese Government. He returned to California more than a year ago, somewhat broken in health and died at Hemet in that state, Feb. 1, 1908.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class will dine, on its 40th anniversary, at the University Club, 270 Beacon St., Boston, at 7 P. M., Tuesday, June 23, 1908, the evening before Commencement. A Class Report is in preparation, to be illustrated by photographs contrasting the members as at graduation with the present time. The longevity of the Class of 1868 has exceeded by far that of any other Class, as appears in the article on "Vital Statistics of Harvard College Graduates, 1830-1904," in this *Magazine* for June, 1907.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, Sec.,
18 Highland St., Cambridge.

Waldo Lincoln is president of the American Antiquarian Society,

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,
1294 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

Lendall Titcomb died at Augusta, Me., on April 23, after a brief illness from angina pectoris. He was born in Augusta, March 17, 1848, and fitted for college at the Augusta High School. He

attended the Harvard Law School from 1872 to 1873 and then began to practise law in Augusta. He was elected Mayor of Augusta in 1901 without opposition and served two terms. — Henry Clinton Backus died in New York City on May 3. He was born in Utica, N. Y., May 31, 1848.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

Dr. Marcello Hutchinson died on April 20, 1908, at Lynnfield Centre, after an illness of nearly three years. He was born May 6, 1849, at South Reading, now Wakefield, and was the son of Abel Fisk and Lydia Porter (Smith) Hutchinson. He attended the public schools of Wakefield until 1865, when he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, where he received his final fitting for college, and at graduation secured the sixth honor, a second Latin oration, for scholarship. At college he was a member of the Everett Athenaeum and of the H. H. Society, and the last three years of his course chummed with T. F. Waters, now settled as pastor of the South (Congregational) Church in Ipswich. He graduated from college with a desire to enter the medical profession and after a year as assistant in the Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry at the Bussey Institution, entered the Harvard Medical School and received his degree of M.D. in June, 1877; he became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society June 10, 1876; August 3, 1877, he was appointed assistant physician at the Taunton Lunatic Hospital and on May 1, 1885, he became first assistant physician, retaining this position until October 1, 1890, when he resigned to take the position of Superintendent of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates at Foxborough. The buildings erected at this hospital were planned

and built under his supervision and were opened in 1893. April 30, 1899, he resigned his work at Foxborough to become Superintendent of the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane at Waterbury, Vt., where he remained until about three years ago when he was obliged to give up on account of ill health. He then removed with his family to Lynnfield Centre. He was a member of the Vermont State Medical Society and of the American Medico-Psychological Association. He was married June 8, 1893, at Mt. Holyoke, South Hadley, to Annie Phebe Palmer, daughter of Daniel W. and Phebe Newell (Abbott) Palmer, who survives, with his son and daughter. — Frank Hasbrouck is County Judge of Dutchess County, N. Y., having assumed office on Jan. 1. — Charlemagne Tower has resigned as Ambassador to Germany and is expected to return to this country this summer. — Walter Eliot Thwing, a temporary member, has published, through W. A. Butterfield, Boston, a history of the First Church in Roxbury, the church of Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, with an introduction by Rev. James De Normandie, D.D., the present pastor of the church.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*,
Framingham.

Dr. John Bryant died in Boston on March 20, after a long and painful illness. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth B. (Sohier) Bryant and was born at Cohasset, July 8, 1851. After graduation from the Hopkinson School in Boston he entered Harvard, where his great physical strength and interest in sports at once placed him in the front rank of the athletes of his time. As a sparrer he had few equals and no superiors, while his ability as an oarsman

made him an important factor of the successive University crews of his college course. Always popular with his classmates and the community at large, he was a member of the Porcellian and all prominent clubs and at graduation was chosen one of the marshals of the class. After the completion of his course at Cambridge he entered the Medical School, where he took his degree in 1878. He never practised his profession for the sake of the income to be derived, but his knowledge and skill were ever at the service of the poor and needy, whom he also aided in more material ways. He went about doing good, and the slums and tenements had in him a friend and sympathizer to whom no appeal for relief from suffering and distress was made in vain. His was not a name to be found on subscription-lists and in charitable enterprises of a public nature. He did his work in secret, and only he and the unfortunate knew the extent and diversity of his benefactions. He traveled widely and accumulated a great collection of photographs of unusual places and subjects, the results of his own skill in that science. He maintained through life his earlier interest in athletic sports and was one of the organizers of the Crib Club and the Boston Athletic Association. As a yachtsman he held high rank among the amateurs of that sport and owned and sailed the famous sloop *Shadow* in her long and almost unbroken series of victories. In the earlier days of the Cup Races his experience as a designer and sailor was in constant demand and of the utmost value, and to him was due in no small degree the success which attended the *Puritan*, *Mayflower*, and *Volunteer* in their respective contests with their English competitors. After the control of the defenders passed from Boston to New York, his advice was still sought by those responsible for their con-

struction and management, and race day always found him on the deck of the American yacht. In recent years failing health has compelled his gradual withdrawal from active participation in the interests of his life. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.,

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

Class Dinner at the Union Club, 8 Park St., Boston, on Tuesday, June 23, at 7 P. M. — The annual golf competition will be held on the links of the Abenaki Golf Club at Rye Beach, N. H., on June 23, by invitation of Southworth. — Commencement meeting at Holworthy 4 as usual.

1875.

W. A. REED, Sec.,

Brookton.

Charles Warner Plummer died at Mentone, France, Feb. 25, 1908. He had been in Europe with his wife for his health for several months. He was a son of Leander Allen and Elizabeth (Merrihew) Plummer and born at New Bedford, Sept. 19, 1853. Leaving the class at the end of the sophomore year he worked in the factory of the New Bedford Cordage Co. for a year, and then was employed in the office of that company, of which he has been president and general manager. He was married at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1886, to Mary Child Barker. — Dr. F. S. Watson has been elected vice-president of the International Association of Urologists, which will hold its first session in Paris in October. Dr. Watson has also been elected president of the American branch of this society. — Hon. Nathan Matthews is chairman of the Finance Commission, which has taken a leading part in Boston municipal reforms.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, Sec.,
262 Washington St., Boston.

Dr. William Davis's summer address is Pleasant Bay Narrows, South Orleans.

— The U. S. Senate on April 2 passed a bill granting to Lowell a section of land adjoining the vast grounds of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

— E. M. Wheelwright and Haven are the architects of the new opera house to be built in Boston. — W. S. Andrews's address is University Club, N. Y. — F. J. Stimson delivered an address entitled "The Invention and Wisdom of the Division of Legislative Power between Congress and the States" on April 10 before the Society of the Alumni of the Department of Law of the University of Pennsylvania in the Law School Building, Philadelphia. He was chairman of the Mass. State Democratic Convention.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, Sec.,
73 Tremont St., Boston.

The midwinter dinner of the Class was held in Harvard Hall, at the Harvard Club, New York, Feb. 21. Over 40 men were present, and the evening was a great success. The Secretary called the meeting to order and introduced Hitchcock as toastmaster, who, with Seamans and Hosford, were the committee to arrange for the dinner. Remarks were made by Byrne, Z. Swift, A. L. Lowell, Harris, and the Secretary, and the old songs were sung until a late hour. There was a good attendance from Boston, and all agreed that the dinner should be repeated at some time in the same place. — Dec. 31, 1907, Clifford Richardson, vice-president and chairman of Section C, Chemistry, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Chicago, delivered an address entitled, "A Plea for

the Broader Education of the Chemical Engineer." — Truman Heminway was born Sept. 3, 1855, at Palmyra, N. Y., and died at Lakemont, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1908. His father was Albert Gallatin Heminway, a graduate of Hobart College and a lawyer, who practised for some years in Palmyra and Troy, and later went to New York City and became a banker and broker in Wall Street, as a member of the firm of A. G. Heminway and Company. His mother was Olivia Pattison, daughter of John and Emma Gardiner Pattison. His grandfather was one of the early settlers from Massachusetts in New York. Heminway's early life was spent in Palmyra, N. Y., Jersey City, New York City, and New Rochelle. From 1866 to 1871 he was at school at Charlier's in New York; and in September of that year he entered Exeter, where he remained two years and fitted for college, entering with us in 1873. During his college course he was a member of the Porcellian, the D. K. E., the O. K., the Hasty Pudding, the Harvard Athletic Association, and he was treasurer of the Institute and of the H. U. B. C. He was also an editor of the *Crimson*. He roomed during his college course at 27 Holyoke with our classmate R. S. Sauzade. 1877-78 he was in Europe, and 1878-79 at the Harvard Law School; and after that in New York City. He took an LL.B. at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, but afterwards joined the firm of A. G. Heminway and Co., bankers and brokers, in New York. In 1885, he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and formed a partnership with Sauzade under the firm name of Heminway and Co. In 1896 he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which necessitated his retirement from business, and since that time he has continued in retirement,

and has required the services of an attendant. He was married Sept. 29, 1885, to Honora Irving, daughter of Rev. Dr. Harwood, of New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Heminway died May 1, 1900. He leaves three children, Edwin, Oliva, and Truman. — William Austin Whiting was born Aug. 5, 1855, in Charlestown, and died in Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 18, 1908. He was the son of George Augustus and Lucy Jones (Austin) Whiting. His father was a merchant of Boston, and his mother was the daughter and second child of William Austin, H. C. 1798. The immigrant ancestor of the Whitings was Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose father was a Mayor of Boston, England, in 1586. Rev. Samuel Whiting, the first minister of Lynn, Mass., was born in 1597, educated at Cambridge, England, and came to Boston in 1636. He died in Lynn in 1679. His son, Samuel, graduated at Harvard, 1653, and was the first pastor of the church in Billerica, Mass., where he died in 1712. Until 1843 the Whitings in our classmate's direct line appear to have continued to live in Billerica. Our classmate's grandfather, Augustus Whiting, H. C. 1816, practised as a physician, first in Billerica and afterward in Charlestown, where he died in 1867. Our classmate attended the public schools in Charlestown, and was fitted for College at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, entering with us in 1873. In his freshman and sophomore years he roomed at 43 Thayer, and during his junior and senior years, chummed with J. Bertram Williams, of our class, in 51 Thayer. He was a member of the Institute, and the Hasty Pudding Club, and he was on the football team of '74, director of the Football Association, '75, and captain of the team from October, 1875, to November, 1876; when he was obliged to retire on account of a fracture of the

leg which he suffered during a football match with McGill College, in Montreal, Oct. 29, 1876, and which necessitated his absence from College for two months during his senior year. After graduation he entered the Boston University Law School, received the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1879. He practised law in Boston for some time with our classmate C. K. Cobb and in September, 1881, he removed to and settled in practice in Honolulu. He was at different times Deputy Attorney-General and Acting-Attorney General, and he was Attorney-General in the cabinet of Queen Liliuokalani from Feb. 25, 1891, to July 12, 1892. He was appointed First Judge of the First Circuit Court, Jan. 1, 1893, and was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Hawaii from Jan. 11, 1896, to June 30, 1900, when he retired to enter upon the practice of law. He was colonel for a time of the First Regiment, National Guards of Hawaii, and president of the Military Commission. His death was caused by dropsy, caused by cirrhosis of the liver, and he had been seriously ill for some weeks before his death, and in ill health for many months. He was a member of the Pacific Club of Honolulu, and the funeral was under the auspices of the Pacific Lodge of Masons of which he was a member and at one time Worshipful Master. At a meeting of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands after his death, before the Supreme Court, the court adjourned out of respect to his memory, and resolutions were entered upon the court records. Thereupon many of the judges and members of the bar testified to the good work that he had done, to the good and kind deeds that he had performed, to his usefulness as a citizen, a public officer, a judge and a practising lawyer, and to the high re-

gard and affection in which he was held by his associates and friends.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec.,
53 State St., Boston.

Charles Moore has left Boston and returned to Detroit, Mich., where his address is care of Security Trust Co. — Henry Blanchard Osgood, born at San Francisco, Cal., March 9, 1857, died Jan. 29, 1908, at the State Asylum for the Insane at Westboro, where he had been confined nearly 20 years. — Henry Sigourney, who was connected with '77 in their freshman and sophomore years and with '78 in our sophomore year, died in Boston on March 9, of cancer. He was born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1855. After leaving college, he resided generally in Boston, without occupation. He married in London, Eng., March 2, 1885, Louise Power, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. His son Henry Louis is a senior at Harvard. — The Class Dinner will be held June 23, the night before Commencement. A new Class Report is in preparation.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, Sec.,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

Charles Stedman Hanks died in Boston, March 23, 1908. An attack of pneumonia was the immediate cause, but he had been in failing health for some time previously. He was born in Lowell, April 10, 1856, the son of the Rev. Stedman Wright Hanks, a well-known minister of the Congregational (Trinitarian) denomination, and Sarah Humphrey (Hale) Hanks. During his boyhood his family removed to Cambridge, and he was fitted for college in the Cambridge High School and entered Harvard in the fall of 1875. In college he was actively interested in athletics, especially baseball, playing on

his freshman nine and later on the University nine. He was a member of the Everett Athenaeum and of the K. N. and H. H. Societies, and at graduation was elected one of the Class Day Committee. During the first year after graduation he studied law in Boston, in the office of Richardson and Hale. In 1880 he entered the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1881. During the following year he was corporation clerk of the Charles River Street Ry. Co. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, May 1, 1883, and began the practice of law in Boston. May 16, 1888, he was married, at Faribault, Minn., to Miss Clarina Bartow Shumway of New York. After his marriage he made his home at Manchester, Mass. He had become a director of the Newsboys Reading Room Association of Boston, and now for a number of years he and his wife were interested in maintaining a cottage near their own home at which during the summer months from 70 to 90 convalescent poor children were received, each for a stay of some weeks. In 1890 he went to Europe with his family for a year, spending most of the time in Russia. A part of the winters of 1892 and 1893 was spent in Florida. The winter and spring of 1895-96 were spent in Spain and Egypt, and the following winter in Dresden. In 1908 he made his residence at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, still keeping the place at Manchester as a summer home. Both at Chestnut Hill and at Manchester as well as in all his traveling his love of out-of-doors life and sports was unailing. At Manchester he had been one of the organizers of the Essex County Club and had also assisted in the formation of the Misery Island Club. At Dresden his efforts to arouse interest in golf led later to the organization of the Dresden Golf Club. His "Hints to Golfers," published under the

pseudonym "Niblick," and his "Camp Kits and Camp Life," are both well known. In 1906 circumstances led to his undertaking an investigation into the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He felt sure that the figures submitted to the commission by the railroads did not represent the true status of the roads. A correspondence with Pres. Roosevelt was followed by the appointment of Hanks and Mr. G. W. R. Harriman in July, 1906, to submit their findings to the commission. They made a report based upon the figures of ten roads which had been selected by the commission. The committee appointed by the President to pass upon the justness of their criticisms reported adversely, but Hanks remained confident of the essential strength of his position and affirmed it in various addresses, one of which, on the benefit of the Hepburn Law, delivered before the Fitchburg (Mass.) Board of Trade, in April, 1907, was printed by request. In July, 1907, Hanks again went to Europe with his family, but in January, 1908, his failing health obliged him to return. He had been making further investigations into railroad statistics abroad, and he had also been at work upon a short history of "Our Plymouth Forefathers," which has been published since his death. Very few knew how ill he was at the time of his return, and most of the members of the Class were unprepared for the news of his death. He will be especially missed by them. Large-hearted and generous-minded in all relations, he has shown a peculiar enthusiasm and loyalty in whatever he has done for and with the Class, and from the first he has been among those who have done most to foster and strengthen its sense of comradeship. His wife survives him, together with a son and a daughter. — C. E. St. John was installed as minister of the First Uni-

tarian Church, Philadelphia, Jan. 12. — F. W. Taussig, as lecturer on the Henry Ward Beecher foundation, delivered three lectures at Amherst College, March 20, April 10, and April 17, on "The Economic Effects of the Tariff during the Period since the Civil War." — Addresses: Henry Baily, 18 Tremont St., Boston; W. B. Harlow, care Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London; Richard Heard, 41 St. Stephen St., Boston. — Holworthy 18 will be open as usual on Commencement Day for the use of members of the Class; further notices in regard to Commencement Day will be given in the *Boston Advertiser* of June 22, 23, and 24, and the *Boston Transcript* of June 22 and 23.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

The Secretary is arranging for an informal dinner of the Class at the Algonquin Club in Boston on Monday evening, June 22. — A. H. Lea is the senior member of the firm of Lea & Feibiger, which on Jan. 1 last became the successors of the Philadelphia publishing house of Lea Brothers & Co. — W. A. Pew, Jr., has been unanimously elected brigadier-general and succeeds Gen. J. H. Whitney, retired, in command of the Second Brigade, M. V. M. — Francis Marion Holden was the son of Artemas Rogers and Susan (Bates) Holden, and was born at Boston, on Feb. 6, 1858. He prepared for College at the Boston Latin School. In College he played on the Nine. After graduating, he entered the Harvard Medical School and received the degree of M.D. in June, 1884. He also received the degree of A.B. out of course in 1905. He spent several years in England traveling and studying medicine. On his return to America he settled in Philadelphia,

which has since been his home. He entered the stock brokerage business, and was for a time a member of the Philadelphia Exchange. He was also an officer of the Cataract Copper Mining & Smelting Co., of Montana. He was a member of several social clubs in Philadelphia, and also of the Philadelphia Historical Society and Franklin Institute. A few months ago, Holden went to Paris to be with his wife and daughter, the latter of whom is studying there. He was intending to return to this country, but was taken suddenly ill with angina pectoris and died in a few hours on Feb. 28. Holden was married on Jan. 3, 1888, to Emma Arndt Lombaert, who, with his only child, a daughter, survives him. — Gerry Austin Lyman was born in Boston, and was the son of George Hinckley and Maria C. R. (Austin) Lyman. He prepared for College at private schools and with a private tutor. He left College in the freshman year, and was for several years afterward in the cotton business in the South. In 1887 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., and was freight agent of the road at St. Joseph, Mo., for several years. He then removed to New York City, and was connected with the dock department for a year and a half. In 1894 he became connected with the New York Telephone Co., in whose employ he was at the time of his death. It appears that he had been suffering for a number of years from heart trouble. He never complained, however, and it was only after his death that it was known how much he had been suffering. He was ill in bed only a few days before his death on Oct. 20, 1907. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia. — Early in June Prof. A. B. Hart will start with his family to go round the world, returning in Sept., 1909.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.,
Cambridge.

H. H. Benham, major, 23d Infantry, has been retired from the army. — R. H. McCurdy on March 2 became senior member of the firm of McCurdy, Henderson & Co., bankers and brokers, at 24 Nassau St., New York. — Prof. M. H. Morgan has been delivering during April a course of five lectures before the Brooklyn Institute on the "Private Life of the Romans." — Rev. H. W. Winkley was called in March to be rector of Calvary Church, Danvers. — Francis M. Holden died at Paris, Feb. 28. He was the son of Artemas R. and Susan B. Holden, and was born at Boston, Feb. 6, 1858. He entered college with the Class of 1880 and was with our Class during freshman year. A sketch of him is printed under the 1880 news.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,
89 State St., Boston.

G. C. Buell has been chosen president of the newly formed Harvard Club of Rochester, N. Y. — C. H. Keep resigned as a member of the Public Service Commission of New York State to become president of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., upon its reopening in March. — J. R. Worcester was chosen president of the newly formed Association of Harvard Engineers.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,
2 Joy St., Boston.

Edwin Cull Howell died at Gwathmey, Va., Dec. 16, 1907. The son of George and Frances Sarah (Cull) Howell, he was born at Nantucket, Mass., April 21, 1860. He prepared for College at the Charlier Institute, New York City, and was admitted to Harvard in July, 1877,

entering with the Class of 1881. He left College in March of his senior year, and taught in a private school at Asbury Park, N. J., during 1881-82. Returning to Cambridge, he joined our Class and graduated with us in 1883, standing 11th in the Class, ranking among those to whom Dissertations were assigned, and receiving Honorable Mention in Latin, Mathematics, and English Composition. During the winter of 1884, he was instructor in mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, and teacher also in a private school conducted by W. S. Marston, '74, at Baltimore. He left this school in 1886 and went to Kingston, N. Y., as teacher of mathematics and French at the Preparatory School of I. M. Cross; but returned to Baltimore the following year, and engaged in newspaper work on the staff of the *Daily News*. In 1889 he came to Boston as a special writer on the Boston *Herald*, with which paper he was connected for 14 years, becoming in 1896 assistant city editor, and in 1898 assistant news editor. In July, 1903, he removed to Washington, D. C., and became assistant in the Nautical Almanac Office of the Navy Department, where he continued until his death. He was one of the chief American authorities on whist, attended the annual congresses of the American Whist League, and wrote regularly for *Whist*, the monthly organ of the league. In 1896 he published "Whist Openings," the pioneer in the short-suit field of the game, and also "Method of Duplicate Whist for Pairs." — The program for our 25th Anniversary has not, at this date, been completed in all its details, but a general outline is as follows: Sunday, June 21, service at Appleton Chapel, Cambridge. Pews reserved for members and their wives. Clergymen of the Class will take part in the service. After the exercises, a reception and tea

will be given by J. A. Noyes, at his residence, No. 1 Highland St., Cambridge. Monday, June 22, a day at the seashore. A. W. Pollard will entertain the men of the Class at his summer place at Gloucester. There will be opportunity for sea-bathing, golf, tennis, etc. While the men are at Gloucester, Mrs. William Faxon will entertain the wives of members, during the afternoon, at her place at Cohasset. In the evening, tickets may be had and seats reserved at the Pop Concert, at Symphony Hall. Tuesday, June 23, the day will be spent at the Country Club in Brookline. In the evening the Class Dinner will be held at the Algonquin Club. Wednesday, June 23, the usual Commencement Lunch will be served at 11 Stoughton. The Chief Marshal's Lunch, to which all members of the Class are invited, will take place at University Hall, between 1 and 2 o'clock. — G. W. Beals was re-elected secretary of the Boston Athletic Association, at the annual meeting on April 27, thus beginning his 16th consecutive term of office; and G. B. Morison was chosen president for the 6th time. Beals has removed his office to 41 Pearl St., Boston, where he is agent for the Quaker City Glass Co., the Goodwin & Kintz Manufacturing Co., and other concerns. — J. R. Brackett has been active in the work of charitable relief in the burned district of Chelsea, as chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee; and J. F. Moors has been serving as principal adviser to the general head of all the local relief work. — F. L. Clark is vice-president of the Spokane & Inland Empire Ry. — L. A. Coolidge was nominated by the President, on Feb. 12, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and took office on March 17. — Dr. Sumner Coolidge has been executive officer to the chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone at Panama, has acted for the

director of hospitals during his absence, and served as visiting physician to the officials at Culebra. He has also organized and led the Isthmian Canal Commission Brass Band, and a Glee Club, and is president of the Culebra Y.M.C.A. and Base Ball Association. — Marshall Cushing represents, in New York and Washington, a National Committee of Representatives of Employers' Organizations, and is chairman of the committee on public affairs of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia and edits its magazine, *The Manufacturer*. — G. B. Dewson has changed his business address to 84 State St., Boston. — J. E. Davis is sales manager of the Continental Rubber Works at Erie, Pa. — Waldo Fuller is in the employ of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, engineers and contractors, Boston, and has recently had charge of railway grading work at Canton, Pa.; he is a member of the newly organized Engineers Club of New York. — C. M. Hammond holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the Governor of California. — H. V. Hayes is a member of an advisory committee relative to electrical engineering at the Mass. Institute of Technology. He presented a paper at the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis, Mo., on the subject: "Loaded Telephone Lines in Practice." — E. F. Henderson has delivered eight lectures at Harvard on the French Revolution, besides two on the same subject at Yale, and others at smaller institutions. — W. C. Jennings is connected with the Surveyor General's Office of the United States; his address is 1205 Second Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. — G. P. Keith is president of the Dunn Green Leather Co., with which he has been connected since 1884; he is also president of the Hudson Tannery Co. of Hudson. — W. F. Kellogg is business manager, for the *London Times*, of the

new (11th) edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," preparing for publication in England, 1910.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

T. L. Frothingham has retired from the firm of Steele, DeFries & Frothingham and has opened an office for the general practice of law at 32 Liberty St., New York. He has recently been made a member of the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association of New York and has been appointed chairman of its Standing Committee on Hospitals. — S. I. Hutchinson is a member of the firm of Sargent & Fairchild, members of the Boston Stock Exchange, 8 Exchange Pl., Boston. — Gordon Abbott has been elected commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club. — L. E. Sexton was chairman of the Reception Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at a reception given in January to the officers and members of the New York State Bar Association and their guest, the Right Hon. James Bryce. — F. L. Payson is lieutenant and paymaster in the U. S. Army and is stationed at Atlanta, Ga. — E. A. Bangs is in the real estate office of Wilgus, Kelly & Co., at 3 East 14th St., New York. — The names of several members of the Class appear on the lists of officers of Harvard Clubs: viz.: H. M. Atkinson, President, Atlanta, Ga.; Bertram Ellis, President, New Hampshire Club, and Secretary of the Keene, N. H., Club; R. G. Brown, President, Minnesota; Rev. C. T. Billings, President of the Lowell Club and Secretary of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. — Fiske Warren has returned from a trip to the Philippines. — Prof. L. E. Gates's address is 1315 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

A very successful midwinter Class dinner was held at the Union Club, Boston, on March 21. 40 men were present, including four from New York, one from Philadelphia, one from Vermont, and Sidney J. Jennings from Johannesburg, So. Africa. Storrow presided, Nutter acted as toastmaster and read verses, and Dean Sabine, guest of the evening, gave an instructive talk on Harvard matters, scholastic, administrative, and athletic. Dr. Harding, Gorham, Boyden, and others sang. The gathering held together until after 12 o'clock. — J. J. Storrow has been elected the first president of the new and enlarged Boston Merchants' Association to represent all the commercial interests of the city. In March he and Mrs. Storrow gave the annual official reception to meet the "honor men" at their home on Beacon St. In April he was appointed by Acting Governor Draper the chairman of the relief fund committee for the sufferers from the Chelsea fire. — F. A. Delano has been elected president of the American Railway Association. — J. J. Storrow and H. M. Williams were two of the 20 charter members of the new Harvard Club of Boston. The latter attended the dinner and meeting in March to perfect the organization and prepare by-laws. About a dozen '85 men have already joined. — This year's William H. Baldwin \$100 prize offered annually by the National Municipal League was won by A. E. Pinanski, '08, who last year received honorable mention. His subject was "The Street Railway Systems of Metropolitan Boston." — Daniel Kellier is largely interested as a stockholder in the Seattle National Bank and others of that city, in addition to the Bank for Savings in Seattle of which he is the pre-

sident. — Dr. G. A. Craigin has resigned from the staff of the Harvard Medical School. — G. D. Cushing gave an address in March before the City History Club on the "Study of History" and on "City Affairs in Boston." In February he spoke before the B. Y. M. C. Union on "The Ethics of Public Life." — The Class Baby, Pauline LeRoy French, was married May 5, at Newport, to Saml. Jones Wagstaff, '08. — The William Belden Noble lectures for 1908-09 will be given by Pres. Henry C. King of Oberlin. — Prof. J. H. Gardiner has been elected a member of the Library Committee of the Harvard Union. — Hon. E. T. Sanford was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Washington in February. — A. H. Ward of Milton Academy was elected a vice-president at the annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association in March; at which Storrow gave an address on "Education as a Social Study." — Col. S. E. Winslow has been elected one of the delegates from the Worcester district to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. — Prof. I. L. Winter has been made assistant professor for five more years from next September. — B. B. Thayer is one of the advisory council of the newly formed Association of Harvard Engineers. Owing to the illness of President H. H. Rogers, Thayer has had practical charge of the Amalgamated Copper Co. properties since last fall. — Pres. V. C. Alderson is the new president of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club. — J. Lawrence is one of the board of managers of the Boston Children's Hospital. — Hon. E. T. Sanford has declined a nomination to the U. S. district judgeship of East Tennessee. — Col. J. E. Thayer has been elected president of the First National Bank of Clinton. — Prof. A. G. Webster of Clark University has had published in *The Popular Sci-*

ence Monthly for March his article on "America's Intellectual Product," originally delivered as an address on Founders' Day. He also contributed to *January Science* an article on Lord Kelvin. — A. S. Johnson is treasurer of the Harvard Mission. — H. B. Coxe of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on May 8, to the '85 men attending the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — B. B. Thayer is a member of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. — Addresses: F. I. Carpenter, Barrington, Ill.; Eugene Lent, office address, Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*,
145 W. 78th St., New York, N. Y.

Henry Hyde Dwight, son of Henry Cutler and Fanny Maria (Hyde) Dwight, was born at Barre, Vt., July 25, 1863, and died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 26, 1908. He graduated with the Class of '86 and spent the following year in Europe. Upon his return he went into the office of Hartwell & Richardson, architects, and, after being with them for seven years, became a member of the firm of Dwight and Chandler in Boston. In 1903 he had pneumonia, followed by a nervous collapse, and in 1904 he went to California for his health, where he remained, practising his profession as an architect, until the time of his death. Sept. 12, 1895, he was married in Boston to Miss Mary Alba Webster, whose death preceded his by ten days. — Prof. T. W. Richards has been giving a Lowell course of eight lectures on "The Early History and Recent Development of the Atomic Theory." In January, 1908, he was made Foreign and Honorary Member of the Chemical Society (the leading British Association of this kind). —

Binney Gunnison is in charge of the Department of Public Speaking at the James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill. — Prof. F. B. Mallory gave the Middleton Goldsmith Lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine in March, 1908. — Garrett Droppers is Professor of Political Economy at Williams College. — Addresses: D. C. Chamberlain, Room 66, Home Life Bldg., Washington, D. C.; B. Gunnison, James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill.; G. Droppers, Williams College, Williamstown. — Rev. P. R. Frothingham delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
340 South Station, Boston.

E. R. Shippen, who was obliged to resign his pastorate at the First Church in Dorchester last fall, has spent the winter in England for the benefit of one of his children and has now returned to this country. He is temporarily filling the pulpit at Lancaster, Pa.; address: "The Oaks," Washington, D. C. — J. H. Woods has been appointed Asst. Professor of Philosophy for five years from Sept. 1, 1908. — C. H. Strong, who was associated with the Class while in College and in the Law School, has formed a partnership for the practice of law under the name of Strong, Blake & McAneny with offices at 2 Rector St., New York, N. Y. — Gov. Guild has appointed Dr. J. B. Blake a trustee of the Mass. Hospital for Epileptics. — In April Prof. G. P. Baker completed his lectures at the Sorbonne.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

On Feb. 28 the New York members of the Class gave a dinner at the Harvard Club, inviting as guests all classmates living outside that city. Over 80 men

were present and in every respect the affair was highly successful. There was no formal speaking, but Rand surprised a few men who helped to enliven the affair. Those who gave and managed the dinner have the appreciation and thanks of all who were present. — The program for the 20th anniversary celebration in June provides for a sail Sunday afternoon on W. S. Spaulding's yacht *Isis*; a field-day and luncheon at the Oakley Country Club on Monday; an automobile trip and luncheon on Tuesday and Class Dinner at the Exchange Club. — G. B. Leighton has been chosen alternate delegate at large from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention. — G. L. Allen is one of the selectmen of Manchester. — C. M. Cabot has been elected a member of the Governing Committee of the Boston Stock Exchange. — The Secretary has been unable to reach the following men and will be very glad to obtain any information concerning them: G. M. Ashe, C. R. Hammerslough, Wm. Mitchell, Henry Franc, Alan Cunningham, J. M. Seip, W. F. Draper, C. R. Holman, E. B. Gordon, C. T. Sempers, H. M. Federhen, W. M. Willett.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses: (Business) E. S. Griffing, 154 Nassau St., New York; W. P. Derby, 120 Pearl St., Cambridge; O. M. Anderson, McAlester, Ok.; G. W. Lee, 147 Milk St., Boston; P. F. Hall, 60 State St., Boston. — The Secretary desires to obtain the present addresses of G. T. Burrows, Livingston Griffin, H. G. Lapham, R. C. Surbridge, Edward C. Jewell, and Wesley Paul. Can any one give them? — O. M. Anderson is vice-president and manager of the Central Fruit and Produce Co., located

at McAlester, Ok. — P. Bartholow was appointed in April an assistant in the Tuberculosis Clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. — C. C. Batchelder is a delegate of the Mass. Associated Board of Trade. — W. R. Bigelow has been elected member of the Natick School Committee. — W. P. Derby has resumed the practice of medicine and is located in Cambridge. — Prof. C. B. Davenport was elected secretary of the Animal Section of the American Breeders' Association, Jan. 28, 1908. — Prof. C. H. Moore gave five lectures last February on "Last Five Centuries of Roman Paganism," at the University of Illinois. — George H. Norman died of pneumonia, at Brookline, Feb. 13, 1908. He was born at Newport, R. I., April 18, 1865. Before entering Harvard in the Class of 1889, he was educated at St. Paul's School and in Tours, France, and took a special engineering course of two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At Harvard was member of Institute of 1770, Zeta Psi, Hasty Pudding, and the Porcellian Club. After graduation was associated in the banking business with the firm of F. H. Prince & Co., retiring after five years to take up the management of the water supply companies controlled by his father. During the Spanish War he was commissioned lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and served as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. *Gloucester*, personally receiving the surrender of Admiral Cervera during the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. By vote of Congress he was advanced eight numbers for meritorious conduct and bravery in rescuing the crew of the Spanish armored cruiser *Maria Teresa*. In 1900 he became trustee of his father's estate, in addition to which up to the time of his death he was identified with the management of the different charitable or-

ganizations and of the hospital at Newport. He was president of the Newport Water Works, and director of the following companies: Aquidneck National Bank, Newport, R. I., Newport Trust Co., Newport, R. I., Industrial Trust Co., Providence, R. I., Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co., Chicago, Ill., Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., Chicago, Ill., and other railroad companies. — W. F. Richards is vice-president of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club. — Prof. W. H. Siebert entertained President and Mrs. Eliot on April 24 and 25, during their visit to Columbus, O., on their Western tour this spring. — C. H. Slattery has been re-appointed City Treasurer of Boston by the Republican Mayor Hibbard, — a well deserved tribute to the able and non-political administration of his office by Slattery during the past two years. — Dr. W. H. Warren has been appointed Dean of the Medical Department of Washington University at St. Louis. — Charles Warren has been chosen president of the Papyrus Club of Boston; he delivered an address on Civil Service Reform before the Randall Club of Fall River in February, being the guest of R. N. Durfee, '89. — Prof. M. Winkler delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address before the University of Kansas, on Jan. 3, 1907, on "Goethe and Self-Culture."

preference and advancement for one of the most promising young men in the Department of State. This is J. B. Scott, solicitor for the department, who played so conspicuous a part in the recent Hague Conference that he was singled out for special commendation by the Secretary of State in the congratulations which he extended to the American commissioners on their work in the conference. Mr. Scott, who is a citizen of California, has long made a specialty of international law. Having been graduated from Harvard, he spent some years at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris pursuing his favorite study, and incidentally he acquired a knowledge of French and German which has since proved invaluable. He later organized the Los Angeles Law School, now the law department of the University of Southern California. When the war with Spain broke out Mr. Scott enlisted in the 7th Regiment, and soon after being mustered out he was offered and accepted the deanship of the Law School of Columbia. It was while occupying this position that he published the argument on international law, which so entirely coincided with the views of Secretary Root that the latter immediately offered Mr. Scott the post of solicitor for the Department of State, made vacant by the resignation of the veteran Judge Pedfield." — *New York Tribune*.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.,
84 State St., Boston.

"The authorship of a case-book on international law, in which he presented a strong argument in support of the proposition that international law was an actual legal system susceptible of being administered in courts of justice, prepared while he was professor of law at Columbia University, has led to singular

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

The Class will meet at Holworthy 9 on Commencement Day, June 24. Other plans for Tuesday, June 23, will be announced later. — About 40 Boston members of the Class had an informal dinner at the Algonquin Club on March 21. No speeches were prepared and the lightning hit with great success

when the self-appointed toastmaster showed his Machiavellian hand. Those present were Little, Osgood, Rev. H. S. Johnson, Sever, Tudor, MacPherson, Curtis, Tyson, Wainwright, H. L. Norton, Bangs, M. Williams, Jr., Mason, Rev. A. A. Berle, R. Sears, Luce, King, De Normandie, Atkinson, Keene, Baldwin, Brackett, Burr, Bussey, H. I. Cummings, Dabney, Dudley, Gulick, Hunt, Leeds, Muller, S. D. Parker, J. A. Parker, Percival, Reed, Rich, R. D. Willard, Woodworth, Woods. There will be another dinner next winter. — H. S. Wilkinson has been appointed Division Superintendent of Traffic of the Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co. in Atlanta, Ga.; address, Chandler Bldg. — J. T. Burnett is with the Mass. Bonding and Insurance Co., 77 State St., Boston. — E. S. Berry is counsel for a large insurance company at Hartford, Conn.; address, 56 Prospect St. — P. B. Vallé is in partnership with Gaze and Co., wholesale commission merchants, 75 Front St., Portland, Ore. — Rev. A. A. Berle is writing for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* a series on "Aspects of Spiritual Democracy," the first title being, "Universities and the Social Life." — C. H. Page has been appointed Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures at Columbia University. He is also the Secretary of the Division of Modern Languages and Literatures. His translation of Molière is finished; in it the verse plays of Molière are for the first time translated into English verse. — R. W. Nutter is counselor at law, at Trust Co. Bldg., 183 Main St., Brockton. — Morgan Barnes and T. Everett are members of the Harvard Club of Southern California. — Edward Fulton is an associate professor in the University of Illinois. — Rev. C. L. Slaterry spoke at the recent dinner of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club. — R. W. Atkinson is building a house at Heath Hill,

Brookline. — G. B. Anderson is the president of the Swedish National Association. — W. K. Flint is the vice-president of the Milwaukee Harvard Club. — J. L. Parker and A. J. Garceau were two of the organizers of the Harvard Club of Boston. A. J. Garceau is the secretary of the Club. Any member of the Class who desires to join this club should communicate with the Secretary. — H. L. Norton has taken his family abroad to remain at Wiesbaden for several years.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

Dr. F. S. Newell has been appointed assistant professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Medical School. — J. O. Porter's business address is The McPherson Store, 71-79 Hanover St., and 6-12 Elm St., Boston. — G. L. Batchelder is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Co., Boston. — After a pastorate of five and a half years with the First Congregational Church of Troy, N. Y., Rev. J. B. Lewis has resigned to accept a call to the Second Congregational Church of Huntington, Mass. — Dr. William Thorndike has been elected president of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee. — E. A. Reed is vice-president of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio. — Joseph Shattuck, Jr., is president of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club. — Lieut.-Gov. E. J. Lake is a vice-president of the newly organized Harvard Club of Connecticut; and C. C. Hyde is its secretary and treasurer. — Percival Hall is president of the Harvard Club of Washington. — J. D. Bowersock is president of the Harvard Club of Kansas City. — H. McK. Landon is president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. — Word has been received of the death of Gilman Smith Low on Feb. 14, 1908. A sketch will be printed later.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Some 35 members of the Class in and near New York City attended a special dinner held April 24 at the Harvard Club there, to discuss plans for the "quindecennial." The occasion proved most successful and enjoyable, and will probably be made an annual gathering hereafter. — F. G. Benedict reports: "I have removed to Boston permanently as director of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory, and have purchased a house at 195 Bellevue St." — G. Collamore reports: "For the past year I have been associated with André L. Causse, 105 Hudson St., New York City, in the import and export commission business. There has been nothing doing on my side, the export, and my principal occupation at present consists in translating French letters." — Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Currier will be "at home" after July 1, at 16 Greystone Park, Lynn. — F. W. Dallinger is a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee of Mass. — S. L. Fridenberg has changed his address to 192 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y. — L. Hand is a member of the committee on admissions of the New York City Bar Association, which now numbers over 2000 men. — C. S. Hawes is a special agent for the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., where he should be addressed. — C. G. Hubbell has removed his residence to 32 Muzzey St., Lexington. — H. P. Nash is secretary of the L. F. Muelbe Art Glass Works, East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — W. M. Reed reports: "I am going to change my place of residence from Trenton to New York City, for I have resigned from the Roebing Co. in order to help the Babbitts make their soap. A letter addressed care of Judge

William H. Wadhams, 99 West St., will always reach me." — H. Saville has removed his offices to Barristers Hall, Boston, where he continues a member of the law firm of Saville & Chandler. — J. C. Spurr is a member of the new organization of Spurr & Cox, Inc., which "aims to provide specialists for giving advice upon and doing practical work in the various branches connected with the mining industry." Main office at 305 Boston Building, Denver, Colo.; branches in New York and Mexico. — G. E. Stoker writes: "Because of continued poor health I was obliged to leave Kansas, after having practised law at Topeka for nearly 12 years. I am now located in San Francisco, with every prospect of remaining here the rest of my natural life. I shall continue the practice of law." Address, 303 Grant Building, San Francisco. — J. W. Strauss has been elected a director of the New York County Nat. Bank. — L. A. B. Street has become medical director for the East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with head office at 24, Yokohama, Japan. He writes, "My territory covers India, Straits Settlements, the Philippines, China, and Japan."

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,
107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class will hold its Commencement Reunion as usual in 23 Stoughton Hall. The evening before Commencement there will be a subscription dinner, of which notice will be given later in the Secretary's circular. — Our Class is represented on the Executive Committee of the recently formed Harvard Club of Boston by S. M. Williams, 24 Congress St., Boston, to whom applications for membership may be sent. — E. B. Hill has recently been appointed instructor in music at Harvard University for the

year 1908-09, during the absence of Prof. W. R. Spalding. He has attained distinction both as a musical critic and as a composer. He is at present assistant musical critic for the *Boston Transcript*, has been editor of the *Musical World*, and has contributed numerous articles to musical papers in America and France. Among his publications are "Songs," "Poetical Sketches," "Country Idylls," and the incidental music for a pantomime "Jack Frost in Summer," performed by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago, and by an orchestra selected from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. — Gen. Bulkeley Wells, whose heroic conduct during the disturbances at Telluride, Colo., gained him national fame, barely escaped assassination, on March 23, from the explosion of a dynamite bomb placed near his window: fortunately Wells received no serious injury from the explosion. — Dr. H. Kennedy has recently made an extensive trip through the Canadian Alps, and presented the result of his travels in an address before the Boston Scientific Society. — Prof. J. B. Woodworth of Harvard University will take charge of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to Brazil, leaving in June and remaining until October: this is the first geological investigation to be conducted by means of the income of the Shaler Memorial Fund. — J. W. Smith has been appointed chief editor of the various publications of the house of Cassell, London. — Beginning with Aug. 1, the *Atlantic Monthly* will be published by the recently formed Atlantic Monthly Co., of which Ellery Sedgwick is senior member; he will assist in the editorial management. — B. M. Duggar, recently professor of botany at the University of Missouri, is professor of plant physiology at the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Hollis 20 will be open as usual for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. An informal subscription dinner, similar to the dinners of the last two years, is being planned by the Class Committee. It will be held Commencement evening and detailed information will be sent each '95 man. — F. De W. Bolman's address is care of Bolman Lumber Co., 603 Cherokee St., Leavenworth, Kan. — J. L. Coolidge has been made assistant professor of mathematics at Harvard for five years from Sept. 1, 1908. — Guy Murchie has been appointed United States Marshal for the district of Massachusetts. — J. T. Whicher has formed a partnership with S. Young and A. B. Conant under the firm name of Whicher, Young & Conant, for the transaction of a general investment bond business with offices at 95 Milk St., Boston.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

J. E. Le Bosquet has resigned from his position of assistant in philosophy at Harvard and is now minister of the Congregational Church at Turner's Falls. — Alfred Codman is a member of the firm of Hamlin, Nickerson & Co., bankers, 60 State St., Boston. — J. P. Parker is a member of the firm of O'Neil & Parker, conducting a surety bond business. — G. T. Rice is a member of the firm of Bond & Goodwin, bankers, 35 Congress St., Boston. — C. E. Bacon is in the Boston office of Allyn & Bacon, publishers, 172 Tremont St., Boston. — Addresses: W. B. Aspinwall, 325 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; F. M. Jones, 17 Somerset Road, W. Newton; Charles Brewer, 50 Congress St., Boston; E. H. Brown, 1780 Lyndale Ave., Minneapolis.

lis, Minn. — Stoughton 8 has been reserved for the Class on Commencement Day instead of Holworthy 7 as heretofore. Application for Class Day tickets should be made to the Harvard Alumni Ass'n, 50 State St., before June 13. The Class will have its annual informal dinner the latter part of June, detailed notice of which will be sent out.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, Jr., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

E. V. Dexter is purchasing agent of the Mexican Central Ry. Co., with offices in the City of Mexico. — J. D. Phillips and R. L. Scaife have become members of the corporation of Houghton Mifflin Co., which succeeds the long established and successful publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. — A. K. Moe is still in the American Consulate at Dublin, Ireland. — W. Read, 2d, announces that he is prepared to handle all classes of insurance at 141 Milk St., Boston. — P. M. Wheeler is at Adamsville, R. I., having moved there from Brooklyn, N. Y. — Dr. G. P. Sanborn has his office at 366 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — A. V. Dilley has associated himself with Emmons Raymond, '02, and M. S. Keith, Jr., '03, under the name of A. V. Dilley & Co., Inc., to deal in Oriental rugs and Eastern merchandise at 5 Park St., Boston. — S. Morrill's address is 110 Beacon St., Boston. — The Secretary wishes to call to the attention of those members of the Class who live in or near Boston that a Harvard Club of Boston has been organized, and is now started upon what promises to be a very successful career. Some 20 men in the Class have applied for membership and it is hoped that the '97 representation will be greatly increased in the near future. The Secretary believes that the Club has an oppor-

tunity to perform excellent service, and that it will inevitably become a large, influential, and successful organization. — W. G. G. Cole is tutor to the sons of J. A. Burden, New York City. — F. B. Rowell leaves the Morristown, N. J., School to become private secretary at Groton School during 1908-9.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

Your Decennial Celebration occurs this June; be sure to be present! Circulars, with schedule of events, have been mailed to all members who have kept the Secretary informed of their proper address. Men who received degrees are particularly urged to bring back members of the Class who were less fortunate in being smiled upon by the Faculty. Remember this is your only Decennial. — The Class Day Committee of 1908 have provided application blanks for graduates so that the usual inconvenience of standing in line on Class Day, in order to obtain the necessary tickets for the Stadium, Yard, etc., will be abolished. These blanks can be secured at the office of the Alumni Association, 50 State St., Boston, or from J. S. Whitney, chairman of the Harvard Class Day Committee, Box C, Cambridge. — J. L. Boysen, who figured among the lost in the Class Report, is still an assistant professor at Syracuse University, but for the past two years has been studying at Leipzig, Germany. — Vivian Burnett, when last heard from, was with S. S. McClure & Co., N. Y. — Dr. A. B. Emmons, 2d, is studying medicine abroad; for the present his address is Kaulbachstrasse 47, Munich, Germany. — Frederick Jordan is secretary of the Shelby Sales Book Co., 12th & Buttonwood Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. — Harry E. Sibly is treasurer of the Mechanics' Iron Foundry Co., 38 Kem-

ble St., Roxbury. — E. D. Fullerton is a member of the law firm of Scaife, Robbins and Fullerton, 19 Congress St., Boston. — S. McG. Pierce is with the Cowen Co., advertising, 327 John Hancock Bldg., Boston. — G. I. Finlay, another "lost man," is professor of geology in Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. — R. M. Shepard has become a member of the firm of Bockman & Shepard, importers and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic marbles, 1265 Broadway, New York. — Karl Adams has been made assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston. — Rev. Allen Jacobs is curate of Christ Church, Cambridge, and his address is 19 Pleasant St. — Change of addresses: Potter Palmer, Jr., 1300 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. R. T. Stearns, 24 Tileston Ave., Mattapan; Dr. A. A. Sibley, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Dr. H. I. Bowditch, 483 Beacon St., Boston; R. S. Boardman, 17 Washington Pl., Bloomfield, N. J.; C. W. Cutter, Greenwich, Conn.; L. E. Bristol, Columbia, Mo. — H. J. Holt is manager of the Doldt Coin Handling Machine Co., Post Office Square Bldg., Boston.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class will meet in Holworthy 15 on Commencement as usual. There will probably be a dinner about that time, details of which will be announced, perhaps before this is published. — P. G. Carleton is practising law with W. I. Badger, 63 State St., Rooms 1012-15, Boston. — R. A. Jackson became a partner in the firm of Jackson & Curtis, stock and bond brokers, Boston and New York; address, 1 Nassau St., New York City. — J. W. Hathaway has moved his office to Room 1032, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and E. Hubert

Litchfield has moved to 44 Wall St. New York City. — P. D. Haughton is head coach of the Harvard Football Team for the season of 1908. He will serve without compensation and retain his position as asst. secretary of the City Trust Co., Boston. — J. E. Rousmaniere is a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. — J. A. H. Keith is president of the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis. — C. W. Hood is teaching Latin at the Powder Point School, Duxbury.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

J. H. Cabot, 2d, on March 8, 1908, was ordained deacon of the Episcopal Church, by Dr. R. H. Weller, Bishop Coadjutor of Fond du Lac, acting for Bishop Lawrence, in the Church of the Advent, Boston. — S. M. Becker, mayor of Milwaukee, is candidate for governor of Wisconsin. — J. G. Oglesby is a candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state of Illinois. — The Philadelphia members of the Class held their annual dinner Feb. 29; those present were, R. S. Holland, E. L. Dudley, C. H. Bell, R. Haughton, E. Ingraham, and F. Rawle, Jr. — A. G. Mason is treasurer of the Whitman Mills, New Bedford. — E. L. Dudley's office is at 33 N. 2d St., Camden, N. J. — J. H. Holliday has formed a partnership for the general practice of law, under the firm name of Fordyce, Holliday and White, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — Rev. R. S. Forbes, minister of the First Parish Church (Unitarian) at Dedham, has accepted a call to the First Parish Church at Meeting House Hill, Dorchester.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

R. W. Shapleigh's address is 1924 No. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. — Rev. S. S. Drury is vicar of St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Boston. — Rev. Charles E. Hill, curate of St. Peter's Church, Springfield, for the past four years, has resigned. The work has been too much of a strain on Rev. Mr. Hill, as in connection with the regular parish work he has been laboring in the Ludlow and Forest Park missions. It is his purpose to remain in Springfield. He has been offered the charge of the Forest Park Mission by the Bishop. He will also continue his work in Ludlow. — C. A. Peters is with C. F. Peters & Son, engraving stationers, 145 High St., Boston. His home address will be No. 59 Barry St., Dorchester, after his marriage on June 2. — J. A. Graydon is with McDonald & Kieley Co., wholesale shoemakers, Cincinnati, O. — Jose Camprubi is with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; address, No. 2 Gouverneur Street, Newark, N. J. — Ralph W. Gray is practising architecture at 1175 Tremont St., Boston. — R. H. Dana, Jr., has been appointed instructor in architecture at Yale University, New Haven. He will, however, continue the practice of architecture at 44th St. and Fifth Ave., New York, and will spend only one or two afternoons a week in New Haven. — Lewis A. Stillings died on Sept. 21, 1907, of appendicitis. No notice has come to the Class Secretary until the present time.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, Jr., Sec.,
44 State St., Boston.

J. E. Dow is with the American Casting Co., Birmingham, Ala. — R. S. Walker is at Fort Smith, Ark. — H. O.

Wood is instructor in mineralogy and geology at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. — D. S. Downes is an orange-grower at Covina, Cal. — R. P. Benedict is an oil producer at Los Angeles, Cal. — Halstead Lindsley is a mining engineer at Telluride, Col. — E. H. Greene is with the Berkshire Mills, Bridgeport, Conn. — H. B. House is in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing business at South Manchester, Conn. — B. A. Hollister is principal of the high school, Washington, Conn. — A. S. Proudfoot is with the Standard Arms Co., Wilmington, Del. — R. C. Bruce is Asst. Supt. of Public Schools, Washington, D. C. — E. L. Pearson is librarian, Military Information Division, Washington, D. C. — H. R. Wade is chemist at Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C. — P. H. Whiting is sporting editor of the *Georgian*, Atlanta, Ga. — C. P. McCarthy is practising law at Boise, Idaho. — Russell Sturgis is with the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Aurora, Ill. — C. C. Case, Jr., is chief clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., and Asst. City Attorney of Chicago. — J. C. Cobb, Jr., is in the lumber business in Chicago, Ill. — H. F. Perkins is in the wholesale grocery business in Chicago. — D. S. Ricker is asst. editor of the *Chicago Sunday Tribune*. — M. J. Bach is practising law in New York City. — H. S. Baker is with the Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York City. — A. R. Beal is superintendent of the Gas Co. in Newburgh, N. Y. — H. J. Brown is with the U. S. Gypsum Co., at Oakfield, N. Y. — B. S. Burlingame is a mechanical engineer at the Solvay Process Co., Solvay, N. Y. — The Sexennial Celebration of the Class will take place on June 22, 23, and 24. The committee have sent to each member of the Class a University Calendar which gives in detail everything which will take place during the

three days' celebration. Remember these dates: Thursday, June 18, Yale Baseball Game in Cambridge. Friday, June 19, Class Day Exercises in Stadium (open to graduates). Monday, June 22, Day at Nantasket and Paragon Park in evening. Tuesday, June 23, Day at Riverside and Class Dinner in evening. Wednesday, June 24, Commencement. A dinner was held at the Parker House in Boston on March 13, to which all members of the Class, living in and about Boston, were invited. The object of the dinner was to make a start on arrangements for the coming Sexennial. The following committee was appointed with power to make complete arrangements: B. Wendell, Jr., Chairman, E. E. Smith, Treasurer, R. I. Lee, Reception, F. M. Sawtell, Day at Nantasket, C. Frothingham, Jr., Day at Riverside, P. W. Thomson, Class Dinner, R. W. Sawyer, Jr., Transportation, E. Lewis, J. H. Holmes, C. Platt, 3d, J. H. Shirk. — G. C. St. John is headmaster of the Choate School, Wallingford, Ct.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Rev. Spence Burton was advanced to the sacred priesthood in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, March 7, 1908. — R. W. Child is with Stone & Webster, electric railway and lighting properties, 147 Milk St., Boston. — C. R. Cross, Jr., is taking a hunting trip in the Alaskan Peninsula. — G. B. Fernald is to be secretary to the American Consul at Rheims, France, during the summer, returning to St. Mark's School, Southboro, as English master in the autumn. — W. B. Flint, 12 Piazza Esquilino, Rome, Italy, is studying abroad. — C. M. Frothingham is owner and manager of the Cestus Bread Co., 208 Pleasant St., Boston. — H. U. Gade is

with the American Radiator Co., 131 Federal St., Boston. — R. Haycock, 12 Westley St., Winchester, is practising law in the office of Breed & Smith, 77 Summer St., Boston. — M. S. Keith, Jr., is a partner in the firm of A. U. Dilley & Co., dealers in oriental rugs, 5 Park St., Boston. — R. Pier, 4 East 41st St., New York City, is with Harding, Whitman Co., cotton manufacturers, New York City. — G. W. Post, Jr., 77 West 85th St., New York City, is sales manager of Panhard & Levassor Automobile Co., Broadway & 62d St., New York. — Roy Bayard Bacon died at Washington, D. C., on April 21, 1908.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,
19 W. Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y.

T. R. Clark is the head of T. R. Clark & Co., producers of crude petroleum, 133 Congress St., Bradford, Pa. — W. C. Phillips is assistant secretary to the New York City Milk Committee; also secretary of the Joint Committee of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society, New York Milk Committee and State Charities Aid Association. — J. R. P. French is instructor in science and mathematics at the Morristown School, N. J. — J. T. Soutter, 2d, has resigned his position with the Rock Island Ry. and is now in the bond department of Taylor, Smith and Evans, 49 Wall St., New York City. — R. M. Hull is asst. secretary of the Boston Finance Committee. — J. G. Wolff has left the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics and is now in the office of the Attorney-General. — Thos. Brennan is boys' club director in the Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood House, New York City. — T. F. Brennan becomes head of the Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement House, New York City, June 1, 1908. — W. K. Gunn has been appointed Eng-

lish teacher at the Country School for Boys of Boston, at Newton.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.

The schedule of events for the Triennial Celebration this spring is as follows: Thursday, June 18, Baseball Game with Yale; Class go to game together. Friday, June 19, Class Day; Class march to Stadium. Saturday, June 20, Relaxation. Monday, June 22, trip to Nantasket Beach. Tuesday, June 23, Field Day with 1902 at Riverside; Class Dinner in the evening, in Boston. Wednesday, June 24, Regular Commencement Day Program; Refreshments in Holworthy 16. Thursday, June 25, Boat Race; seats for 1905 together. — Jackson Palmer is a lawyer in the firm of George & Palmer, 6 Beacon St., Boston. — W. C. Richmond's business address is 40 Battery-march St., Boston; he is in the lumber business. — H. D. Kernan has moved to Cleveland and is in the Garry Iron & Steel Co.; address, "The Croxden" Cleveland, O. — S. E. Joshua has passed the Ohio Bar examinations and is now practising for himself; address, Realty Trust Building, Youngstown, O. — P. O. Mills is in the Bradley Works, North Weymouth. — J. D. Tew is with the B. F. Goodrich Co., rubber manufacturers, Akron, O. — A. C. Burrill is a lecturer and museum assistant at the Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis. — O. E. Pomeroy is teaching in the Canton Christian College, Canton, China. — J. de R. Storey is practising law with Miller & Bretzfelder, 120 Broadway, New York. — George Clymer's home address is 1617 H St., Washington, D. C.; he is a Harvard medical student and is at present living at 1089 Boylston St., Boston. — A. G. Spangler is a manufacturer and jobber at Bryan, O. — The

address of F. A. Alden was not correct in the last issue of the *Graduates' Magazine*. He is consulting engineer for the Office, Bank & Library Co., 157 Summer St., Boston. — H. O. Ruby is practising law in the office of Cochran & Williams, 57 East Market St., York, Pa. — W. M. Barrows is instructor in zoölogy at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, Durham, N. H.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

H. E. Garceau is living at 20 Walker St., Cambridge. — F. A. Goodhue has left the Law School and is with the First Nat. Bank, Boston. — H. A. Hirschberg has given up practising law in Chicago and has moved to San Antonio, Tex., where he will practise on his own account; address, 223 E. Laurel St. — H. L. Lincoln is with the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y., in the Testing Department; his present address is 5 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.; his permanent address, is Belmont. — L. I. Neale has left the George A. Fuller Co., with which he was connected since graduation, and is with J. B. King & Co., 1 Broadway, New York City; permanent address, 19 East 41st St., New York City. — T. D. Sloan was appointed by the President a 2d lieutenant in the Army following the competitive examinations held last September and has been assigned to the Sixth Field Artillery stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. — R. L. Smith's address is 41 Dana St., Cambridge. — H. M. Turner is with the Turner Construction Co., New York City. — H. C. Washburn is instructor in English in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. — H. S. Wyndham-Gittens is instructor in mathematics and Latin at Wilson School, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. — H. H. Harbour is

substitute instructor in English at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. — B. T. Leland is instructor in mathematics at New Orleans, La., University.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, Sec.,

9 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.

E. F. Tyson is studying medicine at Howard Univ., Washington, D. C.; address, 2124 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. — C. Richardson is teaching English at Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga. — R. Birnie, Jr., is studying medicine in the Harvard Medical School, first year; address, 52 Windsor St., Roxbury. — J. H. Breck holds the Harris Travelling Fellowship in Fine Arts; address, care of American Express Co., 27 Via Vittoria, Naples, Italy. — J. H. Alexandre, Jr., 35 E. 67th St., New York, N. Y., is a broker and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. — F. L. Alderman, Athens, O., is assistant cashier in the Athens Nat. Bank. — G. E. Anderson, 80 Oxford St., Cambridge, is a sugar chemist. — E. Ballantine, care of A. A. Ballantine, 10 W. Cedar St., Boston, is studying music in Berlin, Germany. — W. J. A. Bailey, Box 35, Winterton, N. Y., is editor of "The American Export Catalogue," 497 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. — A. F. Chamberlain, 90 Elm St., W. Newton, is assistant purchasing agent and cost accountant in a shoe factory. — P. R. Carpenter, 18 Spring St., Amherst, is instructor in hygiene and physical education. — W. C. Brinton, Westchester, Pa., is an industrial engineer for Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburg, Pa. — J. J. Dearborn, Pembroke, N. H., is assistant to the State Forester of Mass. — R. C. Colwell, 3105 College Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa., is professor of mathematics at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. — P. T.

Christie, Newport, R. I., is teaching French and English at St. George's School, Newport, R. I. — W. H. Minton, Orchard Ave., Forest Hills, is a stock broker at 79 Milk St., Boston. — P. B. Goode, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., is an editorial assistant. — D. Hall, care of Adjutant General, U. S. Army, War Dept., Washington, D. C., is lieut. of artillery, U. S. A. — C. J. O'Donnell, 333 Saratoga St., East Boston, is a civil engineer with the Charles River Basin Commission, Boston. — H. McF. B. Ogelby, 2 Hathaway St., Jamaica Plain, is teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — A. V. Parsons, 73 Western Ave., Gloucester, is special agent, Bureau of Labor, Dept. of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. — C. W. Pickells, 151 Elm St., Elizabeth, N. J., is organist and choir master, teacher of music in public schools, also of organ and singing. — P. Portal, Esperanza, Cuba, is engineer in charge of the construction of a road from Santa Clara to Camajuani, Cuba. — M. J. Redding, 165 West 9th St., So. Boston, is instructor of athletics in the Boston high schools. — C. Richardson, Atlanta, Ga., is teaching English at the Baptist College. — D. Rives, 184 Bennington St., E. Boston, is computer for the Government in the Philippines. — J. A. Roosevelt, 282 Beacon St., Boston, is street railroading in Seattle, Wash. — P. H. Ross, India Bldg., Liverpool, Eng., is with W. A. Roberts, Ltd., merchants. — F. Shoemaker, 424 L St., Tacoma, Wash., is district auditor in the Philippine Islands. — F. B. Swain, 73 Belmont St., Brockton, is financial journalist, *Boston News Bureau*, and also a lawyer. — S. B. Swain, 190 Brattle St., Cambridge, is in the paper business with F. W. Bird & Sons, Walpole. — R. M. Tappan, 242 Marlborough St., Boston, is with the Submarine Signal

Co., Liverpool, Eng. — E. I. Terry, U. S. Forest Service, Santa Fé, N. M., is a forester's assistant — W. D. Thompson, care of W. D. Orcutt, University Press, Cambridge, is a mining engineer. — J. H. Thorp, The Birches, Sevenoaks, Kent, Eng., is an engineer. — H. M. Tillinghast, 27 Everett St., Cambridge, is assistant chemist with the Cuban-American Sugar Co., Central "Tinguars," Pignan, Cuba. — V. H. Todd, Greenville, Ill., is professor of German and Latin at Greenville College. — R. K. Toulmin, Jr., 41 Waverly St., Brookline, is a civil engineer with the New York City Board of Water Supply, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — A. L. D. Warner, 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y., is secretary and director of the Warner Sugar Refining Co., 79 Wall St., New York. — C. W. Washburne, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., is a geologist. — W. A. Watson, McCormick Ave., Ozone Park, New York, N. Y., is assistant cashier of the First Nat. Bank of Ozone Park, New York, N. Y. — J. Weare, 697 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., is "Lecteur Anglais à l'Université de Lyon," Lyons, France. — F. W. Whitney, 345 Broadway, Somerville, is in U. S. Cavalry, San Me-teorival, Philippine Islands. — G. Whitney, 289 Marlborough St., Boston, is with Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, Boston. — B. L. Young, Jr., Auburn-dale, is with Stone and Webster, Boston. — B. M. Woodbridge is to teach French and Spanish next year at Geo. Washington University, in Washington, D. C. — C. O. Wellington is with the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — W. W. Reed is instructor in English at the University of Texas, Austin, Tex. — C. R. Reid is principal of the East Providence, R. I., Grammar School. — C. B. Marble is 2d asst. secretary to the National Civil Service Reform League, New York

City. — H. E. Kramer is tutor to the son of Samuel Hill, 79, Goldendale, Wash. — J. E. Kirwin is with Dunn & McCarthy, shoe manufacturers, Auburn, N. Y. — J. E. Eaton is chemical assistant to F. Pousland, Revere Sugar Co., East Cambridge. — R. F. Gardiner is with Adams & Co., bankers, Boston. — H. I. Brown is science teacher at Thornton Academy, Saco, Me. — W. L. Stoddard has left the office of the *Atlantic Monthly* and is on the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*. — J. H. Giles is with the Record Toy Plate Co., of Arlington. — F. A. Bonner served the Municipal Voters' League, of Chicago, in the last election, which was the most signal victory in the history of the League. His address is 831 Rosemont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Dr. F. S. Thomas, m'74, was the first speaker at the Syracuse University Alumni Banquet at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Feb. 22. It was a time of congratulations on account of the completion of the largest stadium in America and the beginning of the largest gymnasium in the world.

Dr. George Eben Thompson, m'84, a prominent physician of the South End, died at his home, 599 Tremont St., Boston, on April 11. Dr. Thompson was born in Durham, N. H., Dec. 15, 1859, the son of Charles A. C. and Louisa J. Thompson. He attended the public schools of Dover, N. H.; entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the class of '79, and afterward studied at Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in the Class of '84. Dr. Thompson acted as house physician at the McLean Asylum in 1882-83, and was attached to the City Hospital from January, 1883, to July, 1884. He was also

connected with St. Elizabeth's and Carney Hospitals, and for a time served as visiting physician in the South Boston district of the Boston Dispensary. Dr. Thompson married Dora Francis Atwood, daughter of Elkanah S. and Nancy F. Atwood of Roxbury, Sept. 20, 1887. She survives with two children, Charles F. and Marjorie Thompson.

A life of the late Gov. D. H. Chamberlain, 1'64, of South Carolina, being in preparation, his son will be indebted to any persons possessing letters of interest from him if they will kindly send them to Paul C. Chamberlain, No. 10 Torrington Sq., London, W. C., England. The utmost discretion will be exercised in their use, and care in returning them as soon as copies can be made.

Parker Cleaveland Chandler, L. S. '73, died on March 20 at his home in New York City. He was the son of Peleg Whitman Chandler, L. S. '35, and Martha Cleaveland, daughter of Prof. Parker Cleaveland of Bowdoin College. He was born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1848, and was graduated from the Boston Latin School, and Williams College in 1872, and studied at the Harvard Law School. He then read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1875. He was prominent in athletics at Williams and introduced rowing at that college. As a lawyer he was almost exclusively engaged in corporation matters, and was retained as counsel in many notable cases, including the famous seven years' contest of The American Bell Telephone Co. vs. The Drawbaugh Telephone Co., and the case of Cyrus W. Field vs. The New England R. R. He moved just before the Spanish War to New York, where for several years he served as counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., and for various gas, electrical, and other corporations. He also found time to

devote to politics and social life. He was one of the originators of the Bristow movement within the Republican party in 1876, which first vigorously advocated civil service reform and secured its recognition in political party platforms. In the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1880 he was manager for Senator John Sherman, and during the Butler campaigns he was in charge of the citizens' reform movement in Boston. He made the original drafts of the registration laws of Massachusetts and secured much legislation in the interest of the purity of elections. He was a member of the Algonquin, Union, and St. Botolph clubs and the B. A. A. In New York he was a member of the University and Transportation clubs. He was unmarried.

J. J. Higgins, 1'90, is district attorney of Middlesex County.

Judge Charles Augustus Dewey, L. S. '52, of the third district court of Worcester County, and the second oldest judge of a police court in Massachusetts, died at his home, in Milford, on March 22. Death was due to an attack of paralysis on March 13. He was born Dec. 29, 1830, in Northampton, the son of Charles A. Dewey, b. '40, for 30 years judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. His grandfather, Daniel Dewey, was also for many years a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and afterward was elected to Congress. C. A. Dewey was fitted for college at Williston Seminary, and graduated from Williams with salutatory honors in 1851. After reading law in the office of his brother, Francis H. Dewey, L. S. '41, of Worcester, he took a year's course at Harvard Law School. Later he went to New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. After studying and practising in New York for two years, he went to Davenport, Ia., where he remained two

years. In 1859 he settled at Milford and during the first two years there he was associated with Hamilton B. Staples, afterward district attorney and judge of the Superior Court. Judge Dewey was appointed trial justice of the Milford court, July 20, 1861. He served three years as trial justice and was then made judge of the Milford police court in 1864. In 1872 he was made presiding officer of the district court when this court was organized. Judge Dewey had been a trustee of the Milford Memorial Library for the past 34 years, and had been a member of the school committee for seven years.

Upon the invitation of Sec. Root, the Agricultural Department has designated Dr. H. W. Wiley, s. '73, chief of the chemistry bureau of that department, as one of the experts to visit Paris in conformity with the terms of the French reciprocity agreement.

Rev. Samuel Mills Warren, L. S. '47, died Feb. 6, 1908, in a street-car on Boylston St., Boston. Mr. Warren left his home in Brookline in seemingly excellent health, to dine with his son, Prof. H. L. Warren of Harvard University. He took an Ipswich Street car and asked for a transfer. The conductor thought he was sleeping when he passed Massachusetts Avenue, and went to arouse him. A physician who was a passenger, and saw he was unconscious, advised his removal to the Back Bay Station, where it was found that Mr. Warren was dead from heart disease. Mr. Warren was born in West Dedham, Feb. 12, 1822, where he lived until 1834, when he moved to Vermont, and from there to New York, and went to work in a shoe store and studied law at the same time in Keyesville Academy. He later opened an academy of his own in Bennington. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati, and after one year in the Har-

vard Law School, by hard study, was admitted to the bar in 1850. While there he became acquainted with Dr. W. C. Burnham, and with him studied for the ministry in the Swedenborgian Church. He went to Philadelphia, where he preached his first sermon, and in 1853 sailed for England. There he married Sarah Ann Broadfield. He again studied in Owens College, Manchester, Eng., returning to this country in 1854, and in 1855 went back to England, where he was a pastor in one of London's large churches. In 1864 he came back to this country and settled on Parker Hill, Roxbury, where he lived until 1898. He was pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem on High St., Brookline, from 1864-71, and then confined his work to teaching in the New Church Theological School, Cambridge, and to literary work for the church. Mr. Warren was the author of "A Compendium of the Theology of Emanuel Swedenborg." He edited the *New Church Review*, and in recent years had attended to that work almost wholly, with the exception of the time he devoted to translations of Latin. He was connected with the Swedenborgian Church on Bowdoin St. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Billings of New York, and three sons, Prof. H. Langford Warren of Cambridge, Harold B. Warren of Brookline, and John B. Warren of Cambridge, with whom he made his home.

Dr. C. E. Donlan, m. '98, of Dorchester, former superintendent of the Lowell City Hospital and Almshouse, is superintendent of the Long Island Almshouse and Hospital.

John Glidden Stetson, l. '60, for 42 years clerk of the United States Circuit Courts, died at his home in Roxbury, March 30. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Stetson was appointed deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court on

Feb. 1, 1864, and held that position until Oct. 1, 1866, when he was appointed clerk. This position he filled until June 16, 1891, when, at the organization of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, he was made clerk, a position he held until his death. In 1872 he was appointed master in chancery and commissioner of the Circuit Court. The office of commissioner was abolished in 1897. On Oct. 17, 1907, he was appointed United States Commissioner. For many years Mr. Stetson had acted as master in cases pending in the Federal Courts. He was born at New Castle, Me., Feb. 28, 1833, the son of Capt. Joseph Stetson, a sea captain prominent in his day. He attended Lincoln Academy; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853; and a few months later he went West and taught school in Ohio. He was also principal of the Columbus, O., High School and the Walnut Hill High School in Cincinnati. A few years later he returned to Massachusetts and entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1860. The next four years he practised law at Portland, Me.; then he accepted the position as deputy clerk. For many years he was a vestryman at St. James's Episcopal Church, Roxbury. He had also served as a trustee of the Roxbury Institution for Savings.

In April Prof. Wm. James, *m*'69, went to England, where he expects to deliver a course of lectures.

Prosecutor Henry Young, L. S. '63, of Essex County, N. J., former city counsel of Newark, died at his home in that city, March 30, from erysipelas. He was the second son of the late Charles E. Young, of Newark, where he was born Oct. 24, 1844. He obtained his early education in a private school; entered Princeton as a sophomore in 1859, and was graduated in 1862. Mr. Young

began the study of law in a New York office preliminary to taking a course in the Harvard Law School. Mr. Young became a counselor in 1868, in the meantime being appointed a United States attorney, serving in that capacity until 1873. In 1873 he was chosen city counsel for Newark. In 1882 he accepted a third term as city counsel, and in 1884 retired from public life, only to reënter it in 1903, to assume his old duties. He remained in office only a year, however, when Gov. Murphy appointed him public prosecutor. Mr. Young's wife was Miss Margaret A. Hitchcock of Utica, N. Y. She and their three sons survive him.

The Bruce gold medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Prof. E. C. Pickering, *s*'65, director of Harvard College Observatory, for distinguished services to astronomy. Prof. Simon Newcomb is the only other American recipient.

Judge Ward McAllister, L. S. '78, son of the famous society leader who invented the "Four Hundred" of New York, died at San Rafael, Cal., on March 31, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Newport, R. I., in 1835 and received his education at Princeton University and the Albany and Harvard law schools. He was United States Attorney in California from 1882 to 1884, and then received a presidential appointment as district judge in Alaska.

W. F. Garcelon, *l*'95, is Graduate Athletic Treasurer at Harvard.

While talking with a patient in Dorchester and apparently in the best of health and spirits, Dr. Edward Gilead Morse, *m*'70, one of the oldest practising physicians and surgeons in Roxbury, died suddenly of heart disease on March 24. He was born in Roxbury Dec. 8, 1848, a descendant of original

settlers of the Roxbury district. He was educated at the Dearborn School, Roxbury Latin School, Pierce Academy at Middleboro, and Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1870. He married Nannie T. King in 1875. She survives, with three children, Mrs. Raymond Merrill of Newton, Miss Helen Morse, and Lawrence Morse. Dr. Morse was a member of the B. E. Cotting Medical Reading Club, the Dudley Club, the Norfolk District Medical Club; was treasurer of the Mass. Medical Beneficiary Society, a councilor of the Mass. Medical Society, librarian of the Roxbury Social Medical Improvement Society, and a member of the standing committee of the Dudley Street Baptist Church.

L. W. Page, L. S. S. '93, is head of the Good Roads Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Dr. George Feveryear Butman, m '65, a retired physician, died March 22, at his home in Somerville. He was born in Boston, Nov. 9, 1837, and graduated from the Brimmer School. He entered the store of his father and was engaged in the retail crockery business for a few years. He took up the study of medicine and graduated from the Medical School in 1865. He practised medicine in Wrentham for many years. He moved to Somerville 14 years ago, and retired from his profession. He leaves two sons, George S. and Edward Butman.

G. A. Ham, l '03, has resigned as 2d Asst. U. S. Attorney at Boston, to engage in private practice. He is succeeded by E. M. Sullivan, L. S. '00.

Sumner Hatherly Foster, l '95, died of typhoid fever at Brookline on Feb. 8. He was born in Brookline 35 years ago, son of Hatherly Foster, a member of the firm of Macullar-Parker Co., Boston. He prepared for college at Brookline High School and entered the Mass. In-

stitute of Technology in 1891. He graduated from Law School in 1895 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He always took an active interest in public affairs at Brookline, and was chairman of the Republican town committee for two years. In 1904 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Norfolk County, and in 1906 he was elected chairman of the board. He was widely known as a yachtsman, and last year he sailed the yacht *Marblehead* in the Sonder races at Kiel for the Kaiser's cup. The year previous he sailed one of the yachts in the races at Marblehead. He was the father of the 22-foot class. He engaged in charitable and philanthropic work and served as an officer of the Second Church in Boston (Unitarian), the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and Morgan Memorial. He was a member of the Boston Athletic Association, Boston and Corinthian Yacht Clubs and other organizations, and was at one time vice-president of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. His brothers, Herbert L., '98, John Winthrop, and Hatherly, Jr., were all prominent in athletics at Harvard, Hatherly, Jr., being captain of the Harvard Eleven in 1906. S. H. Foster was connected with the legal department of Paine, Webber and Co., Boston, of which his brother H. I. Foster is a partner.

V. V. Skinner, l '97, of Jamaica Plain, is Commissioner of the Penal Institutions Dept., Boston.

Reuben Howes Underhill, l '52, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, died on March 8, at his home in his 77th year. He was formerly active in Republican politics, and was long a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. A son and two daughters survive.

George Nicholas Hitchcock, l '67, died

at San Diego, Cal., Nov 21, 1907. He was born in Boston, Feb. 24, 1843, the son of D. K. Hitchcock. He graduated A.B. at Yale in 1864, and LL.B. at Harvard in 1867. In 1869 he went to California and he had been for many years an active citizen of San Diego. He had been State Superintendent of Schools. He left a widow.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

The lectures which the late James Coolidge Carter, '50, leader of the American Bar, had prepared for delivery before the Law School, have been published under the title, "Law, its Origin, Growth and Function." Mr. Carter, during his entire career as one of the leaders of the New York Bar, was the most persistent, intelligent, and successful opponent of codification of the private law, and this book represents his final word on the province of written and unwritten law. This thesis is in brief that not only in its origin but in its present growth and development law is merely the form of expression of the custom of a people. A careful study of the meaning he gives to the term *custom* shows that he does not conceive of it as a mere accidental mass of common observance, but that he has in mind rather the fixed idea of justice in the mind of the bulk of a people. "Justice is the felt necessity of doing that which secures order and peace. Custom furnishes the rule which answers to that necessity."

Not only is custom in this sense the origin of law and the cause and limit of its development; it also furnishes the limit of effective legislation. A statute, as he points out, which is contrary to custom, that is, to the felt sense of justice of the people, will necessarily fall into disuse. For this reason, he urges, the province of legislation is confined, first, to securing improvements in political action, and, second, to correcting rules of private law which have ceased to accord with the custom of the present day but are too firmly established to be changed without the aid of sovereign action. Mr. Carter does not assert that a statute passed in defiance of the true limit of legislation is not in the political sense law; his object is merely to show that it is unwise. Having thus established the true province of legislation he shows that codification of the private law will be inefficient and undesirable just so far as it is a departure from the already established rules of the unwritten law; and so far as it is not a departure from such rules it is useless and disturbing. Mr. Carter's discussion is more valuable for his sound reasoning and his intimate knowledge of the actual working of law than for any historical matter which he may have incidentally placed in his book. As a practical criticism of the raw theories of Bentham and the refined speculations of Austin and Maine on the nature of law, Mr. Carter's discussion is unanswerable. No consideration of questions of general jurisdiction and the nature of law can henceforth be anything more than purely academic essays without a full consideration of Mr. Carter's views, based as they are on the experience of one of the greatest lawyers of America. His arguments will probably not convert the adherents of the analytic school of jurisprudence; but they must be carefully considered by

them, and met by more convincing arguments than have yet appeared in print.

We welcome the third revised edition of "History of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church," by Henry C. Lea, h '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 2 vols., \$5 net.) This standard work, first issued 40 years ago, has now been given its definitive form by its very competent author. It is beyond question the most important study of this subject which has ever been made. Hitherto, writers on sacerdotal celibacy have been either apologists or assailers. Mr. Lea is neither. He treats the subject as a zoölogist or psychologist might treat it. Here is an elemental human function which certain religionists declare must not be normally exercised through marriage by their clergy. What is the result of this prohibition? Has it led to increased piety? or has it produced widespread immorality, and the perversion of natural instincts? Mr. Lea's answer, based wholly on Roman Catholic documents, leaves no doubt as to the result. He shows how celibacy, originating in the spontaneous renunciation of early Christians, was made a rule of the Church only when the Papacy began to flourish and discovered that its hold on an army of clergy and friars could best be maintained by forbidding them to marry. Century after century, pope after pope recognized the evils that sprang from this abuse of nature, but none has dared to prescribe the obvious remedy. The reader of Mr. Lea's study cannot fail to be impressed by its impartiality, its calmness, and its thoroughness, as well as by its simple style. He may wonder, also, how any historian could investigate such an immense mass of evidence of human depravity without becoming either biased or depressed. Mr. Lea studies sacerdotal celibacy as dispassionately as a physician studies

lupus or cancer. His work will not be superseded.

Prof. J. H. Robinson, '87, of Columbia University, has prepared in collaboration with Prof. Charles A. Beard, an excellent work, for college students and general readers, on "The Development of Modern Europe: An Introduction to the Study of Current History." (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 2 vols., \$3.10.) Beginning with a rapid survey of Europe in the age of Louis XIV, the narrative treats with considerable fulness the French Revolution, the Restoration, the Revolutions of 1848-49, the Unification of Italy and of Germany, and the chief events of the past 30 years. One important feature is the attention paid to the colonial ventures of the European Powers, so far as these affected the development of national growth at home. Admirable also is the emphasis laid on the social, intellectual, and moral aspects of the history of these two centuries. Whoever is familiar with Prof. Robinson's earlier books and methods need not be told with how much penetration he shows the interactions of these elements on political evolution. The work, though a summary, is interesting to read; for the main currents are clearly traced, unnecessary details are suppressed, and what one may call the plot is never lost sight of. We know of no similar work to compare with it. And besides the narrative, there are bibliographies, maps, illustrations, and portraits. Each chapter has its references, and there are lists of rulers. A working library containing some 80 titles is suggested, and except W. J. Stillman's wholly unreliable "The Union of Italy," there is hardly a book referred to among them which is not worth owning.

In the series of *Original Narratives of Early American History*, of which Prof. J. F. Jameson is the general editor, the

volume containing Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation was very appropriately assigned to the late William T. Davis, '42, formerly president of the Pilgrim Society, and for many years past *facile princeps* in his knowledge of Plymouth history and antiquities. He had just finished the work when his death occurred. The book is well made, printed on dull paper, with large type and a full index: but it is still not heavy. Mr. Davis has supplied comparatively few notes, deeming it wiser not to overload the text with material of his own. His chief care has been to see to it that the text is authentic. He follows in most cases the old spelling, but he spells out such abbreviations as *y*, *w^a*, etc. In a brief introduction he gives an account of Gov. Bradford's life and of the vicissitudes which the manuscript of his History suffered. There are three facsimiles and a map. This book ought to be on the shelf of every American who can read or write: for it is the cornerstone of American patriotism. The publishers and editors are to be congratulated on getting it out in popular form at a reasonable price. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

The "case method" goes on its triumphant way. Here is Dr. Benjamin Rand, '79, adopting it to bring within reach of students and readers the typical modern philosophers from Bruno to Spencer. In a single volume entitled "Modern Classical Philosophers" he presents excellent English versions of famous works of a dozen European philosophers, besides selections from Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, J. S. Mill, and Spencer. He has chosen with real discrimination, not merely those pieces which are famous for other reasons, but those which have a structural value in the development of philosophic thought. Nor are his selections scrappy.

Kant, who has the lion's share of space, fills 110 pages; Locke, Spinoza, and Descartes, each 50; Hume, Berkeley, and Schopenhauer, each 40; Hegel, 60. The other Continental thinkers not already mentioned here are Leibnitz, Condillac, Fichte, Schelling, and Comte. Some of the translations have been made especially for this volume by Prof. and Mrs. Royce, Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast, and by Dr. Rand himself. An ample index increases the value of the work for reference. Dr. Rand has filled a long felt want. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

"A Holiday Study of Cities and Ports," by Robert S. Peabody, '06, includes a great deal of information gathered in the United States and in Europe. Waterways, canals, railroads, and general transit facilities, docks, commerce, and city-planning are the subjects of separate chapters. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Cologne, Antwerp, Hamburg, Berlin, Manchester, Liverpool, London, and Paris are the foreign places drawn upon. The American ports briefly described are Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Savannah, with smaller points on Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. In a final chapter Mr. Peabody considers how Germany would develop a port like Boston. His work is eminently suggestive, and ought to help Americans to realize how far they fall short of Europe in the business of organizing a city according to its highest topographical, commercial, and artistic possibilities. He furnishes for illustrations many views, diagrams, and maps. His valuable monograph is published by the Boston Society of Architects, and is for sale at the Old Corner Bookstore, Boston.

"One of the best compliments ever paid to an American author by the Germans was their acceptance of Alexander Thayer's (H. C. 1843) as the standard

biography of Beethoven. Thayer devoted most of the leisure hours of his long life to this task, yet he died (1897) before he had completed much more than half. The third volume of his biography appeared in 1879; the fourth has just been issued by Breitkopf & Härtel, and the fifth is to follow next year. The whole work, however, is no longer Thayer's alone. The first volume has been revised and brought up to date, and the second and third are being edited now and may be expected within two years. The fourth and fifth are largely from the pen of Herman Deiters, who built on the foundations left by Thayer two volumes which take cognizance of everything of value in regard to Beethoven brought forth since Thayer's death. When completed, the Thayer-Deiters Beethoven will be a monumental work." *N. Y. Evening Post*.

Dr. Augustus Thorndike, '84, has published "A Manual of Orthopedic Surgery." (Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.) Part I comprises the antenatal deformities, errors of development of the skeleton or of the nervous system, fetal bone diseases, accidents of birth, like obstetrical paralysis or intramural hemorrhage with spastic paralysis. Part II, deformities due to the action of external forces on growth, like weight-bearing, improper restraint from clothing, unequal or asymmetrical muscular development, as in flat-foot. Part III, the diseases and injuries of the bones and joints excepting those of the fetus. Part IV, deformities from acquired diseases of the nervous and muscular systems. Part V is a technical description of the use of plaster-of-Paris, and of the way to make, fit, and use some of the orthopedic appliances in vogue in this vicinity.

Prof. F. B. Gummere, '75, of Haverford College, and Walter S. Hinchman,

'02, of Groton School, have compiled a series of "Lives of Great English Writers from Chaucer to Browning." Their general aim is to teach literature through the biographies of its makers. Occasionally they interpolate a short historical section to connect one period with another. The idea is excellent, and it seems to have been well carried out: for the sketches are usually lively, and through them an impressionable pupil ought to be led easily from the men described to their books. We note an occasional misprint, as where Stevenson's birth-year is given 1845 instead of 1850; but the general accuracy is remarkable and the opinions expressed are sound. This is a book not only for college students, but for every lover of literature who cannot afford separate biographies of nearly twoscore writers. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.50 net.)

To their model Cambridge edition of the English Poets Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have added "The Complete Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser," edited by Prof. R. E. Neil Dodge, '89. It is similar in all respects to its predecessors. Prof. Dodge in a brief preface discusses the various texts; and furnishes a biographical sketch; then follow the poems; after which there are notes, a glossary, a list of rejected readings, an appendix with much curious Spenseriana, a catalogue of persons, etc., and indexes. This admirable recension ought to bring Spenser near to many readers who have hitherto been deterred by the many volumes of his collected works or by the lack of brief, clear notes. A fine engraving of the old portrait of Spenser serves as frontispiece.

To the Types of English Literature series, of which Prof. W. A. Neilson, p '96, of Harvard, is the general editor, Prof. F. W. Chandler contributes "The Literature of Roguery." (Houghton,

Mifflin & Co. Cloth, 2 vols., \$3 net.) He goes into the subject with considerable detail: gives the earliest English picaresque origins; shows their relation to Continental sources; traces actual prison biographies and lives of famous pirates and highwaymen; and then lays the foundation for a study of the rogue in the drama and in fiction. In the 18th century he analyzes Defoe, Fielding, and Smollett; in the 19th century, Scott, James, Bulwer, Dickens, Read, Borrow, and Thackeray, down to Raffles and Co. The work, though written primarily for students, has much of interest for the general reader of literary history.

To the *Journal de Chimie Physique* for Feb. 15, 1908, Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, of the Harvard Chemistry Department, contributes a 40 page article on "Les Travaux de l'Université de Harvard sur les Poids Atomiques." He gives a brief historical introduction and then proceeds to describe the methods of the research work done and the results attained. Prof. Richards furnishes also a bibliography of the papers on this subject — there are 62 in all — which were published by members of the Harvard Chemistry Department between 1854 and 1907. This is an exhibit of which American science may justly be proud.

The *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for February had the following contents: "Professor Clark's Economics," T. Veblen; "The Taxation of Intangible Wealth in Maryland," J. H. Hollander; "Machinery and the Laborers," T. N. Carver; "The Street Railways of Philadelphia," F. D. McLain; "The Cost and Profits of Steelmaking in the United States," J. R. Smith; "The Quantity Theory as Tested by Kemmerer," W. M. Persons; "Hoarding in the Panic of 1907," A. P. Andrew; Notes and Memoranda; Recent Publications.

A. B. Nichols, formerly a member of

the German Department at Harvard and now Professor of German in Simmons College, has extracted from Goethe's "Wahrheit und Dichtung" the passages relating to the Vicar of Sesenheim. They make an attractive reader, to which he gives the title "The Vicar of Sesenheim." He provides it with notes and vocabulary, and he adds some poems and correspondence from Goethe's inexhaustible quarry. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

H. N. Fisher, '57, has published, through the Bunker Hill Monument Association, a masterly paper on the military condition of Boston in 1775 and of the battle of the Seventeenth of June, with notices of the distinguished actors in that contest — both on the American and the British sides. Looked at in the light of facts brought out by this paper, the Battle of Bunker Hill was a part only of a grand objective, planned in advance by the American military officers, which resulted finally, as they had intended, in the evacuation of Boston.

The two papers on "Vitruvius," by Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, of the Latin Department, which were recorded in the *Magazine* at the time of their publication, have been widely commented upon by foreign classical scholars. Reviews have appeared in *Il Bollettino di Filologia Classica*, *N. Phil. Rundschau*, *Archiv für Lat. Lexicographie*, *Rivista di Filologia*, *Berliner Phil. Wochenschrift*, *Revue de Philologie*, and *Wochenschrift für Klass. Philologie*.

The "Manual of American History, Diplomacy, and Government," which Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, now issues, includes the material used by him in earlier and smaller works, plus much new material. It is intended for class use. Twenty-five years of teaching have tested it, and it can hardly fail to be appreciated by teachers and students of these sub-

jects in every American college. It is published by Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Announcement is made that a company has bought the *Atlantic Monthly* and will take charge on July 1. Ellery Sedgwick, '94, W. E. Forbes, '02, and Roger Pierce, '04, are members of the new company. The *Atlantic* has always been close to Harvard. Its first editor was J. R. Lowell, '38, and its present head is Bliss Perry, Professor of English at Harvard.

"The Riddle of Personality," by H. A. Bruce (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.), is an account of the results of modern scientific research into the nature of human personality; with emphasis on the work that is being done by such scientists as Pierre Janet, Boris Sidis, and Morton Prince in utilizing the "latent powers" of man for therapeutic purposes.

T. M. Osborne, '84, has recently published, for private distribution, a book entitled "Adventures of a Green Dragon," being a description of a motor-car journey through parts of England, France, and Switzerland taken by him during the summer of 1907.

Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy for March has a paper on "Experiments Illustrating Erosion and Sedimentation," by Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., '93; and for April on "Some New Reptiles and Amphibians," by T. Barbour.

C. L. Hanson, '92, has written a little book on "English Composition," adapted for pupils just entering the high school. It seems practical, being clear, concise, and concrete. (Ginn: Boston.)

To Vol. III of the series "Great American Lawyers" Prof. J. H. Beale, '82, contributes a sketch of Lemuel Shaw and Prof. J. C. Gray, '59, writes on Jeremiah Mason.

Contributions from the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Vol. 4, contains 13 papers, which represent the research work done by the instructors and students in the laboratory during the year 1906.

Prof. C. H. Toy contributes to the *Old Testament and Semitic Studies in Memory of W. R. Harper* a paper "On Some Conceptions of the Old Testament Psalter."

Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, has written an introduction to the translation of Carl Hilty's "The Steps of Life: Further Essays on Happiness." (Macmillan: New York.)

Dr. R. T. Edes, '58, has recently issued through the Cochrane Publishing Co., New York, "Parson Gay's Three Sermons: or St. Sacrement."

"In Greece with the Classics," by Wm. A. Gardner, '84, of the Groton School, is issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Prof. J. H. Robinson, '87, has printed at the Columbia University Press, a lecture on "History," delivered by him at that University on Jan. 15, 1908.

"Climate — Considered especially in Relation to Man," by Prof. R. DeC. Ward, '89, is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Master of the Inn," a story by Robert Herrick, '90, which first appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, has been brought out in book form. (Scribner: New York.)

A second edition of the Handbook to the Germanic Museum, by Prof. Kuno Francke, has been published by the University.

"Together," a novel by Robert Herrick, '90, is announced by the Macmillan Co.

J. D. Logan, '94, has published "Democracy, Education, and the New Dispensation." (Toronto: Wm. Briggs.)

R. L. Hawkins, '03, has edited *Un Mariage d'Amour*. (D. C. Heath, Boston.)

Prof. F. J. Stimson, '76, has issued through the Boston Book Co. "The Law of the United States Constitution."

"Philosophie der Werte," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, h '01, is published at Leipzig by J. A. Barth.

G. B. Ives, '76, has translated Paul Bourget's new novel, "L'Emigré," which Little, Brown & Co. publish.

The fourth edition of "Practical Obstetrics," by Dr. E. H. Grandin, '76, is in press.

Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77, has edited "Shelley's Select Poems."

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Atlantic. (March.) "On Being Original," I. Babbitt, '89; "Sugar: A Lesson on Reciprocity and the Tariff," F. W. Taussig, '79, (April.) "Harking Back to the Humanities," J. Corbin, '92; "Exile," H. D. Sedgwick, '82; "The Public Commissions Law of New York," T. M. Osborne, '84. (May.) "Has the Democratic Party a Future," T. M. Osborne, '84; "Pragmatism; a New Philosophy," W. M. Salter, t '78; "The Confessions of a Sentimentalist," H. B. Washburn, '91.

Banker's Mag. (April.) "Partial Responsibility of Secretaries Gage and Shaw for the Panic of 1907," A. P. Andrew, p '96.

Century. (Feb.) "The Behavior of 'Roger,'" R. M. Yerkes, '98. (April.) "Boosting Myrtle," J. Corbin, '92; "Mars and the Future of the Earth," P. Lowell, '76.

Cosmopolitan. (April.) "The New Spirit in Modern German Painting," K. Francke; "Traces of Emotion and the Criminal," H. Münsterberg. (June.) "An Inside Tip," G. H. Preston, '78.

Journal of Abnormal Psychology. (Feb.) "Recent Progress and Present Tendencies in Comparative Psychology," R. M. Yerkes, '98.

Journal of American Folk-Lore. (Oct.-Dec., 1907.) "Ballads and Rhymes from Kentucky," G. L. Kittredge, '82.

McClure's. (April.) "The Prevention of Crime," H. Münsterberg.

New York Medical Times. (March.) "The Medical Education and Degree," F. S. Thomas, m '74.

Popular Science. (March.) "America's Intellectual Product," A. G. Webster, '85.

Proceedings of the Colorado Scientific Society. (April.) "Esperanto and its availability for Scientific Writings," J. Underhill, '94.

Proceedings of the National Municipal League. 1907. "The Galveston Plan of City Government," W. B. Munro, '96.

Quarterly Rev. (April.) "The Heroic Ideal of the French Epic," W. W. Comfort, '99.

Review of Reviews. (April.) "An Improved Naturalization System," A. W. Cooley, '95. (May.) "Dr. Wiley, Government Chemist," S. Smith; "International Socialism as a Political Force," G. A. England, '92.

Scribner's. (March-June.) "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," J. Fox, Jr., '83.

World's Work. (May.) "E. A. Abbey," H. Saint-Gaudens, '04; "The Rediscovery of Our Greatest Wealth," A. W. Page, '05; "Feminization in School and Home," G. S. Hall, p '78.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Essays*. I. "The New American Type, and Other Essays," by Henry D. Sedgwick, '82. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.50 net.) Mr. Sedgwick is one of the most agreeable of our contemporary American essayists. He has such a cultivated interest in so many fine things — books, art, religion! He is a lively critic; he has written biographies of Parkman and Champlain. Perhaps he is our nearest approach to Mr. Chesterton and the Paradoxical School in England. He likes to startle you by bringing extremes together, or by broaching some extravagant hypothesis which he works out very gravely. In the final analysis, he is a dilettante; and this fact accounts both for the agreeableness of his essays and for their lack of fundamental insight and originality. The mob spirit in literature is not a whit more rampant in America than in England, but Mr. Sedgwick instinctively thinks only of the *best* there and cannot dodge the *vulgar* or *worst* here. When he says that we have no American critic except Henry James, who is a denationalized American, he overlooks Mr. Paul More, whose equipment as a literary critic so immeasurably surpasses Mr. James's. So too in his analysis of Mrs. Wharton, we feel that he is trying to make brilliant hits, rather than to get at the truth in that large, calm, dispassionate way, in which the great critic resembles the master surgeon. But we must not throw too much emphasis on

the negative side, for we have enjoyed many of these papers, and could wish that there were more of our essayists with Mr. Sedgwick's education. It seems a little old-fashioned, perhaps, to use so many Latin quotations and such a sprinkling of French, Italian, and other foreign phrases: but this practice awakens mellow associations. When Mr. Sedgwick is really in earnest — as he is in the important paper entitled "A Gap in Education" — he ceases to be old-fashioned or dilettante, and we like him all the better. He writes in this volume on Mark Twain, Anne Sedgwick, Charles Lowell, and Mrs. Wharton, as well as on half-a-dozen literary, social, or political topics. — II. *Literature and the American College*. By Irving Babbitt, '89. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.25 net.) Here is a meaty book. Prof. Babbitt, than whom few of the younger Harvard men write with more force or from a broader culture, enters the lists in behalf of the humanities. Being himself endowed with the classical as well as with modern literatures he is well qualified to discuss the merits of each. The letter killeth; the spirit maketh alive! Every generation must hear that truth. Every system of education bears witness to it. No system, whether of education or of religion, has ever discovered the art of selecting only men of the spirit. Prof. Babbitt certainly gives some pertinent suggestions. Like the best minds of the time, he refuses to confound erudition with culture. He does not kotow to the Ph.D. fetish. He sees clearly enough whither the modern rush is leading. His essays are to be read by grown-up intellects. They are witty and penetrating not less than pithy. They look towards literary, not towards pedagogical conquests. They may be commended not merely to the professional educator, but to the man or wo-

man outside, who, whether a finished product or not of a modern "factory of the Muses," knows and enjoys clear writing and good thinking.

— *The Trade and Administration of The Chinese Empire*. By Hosea Ballou Morse, '74, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, England; Commissioner of Customs, China. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, pp. ix, 461.) Of recent books on China some are twice too long and too big, others have evidently been put through in "rush hours" for "hurry" markets; while the worst of all are unscrupulously "indiscreet," — wherefore they get much talked about and much read. (*Apophros*: Why have we not yet a book called "Indiscreet Looters in Peking?") In Mr. Morse's book, however, we have a serious work well done and meant to last. It is not travel nor journalism nor sensation. It is a portrayal of the present state of the Chinese Empire, a succinct account of the China of to-day, the foundation on which the China of the future will be erected. The author wastes no words; he has set for himself definite limits, and within these he is clean-cut, accurate, and complete. He brings to his task the fruits of a thinking life of 30 years in the land of which he writes, — and only after this gestation has he produced his first book. "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" contains — among others — chapters on the Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Currency, Extraterritoriality, Foreign Trade, Internal Trade, Opium, the Inspectorate of Customs, and the Post Office, — all topics of which Mr. Morse's experience as Commissioner at some of the principal Treaty Ports, like Hankow and Canton, and as chief of the Customs Department of Statistics, has fitted him to treat authoritatively. These topics are illuminated by critical and philosophical reflections

such as one naturally expects from a writer who has dealt on the spot with the conditions he describes. The government is "an autocratic rule superposed on a democracy." The status and powers of Emperor, Empress, Viceroys, and so on are defined. The Hsien, or District, is well termed the "civic, political, judicial, and fiscal unit of Chinese life." The chapter on the Currency — a theme likely to become soon a burning question — is especially valuable; for this subject our author has made peculiarly his own. Into the labyrinthine mysteries of the Chinese currency puzzle no investigator probably has penetrated so deeply as Mr. Morse; and the disheartening conclusions with which the chapter closes well-nigh convince us that to unravel the confusion and introduce a uniform currency is as yet hopelessly impracticable. The pros and cons of the ever-absorbing Opium question are clearly set forth; and while the reader is left to form his own judgments, he may also learn what the Government is "going to do about it." The chapters on the Customs Inspectorate and the Imperial Post specially attract us at this moment when Sir Robert Hart, whose administrative genius has created and informed them, is about leaving Peking and probably closing his splendid career in the service of China. The record of his lifework, though all too briefly outlined in the book before us, has been eloquently — and with a loyal enthusiasm — characterized by the pen of one of his ablest lieutenants.

— *Legal Essays*. By James Bradley Thayer, '52, LL.D., late Weld Professor of Law at Harvard University. Edited by Ezra Ripley Thayer, '88. (Boston Book Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo.) When Prof. Thayer died in 1902, in addition to his well known casebooks on "Evidence" and "Constitutional Law" he left but

two completed volumes dealing with legal subjects. One was the "Preliminary Treatise on Evidence," and the other his short life of John Marshall. For 20 years, however, there had been published from time to time various legal essays of his, usually written for particular occasions, which were scattered through a number of periodicals. The often expressed wish of his friends and former students that these might be collected in some convenient form has been gratified by the appearance of this volume of "Legal Essays," fourteen in number. The editor, Prof. Thayer's son, has prefaced each essay with a short statement of the occasion and date of its preparation, and the places of former publication. The whole has been briefly annotated, chiefly by the insertion in brackets of relevant quotations from Prof. Thayer's other works. The perusal of these essays is likely to give the appreciative reader a just and attractive view of the scope of the writer's powers. Few men have combined as did Prof. Thayer a capacity for painstaking historical research and the nicest subtleties of reasoning, with an equal capacity for breadth of view and sound political and social judgment. Of these essays, "Bedingfield's Case" and "Legal Tender" are examples of the first two qualities, and "The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law," "Our New Possessions," and "A People without Law" illustrate the latter two. "Law and Logic" affords an enlivening spectacle of the neat demolition of an adversary. As in all of Prof. Thayer's writing the pages abound in pithy sentences and apt or humorous turns of phrase. "Bad reasoning . . . is never good law. It may to be sure change the law . . . But the bad reasoning itself never passes into a precedent having legal authority. . . . The

law has no orders for the reasoning faculty, any more than for the perceiving faculty." "A depressed but incisive writer." "The Lord Chief Justice published a vivacious pamphlet in which he freed his mind upon the subject in a very readable manner." "As one looks back over our history . . . he seems to see the whole region strewn with the wrecks of the Constitution, — of what people have been imagining and putting forward as the Constitution." "Garrow and Lord Kenyon — two famously ignorant men." The reader will find many such bits to catch the eye and linger in the memory, as he is carried along by the clear, sane, and vigorous thought of the writer. — *James Parker Hall, 1 '97.*

— *The Loeb Collection of Arretine Pottery.* By George H. Chase, '96. (Privately printed, 4to.) In 1904 Mr. James Loeb, '88, purchased in Rome a valuable collection of Arretine pottery which he afterwards deposited in the Fogg Art Museum, where it has been arranged and catalogued by Prof. Chase. Before this we unfortunately possessed no adequate catalogue of any of the collections of Arretine ware, not even of the treasures of the museum at Arezzo, the home of the finest products of Roman ceramic art; indeed, little has been written in English on the subject of Arretine pottery, although the fragments of this ware were enthusiastically admired as early as the 13th century — an enthusiasm easily understood by every one who has had an opportunity to examine the exquisite designs with which the potters adorned their work. We have therefore reason to be especially grateful to Mr. Chase for the clear and interesting introduction prefixed to his catalogue, in which he gives us the most complete account existent of the pottery of Arretium. After setting forth its vogue in antiquity, its discovery in the Renais-

sance and modern times, he discusses the method of manufacture, the models on which the decorations were formed, and the makers who stamped their names upon their products. By convincing evidence the period of manufacture is shown to have been a short one, covering hardly more than the century from about 40 B. C. to about 60 A. D. The catalogue proper gives a detailed description of the separate pieces in the collection, numbering nearly 600 in all. To these are appended 23 plates exhibiting the best specimens, 8 of which are fortunately complete. It would be difficult to praise too highly this book, which will interest not simply the archeologist but every one who is attracted by the artistic products of antiquity. Mr. Chase has indeed combined in a rare degree a scientific method of procedure with a lucidity of presentation and an appreciation of the artistic significance of the ware he discusses, which has made his book a model of its kind. It is furthermore gratifying that such work can be done in America, where archeologists are sometimes thought to be at a serious disadvantage by remoteness from the objects of their interest. We may hope that it will stimulate the publication of other material which in considerable amount exists untouched in our museums. As a mere piece of book-making the publication is noteworthy: the quality of paper, letter-press, and plates make it a beautiful as well as a useful possession.

— *Two Monographs.* I. "Primitive Societies: A Study in Early Politics and Religion." By Hutton Webster, p '03, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology in the University of Nebraska. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, \$2.) This is a solid piece of work. The wide range of Prof. Webster's researches shows his scholarly industry; better still is the skill with which he has arranged his material.

The result is, a book that can be read with interest. He begins with the separation of the sexes, describes the puberty institution and the steps by which the novice is promoted, and discusses the powers of the elders. Then passing from the individual to the group, he takes a wider survey of tribal societies, and ends with an account of clan and ceremonies and magical fraternities, and with a statement concerning the diffusion of initiation ceremonies in regions where savage tribes still exist. There is much curious information; there are, too, many clues in these primitive customs to the origins of religious practices which are wont to be regarded as civilized. Dr. Webster has made a real contribution to anthropological summary. In its original form, his work was a thesis for the doctorate in political science at Harvard. — II. *The Stannaries. A Study of the English Tin Mines.* By George Randall Lewis, '02, Ph.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.50 net.) This is another successful study by a Harvard man. It won the David A. Wells Prize in 1906 and is published from the income of the Wells Fund, as Vol. 3 of Harvard Economic Studies. Dr. Lewis spent two years in England gathering his data. He covers the period from the 12th to the 18th centuries, and he has consulted much unpublished material. His view takes in not merely tin mining as an industry, but also the legislative and the financial aspects, and the trade rules under which the miners worked. It is unusual for a young American scholar to outstrip Englishmen in presenting a thorough study of a typical English interest. Dr. Lewis has done this, and he has added another worthy volume to the excellent series of economic monographs.

Shelburne Essays. Fifth Series. By Paul Elmer More, p '93. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, \$1.25 net.) Mr. More

has gathered another volume of his excellent critical essays. His range, as usual, is broad, and includes the Greek Anthology, James Thomson, Chesterfield, Dickens, and Gissing. There is no other living American literary critic who has anything like this range. We cannot imagine, for instance, that the professional critics, who prove that each Best-Seller Novel is destined to immortality, spend their odd moments with the Anthology, or even temper their minds with Wotton. But catholicity is not all, because it may be shallow. Mr. More is deep as well as broad. He knows the religions and philosophies of men; he knows the great lines of their expression through literature; he knows their vagaries in art. And so, no matter what author he may choose to discuss, he soon makes us aware that we are dealing with a true critic. He has not that man-of-the-world quality which enabled Sainte-Beuve to discuss all topics with the freedom and ease with which the great talkers of the Paris *salons* exchanged opinions in the forties, but he often cuts deeper than Sainte-Beuve did, and sometimes he utters an intimate or a poignant note which it would be hard to match in the French master critic's writings. For Mr. More has come to terms with the cosmic problem, and has ordered his judgments accordingly, as Sainte-Beuve probably never did. His five volumes of *Essays* are certainly nearest in value to the "Causeries" that any English-speaking critic has produced in this decade. Among the other writers whom he takes up in this volume are Mrs. Gaskell, Freneau, Thoreau, Longfellow, Donald G. Mitchell, and Wotton.

— *The Will to Doubt.* By Andrew H. Lloyd, '86. (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London.) This book is a study of the value of doubt to life and progress. Its plan roughly is as follows. First,

the natural causes of doubt and perplexity are traced. Philosophies vary. Their theories, founded all alike on reason and with equal backing of logic, contradict one another and themselves. The hypotheses of sciences offer no greater certainty and conviction. Reassurance is only to be found in the Hegelian revelation that apparent defects are real advantages. Treatment of the particular distress of doubt with this formula — as of other shortcomings — brings relief, justification, and even approval. Doubt is at length seen to be the indispensable condition not only of the existence but of the value of certainty. Whether we agree with Mr. Lloyd's argument or not will depend largely upon what one thinks of Hegel and Neo-Hegelianism. The fellow believer will find in it another confirmation of the faith that imperfection is an integral factor in perfection. To the scoffer it will be but another rehearsal of the weaknesses and dangers of the Hegelian method of dealing with the negative and deficient aspects of life. To plead for the one side or the other is scarcely the reviewer's business. We regret, however, that Mr. Lloyd has not made his position a little more clear to himself and to his reader. We do not ourselves feel sure that we may not have misinterpreted it. It is not merely that the style is itself difficult. But the verbal obscurities suggest some confusion of spirit — as if Mr. Lloyd had not quite thought the matter out to a wholly articulate conclusion within himself. — *B. A. G. Fuller*, '00.

— *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies*. By Henry Charles Lea, h '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net.) Dr. Lea recently completed his "History of the Inquisition of Spain," and he now publishes this volume, which may be regarded as a sort of supplement or sequel to it. It was inevitable that the

Spaniards in their period as a world power should introduce into their colonies and dependencies that great weapon of despotic rule — the Inquisition. The student of human development, who wishes to know history as facts and not as opinions, will welcome the opportunity which Mr. Lea affords of getting at the facts of the Spanish Inquisition. So long as it is regarded merely as a Spanish institution, a skeptic might argue with some plausibility that the abuses and horrors with which it is bound up proceeded not from the institution itself but from the Spanish people. For it is a truism that the best laws, when administered by bad men, may become engines of iniquity. In Mr. Lea's volume, however, we follow the career of the Inquisition in Sicily, Malta, Naples, Milan, and Sardinia — all non-Spanish countries — and in the Spanish colonies, the Canaries, Mexico, Peru, New Granada, and the Philippines. We find that its results are everywhere similar, if not identical. We may conclude, therefore, that these results were due not to peculiarities of race but to the institution. Mr. Lea ransacks the official records with his usual care, sifts evidence with acumen, and pronounces verdicts with a judge's fairness. Perhaps the most significant conclusion he reaches is summed up in this single sentence: "It would be difficult to find in the annals of human misgovernment a parallel case in which so little was accomplished at so great a cost as by the Inquisition under Spanish institutions."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Loeb Collection of Arretine Pottery. Catalogue, with Introduction and Descriptive Notes, by George H. Chase, '96, Ph. D. (New York, 1908. Boards 4to.)

Explorations of the Upper Usumatinta and Adjacent Region. Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology, Harvard University. Vol. IV, No. 1. By Teobert Maler. (Printed by the Museum: Cambridge. Paper, folio.)

English Composition. By Charles Lane Hanson, '92. Mechanic Arts High School, Boston. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 80 cents.)

The Complete Works of Edward Spenser. Cambridge Edition. Edited by Prof. R. E. N. Dodge, '89. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, large 8vo, portrait, \$3.)

Salaires et Durée du Travail dans les Industries des Métaux au 30 octobre, 1903. — Exposé de Quelques Résultats. — Industries du Caoutchouc et de l'Amiante. (Brussels: Ministry of Industry and Labor. 1907.)

Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation. Edited by Wm. T. Davis, '42, formerly President of the Pilgrim Society. Original Narratives of Early American History. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, map and facsimiles, \$3 net.)

Modern Classical Philosophers. Selections Illustrating Modern Philosophy from Bruno to Spencer. Compiled by Benjamin Rand, '79, Ph.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, large 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

The Development of Modern Europe. By James H. Robinson, '87, Professor of History in Columbia University, and Charles A. Beard, Adjunct Professor of Politics in Columbia University. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, illustrations and maps, 2 vols., \$3.10.)

A Mind that Found Itself. An Autobiography. By Clifford Whittingham Beers. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

First Course in Calculus. By E. J. Townsend and G. A. Goodenough, Professors in the University of Illinois. (Holt: New York. Cloth, large 8vo.)

The Primadonna. A sequel to *Fair Margaret*. By F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Italica. Studies in Italian Life and Letters. By William R. Thayer, '81. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Shelburne Essays. By Paul Elmer More, p '93. Fifth series. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The New American Type and Other Essays. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick, '82. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Lands of Summer. Sketches in Italy, Sicily, and Greece. By T. R. Sullivan. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50 net.)

The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer. By George Herbert Palmer, '64. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, portraits and views, \$1.50 net.)

Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1907. "The Objective at Bun-

ker Hill," by Horace N. Fieber, '57. Published by the Association.

The Literature of Riquety. By Prof. Frank W. Chandler. Types of English Literature Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 2 vols., \$3 net.)

Mental Healing. 6th edition. By Leander Edmund Whipple. (Metaphysical Publishing Co.: New York. Cloth 8vo, with portrait of author, \$1.50 net.)

Lives of Great English Writers from Chaucer to Browning. By Walter S. Hinchman, '01, and Francis B. Gummere, '75. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Æneid of Virgil. Books VII-XII. Translated by Harlan H. Ballard, '04. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

A Holiday Study of Cities and Ports. By Robert S. Peabody, '66. (Published by the Boston Society of Architects. Paper, 4to, folio, illustrated.)

School Reports and School Efficiency. By David S. Snedden and William H. Allen, for the New York Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Literature and The American College. Essays in Defense of the Humanities. By Irving Habbitt, '89. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Stannaries. A Study of the English Tin Mines. Harvard Economic Studies, III. David A. Wells Prize. By George Randall Lewis, '02. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The Scarecrow; or the Glass of Truth. A Tragedy of the Ludicrous. By Percy Mackaye, '97. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

The Nun. By René Bazin. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.)

The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies. Sicily; Naples; Sardinia; Milan; The Canaries; Mexico; Peru; New Granada. By Henry Charles Lea, A '90. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

History of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church. By Henry Charles Lea, A '90, 3d edition, revised. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, 2 vols., \$5 net.)

The Earth Passion, Boundary, & Other Poems. By Arthur Davison Ficke, '04. (Samurai Press: Cranleigh, Surrey, England. Boards, 4to, 4s. net.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1869. Henry Ware Putnam to Edith Gertrude Morse, at Chestnut Hill, April 23, 1908.

1883. Hugh Alexander Andrews to Elizabeth Brown Telfair, at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 21, 1908.
1885. Winthrop Cowdin to Lelia Bell Harrison, at New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1908.
1887. Alpheus Sumner Hardy to Elizabeth Gracie King, at New York, N. Y., April 20, 1908.
1893. Frank Josselyn Currier to Marie Ingalls Newhall Martin, at Lynn, April 30, 1908.
1893. Frederick Joseph Taussig to Florence Gottschalk, at St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1907.
1894. Bertram Gordon Waters to Helen Kent Shaw, at New Canaan, Conn., April 23, 1908.
1894. George Bennett Wilson to Helen Turner Lewis, at Racine, Wis., April 6, 1908.
1895. Charles Sumner Pierce to Caroline Ware Merriam, at Weston, March 7, 1908.
1896. William Billings Aspinwall to Amelia Hyde Chapin, at Albany, N. Y., April 8, 1908.
1896. John Swift Holbrook to Grace Morgan Sinclair, at New York, N. Y., April 11, 1908.
1896. Merrick Lincoln to Mary Bowker, at Worcester, April 29, 1908.
1897. Arthur Messinger Beale to Louise Miller, at Dorchester, April 23, 1908.
1897. Felix Leon Tuckerman to Blanche Billon Garland, at London, England, March 3, 1908.
1898. Leland Emerson Bristol to Alice Pemberton Calef at Haverhill, Dec. 30, 1907.
1898. Gardner Wells Hall to Elizabeth Hancock Page, at Brookline, April 22, 1908.
1898. Harrison Jewell Holt to Helen Clifford Brown, at Portland, Me., April 29, 1908.
1898. Edward Sampson Thurston to Florence Chapman Holbrooke, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y., April 21, 1908.
1899. James Carleton Howe to Letitia Todd Lemon, at St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 26, 1908.
1900. Paul Blackwelder to Maud Del Mar, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1908.
1900. Robert Woods Bliss to Mildred Barnes, at New York, N. Y., April 14, 1908.
1900. Edward Lawrence Dudley to Josephine Elliot at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1907.
1900. William Edmunds to Edythe De Milt Pierce, at Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1908.
- [1900.] Robert Livingston Gerry to Cornelia Harriman, at New York, N. Y., March 2, 1908.
1901. Robert Merida Brown to Margaret Eddy, at Cambridge, March 28, 1908.
1901. Parke Hansell Custis to Mabel Stevens Parker, at Boston, May 8, 1908.
1901. Benjamin Smith Welsh to Rose Hayden, at Cambridge, April 21, 1908.
1903. Francis Henry Appleton, Jr., to Nathalie Gourlie, at New York, N. Y., April 21, 1908.
1903. Charles Atherton Hartwell to Cordelia Judd Carter, at Honolulu, Hawaii, Jan 21, 1908.
- [1903.] George Washington Post, Jr., to Bernice Mabley, at New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1906.
1903. Spier Whitaker to Haidee Meade, at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 19, 1908.
1904. Livingston Davis to Alice Gardiner, at Boston, April 23, 1908.
1904. Harold Dillingham to Margaret Bayard Smith, at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 24, 1908.

1904. William Wilson Fisher to Byrd Burgher, at Dallas, Tex., Feb. 25, 1908.

1904. Erwin Hanford Furman to Ruth Talbot, at Brookline, Feb. 26, 1908.

[1904.] Claude Newton Holwill to Katoo de Luca, at Pekin, China, Oct. 28, 1907.

1904. Frederic Howland Taber to Helen Wendell Bourne, at New Bedford, April 11, 1908.

1905. Clarence Lapowski Dillon to Anne McEldin Douglass, at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 4, 1908.

[1906.] Barton Kingman Stephenson to Madge Condit Lovell, at Boston, April 16, 1908.

1906. Charles Eliot Ware, Jr., to Elizabeth Lowell Clarke, at Boston, May 7, 1908.

[1906.] Herbert Strathmore Wyndham-Gittens to Helen Lawrence, at New York, N. Y., April 21, 1908.

1907. Benjamin Loring Young, Jr., to Mary Coolidge Hall, at Boston, March 3, 1908.

[1908.] Prescott Bigelow, Jr., to Marion Burdett, at Boston, April 30, 1908.

S.B. 1901. Rogers Wentworth Shapleigh to Serena Mayer Galt, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 14, 1907.

S.B. 1903. William Bowen Gohring to Lenore M. Rowe, at Bisbee, Ariz., March 5, 1908.

S.B. 1905. Jacob Dinsmore Tew to Elinor Bechtell at Akron, O., Oct. 16, 1907.

M.D. 1900. Ernest Linwood Cheney to Grace Lillian Hinckley, at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5, 1908.

M.D. 1900. Henry Stanley Warren to Mary Robinson, at Bangor, Me., Dec. 11, 1907.

LL.B. 1906. Elihu Root, Jr., to Alida Stryker, at Utica, N. Y., Dec. 7 1907.

NECROLOGY.

FEBRUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1908.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,

Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.

Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Graduates.

The College.

1835. Charles Henry Parker, b. 2 May, 1816, at Boston; d. at Boston, 9 April, 1908.

1842. Frederick Sheldon, b. 21 Nov., 1822, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Newport, R. I., 22 Nov., 1907.

1850. Gustavus Hay, S.B., M.D., b. 8 March, 1830, at Boston; d. at Jamaica Plain, 26 April, 1908.

1853. Francis Wales Vaughan, b. 5 June, 1833, at Hallowell, Me.; d. at Capri, Italy, 2 April, 1908.

1854. Amory Thompson Gibbs, b. 17 Oct., 1830, at [Boston]; d. at Boston, 26 Feb., 1908.

1854. Thomas Jackson Lothrop, b. 2 Mar., 1834, at Taunton; d. at Boston, 23 April, 1908.

1854. Charles Edward Stetson, b. 1 Oct., 1835, at Braintree; d. at Cambridge, 22 Mar., 1908.

1855. Joseph Willard, LL.B., b. 6 Dec., 1834, at Boston; d. at Boston, 27 April, 1908.

1856. Daniel Angell Gleason, LL.B., b. 9 May, 1836, at Worcester; d. at West Medford, 16 Feb., 1908.

1856. Richard Harding Weld, b. 22 Oct. 1835, at Roxbury; d. at Boston, 30 Mar., 1908.

1857. Franklin Haven, b. 11 Oct., 1836, at Boston; d. at Boston, 7 April, 1908.

1860. Horace Howland, b. 24 July, 1839,

- at Charleston, S. C.; d. at Hoboken, N. J., 31 Mar., 1908.
1862. Frederic Wolters Huidekoper, b. 12 Sept., 1840, at Meadville, Pa.; d. at Washington, D. C., 29 April, 1908.
1863. John Murray Brown, b. 4 May, 1842, at Belmont; d. at Belmont, 28 April, 1908.
1865. Gorham Deane Williams, b. 10 Jan., 1842, at Bridgewater; d. at Greenfield, 28 Aug., 1907.
1871. Lendall Titcomb, L.L.B., b. 14 March, 1848, at Augusta, Me.; d. at Augusta, Me., 23 April, 1908.
1872. Marcello Hutchinson, M.D., b. 6 May, 1849, at South Reading; d. at Lynnfield Centre, 20 April, 1908.
1873. John Bryant, M.D., b. 8 July, 1851, at Cohasset; d. at Boston, 20 March, 1908.
1875. Franklin Pierce Foulkes, b. 17 May, 1853, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 22 Feb., 1907.
1877. John Bertram Williams, b. 17 May, 1855, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 16 March, 1908.
1878. Samuel Shepherd, b. 14 Feb., 1850, in Canada; d. at Maquoketa, Ia., 24 April, 1904.
1879. Charles Stedman Hanks, b. 10 April, 1856, at Lowell; d. at Boston, 23 March, 1908.
1880. Francis Marion Holden, M.D., b. 8 Feb., 1858, at Boston; d. at Paris, France, 28 Feb., 1908.
1883. William Halsey Garrison, b. 23 Nov., 1859, at Camden, N. J.; d. at Liberty, N. Y., 27 April, 1908.
1883. William Wadsworth Wentworth, b. 17 Jan., 1857, at Chicago, Ill.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 6 Dec., 1907.
1886. Henry Hyde Dwight, b. 25 July, 1863, at Barre, Vt.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 26 March, 1908.
1889. George H Norman, b. 18 April, 1865, at Newport, R. I.; d. at Brookline, 13 Feb., 1908.
1890. Walter Emanuel Smith, b. 3 July, 1868, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at New York, N. Y., 9 Jan., 1904.
1895. Ernest Porte Williams, b. 30 June, 1872, at Bellefontaine, O.; d. at Bellefontaine, O., 21 Feb., 1908.
1908. Roy Bayard Bacon, b. 27 June, 1881, at Denver, Col.; d. at Washington, D. C., 21 April, 1908.
1905. John Walter Hastings, b. 22 July, 1885, at Boston; d. at Wyckoff, N. J., 26 April, 1908.
1906. Sumner Bridges Smith, b. 20 Aug., 1884, at Saint Vincent, Minn.; d. at Bisby, Ariz., 4 Feb., 1907.

Medical School.

1843. John Frazier Head, b. 9 Jan., 1821, at Boston; d. at Nassau-Bahama Islands, 5 Feb., 1908.
1848. Oscar Burbank, b. 25 Sept., 1819, at Parsonfield, Me.; d. at Des Moines, Ia., 7 Feb., 1908.
1855. James Metcalf Horne, b. 21 March, 1833, at Dover, N. H.; d. at Boston, 1 March, 1908.
1865. Frederick Newton Burgess, b. 11 Mar., 1841, at Newport, N. S.; d. at Hantsport, N. S., 19 Feb., 1908.
1865. George Feveryear Butman, b. 9 Nov., 1836, at Boston; d. at Somerville, 22 March, 1908.
1870. Edward Gilend Morse, b. 8 Dec., 1848, at Roxbury; d. at Dorchester, 24 March, 1908.
1870. George Henry Stanley, b. 20 June, 1846, at Dixfield, Me.; d. at Pawtucket, R. I., 30 July, 1907.
1884. George Eben Thompson, b. 15 Dec., 1859, at Durham, N. H.; d. at Boston, 11 April, 1908.

Dental School.

1897. Roy Kenney Belden, d. at Berlin, Germany, 8 Feb., 1908.

Law School.

1860. John Glidden Stetson, b. 23 Feb., 1833, at Newcastle, Me.; d. at Roxbury, 30 March, 1908.
1861. James Johnson Reeves, b. 9 Sept., 1839, at Bridgeton, N. J.; d. at Bridgeton, N. J., 20 Sept., 1907.
1870. Everett Russell Baxter Sanders, d. at Wayzata, Minn., 18 Jan., 1908.
1895. Sumner Hatherly Foster, b. 4 Nov., 1873, at Brookline; d. at Brookline, 8 Feb., 1908.

Scientific School.

1890. Guthrie Gray, b. 31 March, 1874, at Buffalo, N. Y.; d. at Lake Joseph, Muskoka, Can., 26 Aug., 1905.
1901. George Benjamin Franklin Aiken, b. 17 May, 1878, at Ida Grove, Ia.; d. at Ida Grove, Ia., 3 Feb., 1905.

Graduate School.

1904. (A.M.) George Clayton Gilbert, b. 21 Sept., 1880, at Elizabethville, Pa.; d. at Salt Lake City, Utah, 28 March, 1908.

Honorary Graduates.

1863. (A.M.) Richard Edwards, d. at Bloomington, Ill., 7 March, 1908.
1897. (S.T.D.) Charles Cuthbert Hall, b. 3 Sept., 1852, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 25 March, 1908.
1902. (S.T.D.) Morgan Dix, b. 1 Nov., 1829, at New York, N. Y., d. at New York, N. Y., 29 April, 1908.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue.

- [1877.] Henry Sigourney, b. 27 Feb., 1855, at Boston; d. at Boston, 9 March, 1908.

[1890.] Wyly Clark, b. 6 Sept., 1869, at Elizabeth, N. J.; d. at Asheville, N. C., 11 March, 1908.

[1895.] Charles Reuben Marsh, b. 2 March, 1872, at Boston; d. at Sharon, 16 March, 1908.

[M.S. 1891.] Charles Francis Joseph Kennedy, b. at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Springfield, 11 March, 1908.

[L.S. 1844.] William Pinckney Whyte, b. in 1824, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 17 March, 1908.

[L.S. 1847.] Samuel Mills Warren, b. 12 Feb., 1822, at Needham; d. at Boston, 6 Feb., 1908.

[L.S. 1852.] Charles Augustus Dewey, b. 29 Dec., 1830, at Northampton; d. at Milford, 22 March, 1908.

[L.S. 1863.] Henry Young, b. 24 Oct., 1844, at Newark, N. J.; d. at Newark, N. J., 30 March, 1908.

[L.S. 1868.] William Augustus Gile, b. 15 June, 1843, at Franklin, N. H.; d. at Worcester, 2 March, 1908.

[L.S. 1878.] Ward McAllister, b. in 1855, at Newport, R. I.; d. at San Rafael, Cal., 31 March, 1908.

[L.S. 1879.] George Reed Richardson, d. at Lowell, 18 March, 1908.

[D.S. 1866.] John Williams, b. 17 Mar., 1824, at Willersey, Gloucestershire Eng.; d. at Nottingham, Eng., 19 Aug., 1905.

[D.S. 1873.] George Franklin Wright, b. 26 Aug., 1833, at Stoughton; d. at Bingham, Me., 28 Feb., 1908.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The University Engineering Camp on Squam Lake, N. H., will open on Thursday, June 18, and close on Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Frederic Winthrop, '91, R. S. Rantoul, '53, Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, and C. P. Greenough, '64, have been elected to the Mass. Historical Society.

Dr. Julius Goebel, former lecturer in the German Department at Harvard, has been appointed head of the Department of Germanics at Illinois University.

Prof. David G. Lyon, curator of the Semitic Museum, left Cambridge in April for Samaria, where he will take charge of the excavations to be carried on under the auspices of the Semitic Museum.

W. C. Lane, '81, librarian of Harvard, and Prof. G. L. Kittredge, '82, have been appointed on a committee to acquire photographic reproductions of ancient and early English texts for use by American university libraries.

Prof. Theobald Smith has been elected honorary Fellow of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of London and honorary member of the recently organized *Société de Pathologie exotique*, Institut Pasteur, Paris.

Prof. Charles R. Lanman has been elected a member of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, and an honorary member of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Shanghai.

King Victor Emanuel III has conferred upon Pres. Eliot, '53, and Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, Governor of Mass., the decoration of Grand Officers of the Crown of Italy. One other Harvard graduate, Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, has received this honor.

Prof. A. L. Rotch, h '91, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Meteorological Society of London. Professors Josiah Royce, H. W. Smyth, '83, and W. B. Cannon, '96, have been elected members of the American Philosophical Society.

C. B. Curtis, '00, is private secretary to the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg, J. W. Riddle, '87. The Third Secretary is J. C. Grew, '02, who

has had previous diplomatic experience as Deputy Consul-General in Cairo and as Third Secretary at Mexico.

An admirable model of Bora Bora, the most striking of the Society Islands and an excellent type of the structure and formation of the coral reefs of that group, executed by G. C. Curtis, who spent several months on the Island in 1900 at the instance of Alexander Agassiz, has been presented to the University Museum by Mr. Agassiz.

Prof. Theodore W. Richards, '86, has been elected an Honorary and Foreign Member of the Chemical Society; this association, founded in 1841, is the leading chemical society in Great Britain. The Carnegie Institution of Washington has for the sixth time made a grant of \$2500 for researches by Prof. T. W. Richards.

On April 4, Prof. F. B. Mallory, '86, delivered the Middleton-Goldsmith Lecture before the New York Pathological Society. His subject was "The Results of the Application of Special Histological Methods to the Study of Tumors." The lecture was illustrated with one hundred lantern slides prepared from photomicrographs and colored drawings.

The address "Harcoll, Boston," has been duly registered as the cable address for official communications to the University. Officers of the University who expect this address to be used by their correspondents abroad should give due notice to the Secretary of the Corporation, to whom all messages addressed "Harcoll, Boston," will be delivered by the local telegraph companies.

At the request of the Faculty of the Medical School, President Eliot has appointed Dr. L. J. Henderson, '98, of the Medical School, as a special adviser of undergraduates contemplating the study of medicine. Dr. Henderson will work in connection with the Committee of

Advisers, but will also be ready to give advice to all students, including upper-classmen, in regard to the best preparation for the Medical School.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England has presented to the Harvard Medical School, through Dr. W. G. Chase, '82, about 70 engravings and mezzos of celebrated medical men. These, together with loan collections of Dr. Chase and Dr. E. B. Young, *m* '96, numbering about 600, have been arranged for exhibition in the Warren Anatomical Museum, at the Harvard Medical School, Longwood Ave.

The Alpha Omega Society of the Harvard Medical School, a fraternity occupying in the medical schools of the country a position somewhat analogous to that which the Phi Beta Kappa holds in the colleges, has elected to membership this spring the following men from the third-year class: R. M. Fitz, '06, of Boston; H. P. Greeley, '06, of Lexington, Mass.; E. S. Kilgore, of Allendale, Calif.; D. Macomber, '06, of West Newton, Mass.; W. D. Reid, '06, of Newton, Mass.

Several Law School men, graduates of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, have formed a social club, and the building, 47 Brattle St., has been taken as a clubhouse, a steward has been engaged, and other necessary arrangements have been made. The club will afford a place where men interested in legal topics may meet and discuss matters of common interest. Among the promoters of the club are W. Aldrich, '07, of Warwick, R. I.; W. Taft, Yale, '07, of New York, of last year's Yale crew; and W. D. Bangs, Princeton, '07, of St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock has served for the past three months on the Special Commission on Taxation for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This Commission, appointed last August,

consists of nine members, of whom six are members of the Legislature and three are appointed by the Governor. They have recently published their report, which recommends unanimously a change in the method of taxing intangible property.

The officers of the Harvard Club of Boston are: Pres., Major H. L. Higginson, ['55]; vice-presidents, I. T. Burr, '79, J. H. Perkins, '98; treas., F. S. Mead, '87; sec., A. J. Garceau, '91; exec. com., president, treasurer, and secretary, and E. H. Wells, '97, S. H. Wolcott, '03, S. M. Williams, '04, Alfred Winsor, Jr., '02, O. B. Roberts, '86, and J. W. Lund, '90. The annual due is \$5. The treasurer's address is 15 Congress St., Boston. Harvard men living in or within 20 miles of Boston are eligible to resident membership.

Prof. William Morris Davis, s '69, has been selected by the German Government as Harvard Visiting Professor at the University of Berlin for the academic year 1908-09. His term of service will probably fall in the second semester. He will give several lectures on the geography of North American in the vacation course of the School of Geography to be conducted by the University of Oxford next August, and at the meeting of the British Association, to be held in Dublin next September, he will deliver a lecture entitled "The Lessons of the Colorado Cañon."

Upon the petition of the Parkman Memorial Committee, as trustees of a fund held for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Francis Parkman, the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth has authorized and directed the Committee to pay over to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the unexpended balance of the fund (amounting to about \$6500) to be used for the establishment of a Francis

Parkman Memorial Fund; the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to Canada for the College Library, with the object of building up in that Library a Parkman Memorial Collection relating to Canadian history.

The requirements for the Degree with Distinction in the Fine Arts have been changed to read as follows: "Four courses in the Division of Fine Arts (including the courses of the Department of Fine Arts and such courses in Architecture and Landscape Architecture as may regularly be counted for the degree of A.B.) and four additional courses in Fine Arts or related subjects. Ordinarily, at least two must be courses involving drawing as part of the work, — namely, Fine Arts 1 and 2, Architecture 5a, 5b, 7a, 7b, and 20b. Approved work done independently by the student may be substituted for a part of the requirements. The plan of work for each year must be submitted to the Division before the fifteenth of October."

The former students and friends of Dudley Allen Sargent, A.M., Sc.D., M.D., director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University, have presented him with a bronze medallion. The medallion, designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, has above the face of Dr. Sargent the words "Dudley Allen Sargent, Pioneer in Physical Education, 1907," while on the reverse is a row of five Harvard seals below the words, "A Recognition by his Friends and Students." 230 persons contributed to the medallion fund. A plaster model of the medallion and a bound volume containing the autographs of the contributors to the fund were presented to Dr. Sargent by Dr. L. H. Gulick at the 25th Commencement of the Sargent Normal School of Physical Training, held in Sanders Theatre, June 1, 1907. The

bronze medallion was finished recently and presented to Dr. Sargent. The Sargent Medallion Committee is having struck a limited number of copies of the medal. These are to be presented to President Roosevelt, William Taft, Secretary of War, Major Gen. Bell, Gov. Curtis Guild, and Booker T. Washington, who were all students under Dr. Sargent.

— *Degrees out of Course.* In February, the Governing Boards voted the following degrees out of course, to persons as of the classes stated:

A.B. 1905: Oric Bates. 1906: Albert Reed Bacon; Sidney Newman Goodrich; Clarence Kempner. 1907: Robert Low Bacon; John Richard Porter Boyer; Edward Theodore Caldwell; John Parker Hale Chandler; Arthur Briggs Church; Otis Holmes Dana; Paul Augustus Draper; Carl McKnight Eldridge; Artemas Russell Ellis; William Franklin Greydon; Burton Everett Hamilton; Arthur Minot Harrington; George Wesley Harris; Lawrence Howe; John Stark Lehmann; Albert Max Lilienthal, Jr.; William Lilly; Arthur Eugene McCarty; Edgar Gleim MacLay; Simon Fillmore Peavey; Clement Richardson; George Douglas Rogers; Gerald Abbot Seabury; Edward Henry Sears; Daniel Richard Sortwell; Edgar Hall Thompson.

S.B. 1907: Bradford Winslow Drake, Jr.; Ray Faunce Weston. 1906: Evan James Fraser-Campbell, Jr. 1907: Walter Leo Scanlan; William Caldwell Titcomb.

A. M. 1907: James Holly Hanford; Jay William Hudson; Franklin Fillmore Lewis, Ph.B.; Gustaf Adolph Lundquist; John Donaldson Nichols.

M.D. 1907: Oliver Ames Lothrop; Lawrence Bradford Reed.

LL.B. 1906: Danforth William Comins, A.B. 1903. 1907: Leo Henry

Leary; Thomas Archer Morgan; Frederick William O'Connell; Jacob Arthur Segal.

— *Political.* F. H. Hitchcock, '91, is managing Sec. Taft's campaign. — Gov. Curtis Guild, '81, of Massachusetts, is a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

— Judge George Gray, L. S. '62, is a Democratic candidate for nomination for President. — Senator H. C. Lodge, '71, and Gov. J. D. Long, '57, are delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention.

— *The Best Gift.* "There is no more desirable gift to a university than a fund to endow a professorship; and there is no more desirable memorial in all the world. From the point of view of the university, it ensures the teaching of some important subject so long as the university stands. A named professorship is always an object of desire among university teachers; because in the course of centuries each holder of a named professorship is associated with a long list of worthy men who have been faithful and honored in their day. Thus, the Hollis Professor of Divinity of to-day is associated with men highly valued in their day, who held the office between 1721 and 1840; while the Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy finds himself associated with six former incumbents of the chair. The present incumbent of the Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures finds himself to be the successor of George Ticknor, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and James Russell Lowell; and yet the Professorship is only 90 years old. Again, from the point of view of the family or friends who erect such a memorial, the endowed professorship is a source of un-failing satisfaction; because the memorial serves the succeeding generations of students with unbroken continuity and

an intellectual inspiration to which the variety inevitable in successive generations of teachers only adds force." *Pres. Eliot* in Annual Report.

— *Suggestions for Overseers.* The Standing Committee on Nominations of the Alumni Association has sent out the ballots for the nominations of Overseers. The following names appear on the ballot: John Collins Warren, '63, of Boston, Moses Williams, '68, of Brookline, Joseph Bangs Warner, '69, of Cambridge, James Frederick Jackson, '73, of Brookline, Robert Grant, '73, of Boston, Nathan Matthews, '75, of Boston, Charles Sumner Bird, '77, of East Walpole, Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, of Newark, N. J., Alvah Crocker, '79, of Fitchburg, Carleton Sprague, '81, of Buffalo, N. Y., Joseph Ruggles Worcester, '82, of Waltham, John Farwell Moors, '83, of Boston, Roland William Boyden, '85, of Beverly, William Rand, Jr., '88, of New York, N. Y., Philip Leverett Saltonstall, '89, of Milton, Russell Green Fessenden, '90, of Boston, Arthur Dehon Hill, '94, of Boston, John Wells Farley, '99, of Boston. There are five vacancies to be filled on Commencement Day for the full term of six years. The names of the ten candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be placed as usual on an official Australian ballot for the annual election in Massachusetts Hall, on Wednesday, June 24. No ballots for the nominations of Overseers will be counted which are received after Thursday, June 4. The graduates are further reminded that unsigned ballots are not counted. This warning is given on account of last year's experience when there were no less than 250 unsigned ballots, which were, therefore, not counted.

— *Commencement Notices.* Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, Marshal of the Commence-

ment Exercises, has recently sent two notices to all Class Secretaries and to the Chief Marshal of the Alumni Association. The first notice reads as follows: "I beg to inform you that, with the approval of the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, and the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, it has been decided that the procession to Sanders Theatre on the morning of Commencement Day shall move at 10.15 A. M., instead of at 9.45 A. M. as heretofore. The exercises in the Theatre will therefore continue until about 12.50 instead of ending at about 12.20. It is not proposed that this should lead to any change in the times of other meetings or entertainments on that day. The reason for this change is that the time between the end of the morning exercises and the beginning of the afternoon exercises has been rather longer than necessary, so that the waiting has in some cases proved tedious." The second notice is in part as follows: "The Yard will be closed to the public as usual on the approaching Commencement Day. Only holders of degrees, temporary members of classes, officers and present members of the University, and guests of the Corporation and of the Chief Marshal of the Alumni will be admitted. Ladies will not be admitted. The Johnston, Meyer, McKean, and Class of 1857 gates will be used. No tickets of admission will be required this year."

— *Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America.* Prof. J. B. Woodworth has been given leave of absence from June 20, 1908, until the end of the first half of the academic year 1908-09, in order that he may take charge of the Shaler Memorial Expedition to South America — the first geological investigation to be conducted by means of the income of the Shaler Memorial Fund. Professor Shaler, as a pupil of Louis

Agassiz, the father of the glacial theory, was an early advocate of recurrent glaciation in the past history of the earth, and shared with James Croll a belief in a glacial epoch in the Carboniferous period many years before most geologists perceived the evidence on which to base such an inference. In recent years, and especially since Professor Shaler's death, deposits confirming the hypothesis of glaciation in the upper Carboniferous or Permian epoch have been so generally recognized in India, South Africa, and Australia, that the investigation of other areas in which the occurrence of the peculiar conglomerates hitherto found in the accepted cases has been even vaguely reported is both a timely and important object of research coming within the purposes of the Shaler Memorial Fund. The highlands of southeastern Brazil have been for some time regarded as affording evidence bearing on the question of glaciation in the Carboniferous period. With a view to studying these deposits critically from the point of view of glacial geology, Prof. J. B. Woodworth will proceed to Brazil in June in charge of the first Shaler Memorial Expedition. Mr. W. P. Haynes, '11, will accompany the expedition in Brazil, returning in time to enter College in the fall. The expedition will set out from Rio de Janeiro and remain in the field until at least Oct. 1. The government of Brazil, through the Geological Survey, has offered valuable facilities for the prosecution of the work. There is room for a zoölogist and other naturalists to accompany the expedition. On the completion of the work in Brazil, and with the advance of the rainy season, Prof. Woodworth will proceed to the coast of Chile south of Valparaíso for the purpose of investigating the shore-line changes and the nature of the rock movements which have taken place in the

recent epoch, returning to Cambridge at the end of the first half of the year 1908-09.

— *Summer School of Theology.* The tenth annual session of the Summer School of Theology will open on Wednesday, July 1, and close on July 18. The subject will be "The Relation of Christianity to Other Religions." Lectures will be given by Prof. C. H. Toy, on "The Origin and Development of Religion"; Prof. R. W. Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, on "The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria"; Prof. E. W. Hopkins, of Yale University, on "Zoroastrianism"; Prof. C. R. Lanman, on "Buddhism"; Prof. W. R. Arnold, of Andover Theological Seminary, on "Judaism from Alexander to the Antonines"; Prof. C. C. Torrey, of Yale University, on "Mohammedanism"; Prof. C. H. Moore, on "The Religions of the Roman World at the Beginning of the Christian Era"; Prof. W. W. Rockwell, of Union Theological Seminary, on "The Attitude of the Early Church toward Other Religions"; Dr. A. S. Lloyd, of New York, on "The Attitude of the Modern Church toward Other Religions"; Prof. G. F. Moore, on "The Influence of Other Religions on Christianity." The course thus includes the fundamental problems of religion; the Oriental religions, which had the largest influence in the West; Judaism, from which Christianity sprang, and the religions of the Greek and Roman world, in which it spread and grew; the relation of the ancient Church toward other religions, and the position which the modern Church ought to take toward the religions of the peoples among which it seeks to disseminate Christianity. The sessions of the School will be held in Emerson Hall, in the rooms of the Department of Social Ethics. For full information address the Divinity School.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S TRIP.

On March 20, President Eliot was 74 years old. On March 31 he left Boston, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, on a four weeks' trip, during which he traveled several thousand miles and delivered the following lectures and addresses.

April 1. Address, "The Privilege of Prolonged Education," at the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 3. *Morning.* — Address, "A Liberal Education," before the Teachers' Association of Northern Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. *Afternoon.* — Address, "Continuous Education," before the Irvington Athenaeum, Indianapolis.

April 4. *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Indiana at Indianapolis. After this dinner an address to the University Club on "The University in a Democracy."

April 5. Address, "Diversities and yet Unity," before the Union of Students' Religious Associations of the University of Illinois, at Urbana.

April 6. *Afternoon.* — Address before the Faculty and students of the University of Illinois. *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Urbana.

April 7. Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Chicago.

April 8. Address, "Continuous Education," before the 20th Century Club of Chicago.

April 9. *Noon.* — Address to the students of Northwestern University at prayers. *Evening.* — The first of a series of lectures at Northwestern University, Evanston, on the Harris Foundation, on the subject of "University Organization and Administration." The title of the first lecture was "The Trustees or Regents."

April 10. *Afternoon.* — Address to the

High School teachers of Evanston. *Evening.* — Second Harris lecture, "An Inspecting and Concurring Body — Alumni Influence."

April 11. *Morning and Evening.* — Third and fourth Harris lectures, "The University Faculty" and "The Elective System."

April 13. *Afternoon.* — Address to students of the McCormick Theological Seminary. *Evening.* — Fifth Harris lecture, "Methods of Instruction."

April 14. *Evening.* — Sixth Harris lecture, "Social Organization — Administration — President, Deans, Secretaries, and Directors of Collections."

April 15. *Evening.* — Speech at the dinner of the Grant Club of Iowa, "The Conditions of Good Government."

April 16. *Morning.* — Address to the students of Drake University, and an address to the assembled High School students of Des Moines. Remarks on "The Des Moines Plan" at a luncheon of business and professional men. *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Iowa.

April 18. *Morning.* — Address before St. Louis Society of Pedagogy, "Education for Trades and Trade in a Democracy." Remarks at luncheon to meet members of the St. Louis School Board, "The Value of the St. Louis School Board as an Example." *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Civic League of St. Louis, "Some Reasons for the Failures of Universal Suffrage in Cities."

April 19. Discourse in Rev. John W. Day's Church of the Messiah at St. Louis, "The Religion of a Birthright Unitarian Layman."

April 21. Remarks at a luncheon of business and professional men of Louisville, "Public Spirit and Public Duty." *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Kentucky at Louisville.

April 22. Remarks at luncheon of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati at Cincinnati. *Evening.* — Public address under the auspices of the City Club, Cincinnati, "Recent Experiments on City Charters."

April 23. *Afternoon.* — Address to the teachers of Dayton at Dayton, "How to Increase the Pupils' Interest in the Studies of the Grades and the High Schools." *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Dayton; and a public address, "Municipal Government."

April 24. *Afternoon.* — Address to the Faculty and students of Ohio State University at Columbus, "The Future of the Universities." *Evening.* — Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Central Ohio.

April 25. Remarks at the dinner of the Harvard Club of Cleveland.

On reaching Boston, on the morning of April 27, he was driven at once to 50 State St., where he presided at a meeting of the Corporation. On the evening of April 27 he spoke at a dinner of the Channing Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome, on "Municipal Government."

The President returned in the best of health. This record is probably unique. May 19 was the 39th anniversary of Mr. Eliot's election to the presidency of Harvard.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

It is the purpose of this article to show the need of a department of Tropical Medicine at Harvard, and to discuss the nature of the work and the means and methods for carrying it on.

The answer to the question why the problems of tropical medicine should concern us is readily seen when we glance at a modern map of our country. Not only the Southern States offer many of

the conditions found in the Tropics, but our new possessions, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and other islands of the Pacific, Cuba and Porto Rico of the Atlantic, and that dividing line between the two oceans, the Canal Zone, are situated in the Tropics. With such possessions there must be a constant influx of tropical diseases into our so-called Temperate Zone, where formerly they were comparatively rare. Army, Navy, Marine, and other Government physicians should have a thorough training in these diseases before undertaking work in these new possessions.

But there are other reasons why the subject is important. Our country has a large and increasing Diplomatic and Consular Service in warm countries throughout the world. With our increasing wealth comes the desire for foreign travel, and the Tropics furnish many interesting places to see, and a warm place to spend the winter. We have also a large number of missionaries who live in the Tropics. Trade, too, increases the number of our citizens who go to such places. In Africa, for instance, are American engineers, and recently American capital is reported as invested in the rubber trade of the Congo (the very heart of the Sleeping Sickness district).

When all these soldiers, sailors, diplomats, consuls, missionaries, teachers, travelers, engineers, and merchants, many of them with their families, return, who will be able to recognize the complaints of the feeble and the ill? The answer is evident: Their troubles will, in many cases, never be recognized and understood except by the physician trained in tropical medicine. To be specific, I have seen a prominent English physician mistake a case of Sleeping Sickness for Influenza. Other common mistakes in recognizing this disease are related by Dutton and Todd. It should

be said, however, that this disease is hard to recognize except after special training.

Again, let me relate my own experience a few years ago. I became interested in a case of Filariasis (a disease common in the West Indies) and read a paper on it before a local medical society. One of the physicians, before the meeting began, told me my paper was on a very rare disease, as only two cases had been reported at the Boston City Hospital in ten years. At the close of the paper, another physician said, "Your paper explains the nature of a queer case I have. I should like you to see it." I did, and we changed the treatment with more comfort to the patient, at least. In less than a week I had found, without much hunting, five cases of this disease within a radius of five miles from the State House.

Having seen the need of such a department, let us now find out what is being done in this subject. England, many of whose possessions lie in the Tropics, has taken the lead. There are two famous schools for the study of tropical medicine there; one in London, the other in Liverpool. Germany has such a school at Hamburg, and Belgium has one at Brussels. France has the Institut Pasteur for advancing a knowledge of this subject and Portugal depends on Lisbon. In the United States such knowledge has been advanced chiefly by Government physicians, and by scattered investigators. There is no School of Tropical Medicine in this country, although a few medical schools have a lecturer on the subject of tropical diseases.

At Harvard we have not even had a lecturer. However, in July, 1908, there will be offered, in the Department of Bacteriology, the first course in Tropical Medicine at Harvard.

The nature of the work to be carried on in a Department of Tropical Medicine is chiefly the study of infectious diseases. The study of infectious diseases may be divided into the study of the cause and the study of the cure. It might be said that this includes symptoms, diagnosis, histological pathology, and prognosis. These should be studied and known, but they are of secondary importance. Symptoms are an aid to diagnosis, but in many infectious diseases a definite diagnosis can only be reached after a bacteriological examination, for example, in early cases of tuberculosis and in cases of diphtheria. In regard to histological pathology its secondary importance is seen in the cases of Sleeping Sickness. There is little, if any, work being done on the histology of the disease. All efforts are being directed to the study of the little animal which causes the disease, its structure, its life cycle, and the variety and geographical distribution of the insects which carry it. The question whether the organism produces a poison has been studied with the object of getting an antipoinson, though drugs have been chiefly used as a cure.

The object of any school of Tropical Medicine is twofold: first, to spread knowledge already obtained; secondly, to advance knowledge by research. In a department of this sort one physician should be at work in the Medical School to teach the subject, to work up the material brought home, and to aid the investigators in the Tropics. There should also be two men either sent on an expedition to study one disease and to collect what other material they can, or else these two men should be stationed in some fixed laboratory in the Tropics. If the latter plan is adopted, the Canal Zone would seem to be an ideal place, as it is within easy reach of tropical countries in both oceans, and it will soon be a place

where the ships from all parts of the Tropics will pass. The director in such a department should be a man who has had some experience in the practice of medicine and in the practical work of a School of Tropical Medicine. He should have a good training in bacteriology and protozoölogy and a knowledge of the higher animal and vegetable parasites, the insects that are likely to spread disease and the effects of meteorological conditions as light, temperature, humidity, and variations of atmospheric pressure.

Another type of physician is also required for the work and that is a chemist who has had a good training in general and biological chemistry. His duty would be to assist in finding remedies for diseases. Another need is proper instruments for the work. I found in my 14 months' experience as Demonstrator and Research Assistant in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine that no really fine work can be done without the best instruments. Each worker in parasitology should be provided with the best microscope obtainable.

The department already outlined cannot be carried on without money. Money may be obtained by annual subscriptions, endowments, and Government aid. In England the schools have a certain annual grant from the Government. Expeditions are fitted out by private subscriptions, and the Government in many cases has paid transportation charges and allowed the members of the expeditions about \$2.50 a day for traveling expenses while in the Tropics. Our Government, if asked, might respond in a similar manner. In establishing a department of Tropical Medicine, the ultimate aim should never be lost sight of, namely, to cure the ill and protect the well. Why should not Harvard take the lead? *Edward Nelson Tobey, '96.*

A STUDENT'S EXPENSES AT HARVARD AND AT THE TECH.

As I kept a very careful and accurate cash account during my five years at college, perhaps it would be of interest in helping to ascertain what it costs for a fellow to go to college, living economically yet not stinting himself. If I were going through college again, several items would be slightly larger, yet this list of expenses probably shows a fair average of the average student, *i. e.*, one who is neither a "grind" nor a "sport."

A few remarks regarding the items in the tables may be of some help. The food item is undoubtedly small, owing to the fact that I had relatives in Boston where my Sunday dinners were usually eaten. Clothing the first year is low because a good supply was laid in before the opening of college. Car fares under 1904-05 is listed double and the number of days stated as only 234 to account for Christmas vacation spent at home. \$36 was the fare for the trip.

It may be noticed that in Table II, the sum of the averages does not add

Table I

	Harvard			M. I. T.		Average
	Sep. 15, '02 June 26, '03	Sep. 22, '03 June 17, '04	Sep. 19, '04 May 31, '05	Sep. 19, '05 May 31, '06	Sep. 25, '06 May 31, '07	
Tuition	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$250 00	\$250 00	\$250 00	\$210 00
Lab. fees	24 94	27 03	46 80	58 95	35 00	38 54
Food	146 99	145 17	119 72	130 74	143 94	137 31
Room rent	75 00	60 00	100 00	108 35	124 50	93 57
Clothing	46 00	51 41	107 53	70 95	60 97	67 37
Books	21 70	14 20	27 55	32 28	22 21	23 59
Laundry	8 35	12 90	12 80	8 67	7 66	10 08
			36 00			
Car fares		9 39	13 18	19 19	22 56	20 06
Fuel and light	8 29	1 65	6 72			3 33
Eyes and teeth				67 00	12 20	15 84
Sundries	103 67	56 58	113 95	63 35	54 84	78 48
Totals	584 94	528 33	834 25	809 48	733 88	698 17
Total for the five years					\$3490 88	
Summer at Squam Lake (Harvard)					137 21	
Summer at Tech. Sum. School					173 80	
Total including Sum. School					3801 89	

The tables give a comparison between the expenses at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard. The first two years of my career were spent at Harvard. The third was divided equally between Harvard and Tech. The last two were spent at Tech. The difference in cost while at Harvard is strikingly lower than that while at Tech, although the term is longer at the former college.

up to the figure given below the foot of the column of averages. This is necessarily so, since the average for fuel and light, car fares and care of eyes and teeth, is the average, not of the five years, during part of which time these items went into the sundry column, but is the average of the years when these items were kept separate. Thus the sum of the average is the average of the sums, which gives the correct average.

Table II
Expenses in cents per day

	Harvard			M. I. T.		Average
	Sep. 15, '02 June 25, '03	Sep. 22, '03 June 17, '04	Sep. 10, '04 May 31, '05	Sep. 10, '05 May 31, '06	Sep. 25, '06 May 31, '07	
Tuition	.530	.590	1.069	.980	1.005	.829
Lab. fees	.088	.101	.200	.232	.141	.152
Food	.515	.542	.511	.512	.578	.522
Room rent	.265	.224	.427	.425	.500	.368
Clothing	.163	.192	.459	.278	.245	.267
Books	.077	.053	.118	.127	.089	.093
Laundry	.030	.048	.055	.034	.031	.040
Car fares		.035	.154	.075	.090	.064
Fuel and light	.029	.006	.029			.021
Eyes and teeth				.263	.049	.156
Sundries	.366	.212	.486	.248	.220	.306
Total per day	2.063	1.973	3.564	3.174	2.948	2.744
Days	283	268	234	255	249	258
Total for the year	\$584.940	\$528.330	\$834.250	\$809.480	\$733.880	\$698.170

From the expenses of the two years at Harvard it would appear that \$2500 would be a comfortable amount for a student to draw from his guardian for the cost of his college course, whereas from the last two years' expenses it would appear that about \$1000 more is required to defray the expenses of a course at Technology.

A. O. C. { *Harvard, '02.*
M. I. T. '07.

born in 1778, the year in which his father graduated from Harvard College. Jonathan Fay settled in Concord and became a lawyer and a representative in the General Court. The son settled in Cambridge as a lawyer, was Overseer of Harvard College from 1824 to 1852, and Judge of Probate for the County, and lived long in the house, still called the Fay House, making part of Radcliffe College on the corner of Garden and Mason Streets.

VARIA.

"BILLY PARK'S."

¶ An anonymous giver has established a fund of \$5000 in memory of Jonathan Fay, who was born at Westborough in 1754, entered Harvard College in 1774, accompanied the College to Concord when the American troops occupied the College buildings in Cambridge during the siege of Boston, there met Lucy Prescott — born in 1757 — and married her in 1776, while he was still a student, and in memory also of their son Samuel Phillips Prescott Fay, who was

[On May 17 William D. Park died at his home in West Roxbury at the age of 77. Until a dozen years ago he kept in Bosworth St. a famous restaurant which was frequented by artists, actors, authors, and many generations of Harvard students. "Billy Park" made a specialty of broiled live lobster and musty ale. The lamented Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88, wrote for the *Lampoon* the following poem, which Odin B. Roberts illustrated, by the drawing of a

lobster galloping across a *mêlée* of bottles, steins, and plates. — Ed.]

A cool, low-ceilinged room, just out of ear
Of the street's riot,
Where one may sit over his mug of beer
And think, in quiet;
Or read the latest *Punch* while dinner waits
And (without paying)
Hear the new waltz above the noise of plates,
Some street band's playing.

There's where I love on long, dull days to
come,
If melancholy,
And to grow young, in fond converse with
some
Companion jolly;
To march in retrospect through devious ways
In torch-lit column;
To wake again around a bonfire's blaze
The echoes solemn.

Again to join the little whispering knots
Of anxious faces,
Debating how a freshman's fate allots
His first class races;
To cheer again the winning run — the goal
First scored on Yale;
Rising new-born from this Medea's bowl
Of cool brown ale.

Here, while about us politicians roar
In angry clamor,
Forgetting (in the heated press of war)
Themselves and — grammar;
While actors — like the envious Casca —
tear
Some greater brother,
Or wild musicians, with long, unkempt hair,
Read one another,

We sit unmoved and let the world pass by.
In this, our tavern,
And bid the sorrows of the present fly
Back to their cavern;
Then, clad in all the bravest robes from old
Past's argosy,
We know the future's sun floods with his gold
An unstartled sea.

Lloyd McKim Garrison, '88.

¶ At the Annual Dinner of the Princeton Alumni in Boston, Pres. Woodrow Wilson said: "I believe the most impoverishing habit America has is the habit of imitation. I believe that within each institution there is too little variety.

There is danger in each institution, except perhaps Harvard, that there will be a tendency to standardize men. I do not believe that it is the right intellectual process to reduce men to similarity, to reduce variety."

¶ *Tempora mutantur*. "We still have an antiquated custom here at Harvard, which has very little to recommend its continuance save its antiquity. We refer to the ringing of the College bell every morning at 7 o'clock. In most instances the College authorities have allowed the students to regulate their personal habits in their own way, but in this case there is a notorious exception. The mode of life at the University has so changed in recent years that most students find no occasion whatever for rising before 8 o'clock. Why, then, should those who live within sound of this bell be subjected to a continual annoyance? The 7 o'clock clang performs no conceivable useful function and only serves to add a useless discomfort to the list that already prevails in Yard dormitories." *Harvard Crimson*, May 11.

¶ *A Story of Prof F. J. Child*. Prof. Child always attended to his duties as a citizen of Cambridge. One night he went to a ward meeting at which a boss began to put forth some of his warped ideas. The professor was quickly on his feet and scathingly denounced the boss and his methods. After the meeting was over the good-natured boss, just to show that he bore no ill will, met the scholar on the stairs and genially handing over a cigar, said: "Have a smoke, profess?" His antagonist straightened up, took the cigar, and said with great dignity, "Yes; I'll match you in any of your lesser vices!"

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